

**DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE WORLD BANK AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN
CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA ON THE FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY
(FCPF):**

**CONSULTATIONS ON ACTIVITIES AIMING AT REDUCING EMISSIONS DUE TO
DEFORESTATION AND LAND DEGRADATION**

Bujumbura, Burundi – March 13 and 14, 2008

WORKSHOP REPORT

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AVOIDED DEFORESTATION – INSTRUMENTS, VALUES AND RIGHTS

The Bujumbura workshop between members and associates of the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, forest Dwellers and the World Bank was intended as a forum for dialogue and learning about international actions to reduce deforestation which is a major cause of green house gas emissions and global warming; and specific issues pertaining to forest-dependent indigenous peoples (IPs) and other forest dwellers in the context of the FCPF, REDD and the carbon market.

The primary focus of the workshop was to explain the causes of global warming and the link to deforestation and land degradation and to give the participants an opportunity to discuss and debate carbon finance, REDD, and the opportunities and risks to forest-dependent IPs and other forest dwellers, and what this means for the FCPF design and operational plans.

The World Bank presented its initiatives to support reduced emissions from land use, land use change and forestry, in particular a new initiative supporting Avoided Deforestation, referred to under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). The World Bank is launching a Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to help support and invest in REDD and slow down deforestation around the planet. The World Bank requested the meeting with representatives from forest communities in Sub-Saharan Africa- Central, West and East Africa, including Madagascar.

Historical Overview of Indigenous People in Africa:

For indigenous peoples in Africa, deforestation brings not only the calamity of irreversible climate change; it also represents a threat to their very survival as peoples. Hundreds of different peoples across equatorial Africa have developed sustainable livelihoods and specific cultures and knowledge systems as a result of a long term relationship with the flora and fauna of the equatorial forests. For indigenous and local peoples, the forest plays a central role in their lives. The relationship between the forest ecosystem and the peoples who rely on those resources is not just a material relationship it is also a cultural and spiritual relationship. The

forest has always been generous in supplying food, medicine, social harmony and abundance. The forest is a place of peace and quiet, of intimacy with nature and biological diversity.

African indigenous peoples, such as the Mbenjelle of the Congo Republic believe that forest resources are to be shared fairly between peoples, but that they require attention to the forest's own needs, and in particular to the need for equilibrium and spiritual wholeness. If humans over exploit the forest then there is disharmony and a risk to all who rely on the forest ecosystem. Indigenous peoples are responsible for managing this harmony and there is a sacred contract between forest and people. In fact it is fair to say that the forest and its peoples are one as both ecosystem and spiritually.¹

To survive on earth, the global community (States, NGOs, civil society, indigenous and local communities, and multilateral agencies) must come to terms with the threat posed by over consumption of natural resources. A sustainable approach to protecting not just forests, but primary forest which is rich in dense biodiversity, is moving to a higher position on the world agenda.

The World Bank is initiating a particular set of mechanisms that are meant to address the causes for deforestation. At the heart of the problem is the relatively new view amongst humans that natural resources are commodities, devoid of meaning, devoid of spiritual and cultural relevance, which can be bought, sold and consumed without consideration for the impact on either biological or cultural diversity. Needless to say this modern approach has placed the planet in jeopardy and the urgency of the problem will require ever more creative and sometimes drastic steps.

The World Bank, under its obligations to the United Nations and its own Operational Directives, proposed to meet with indigenous peoples organisations from forest territories around the globe to discuss the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the principles behind providing carbon credits for Reduced Deforestation and Land Degradation (REDD).

This report provides a summary of the proceedings of an exchange workshop in Bujumbura, Burundi.

ARE THERE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN AFRICA?

The Bujumbura workshop participants consisted of community representatives from 'indigenous peoples' organisations and other local communities residing in forested areas of Central, West and East Africa. There may be some confusion over the meaning of the term '*indigenous peoples*' in Africa which could do with an explanation at the beginning of this report and which is germane to understanding the rights based approach to avoiding deforestation in Africa and globally.

The concept of '*aboriginal*' or '*first peoples*' in Africa (who are distinguished by non-dominant modes of subsistence) has existed in Africa for centuries if not millennia². However, the *legal* concept of 'indigenous peoples' has only emerged in the last ten years. During the last 1990s, different ethnic groups around Africa, who were experiencing problems of under-representation, discrimination, stereotyping and insecurity of land tenure, investigated the

¹ Personal communication from Prof. Jerome Lewis, Dept of Anthropology, University College London, 2008.

² See T.Schadeberg (1999), *Batwa: the Bantu name for Invisible People*. In Briesbrouck et al (eds) Challenging Elusiveness. CNWS, Universiteit Leiden, Netherlands.

emerging United Nations standards for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples at the international level. This led to the emergence of a new wing of civil society in Africa, primarily uniting those peoples who live or have lived recently by modes of subsistence different from the majority of Africans.

This new movement includes most hunter-gatherer peoples as well as many nomadic pastoralist peoples on the continent. In the far north and south, it also includes groups reclaiming identities that were threatened by colonisation. The main claim by these groups is that they were considered uncivilised, primitive and inconvenient by colonial Europeans, and as such were left out of governance during the colonial period. Europe denied that mobile peoples could have secure land tenure and compounded this with racist myths of a hierarchy of civilisation, with agricultural and European civilisation said to be at the apex and hunting and herding at the bottom.

In the post colonial period, indigenous peoples continue to experience discrimination, non-recognition, ignorance about their economic and cultural systems arising from both lingering ideological bias, but also structural biases in governance and the political-economy. It was for this reason that these many peoples came to identify themselves with the new international norms and standards being applied to 'indigenous peoples' of the planet.

Despite prejudices from agricultural communities, in practice hunter-gatherers and pastoralists have the most sophisticated traditional ecological knowledge in Africa, and the lightest carbon footprint. They have historically managed and maintained vast and biodiverse territories in Africa's drylands and humid rain forests. Indigenous peoples, as expert knowledge holders and managers of natural resources are vitally important to the sustaining of biodiversity as the Earth enters this very difficult phase of climate change. And yet, they are continually subject to denial of basic human rights, denial of citizenship in some cases, and economic policies which do not take account of their knowledge of ecosystems, their value systems, or their legal rights to land and natural resources.

The international human rights standards provide redress for these problems, including directly challenging the false legal principle that the territories of mobile peoples are '*terra nullius*', i.e. unoccupied and not owned by their users.

In November 2003, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted a report of its working group and for the first time formally recognised that there are peoples in Africa who fit within the international standards and framework as indigenous peoples, holders of rights, who need positive discrimination to address their current vulnerability. The African Commission is an instrument of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights which is a treaty between all African states, subject to international and regional human rights norms, standards and instruments.

Under International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention (1957), all peoples in Africa, not including settlers and recent immigrants were considered 'indigenous'. No differentiation was made regarding first peoples experiencing internal colonisation or discrimination. Since that Convention, there has been a major evolution in international law that notes the particularly vulnerability and legal status of some parts of world's population who need more explicit instruments to ensure non-discrimination and enjoyment of equal human rights. This culminated in Africa with the 2003 African Commission decision on indigenous peoples and then the passage of the UN

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007.

In this report, IPACC uses the terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), namely of 'indigenous and local communities'. This allows recognition of the local and African status and culture of all peoples living in tropical forests, as well as the specificity of hunter-gatherer and pastoralist peoples who must contend with ideological and structural biases against them in the political economy. Indigenous peoples have specific rights which need to be recognised under the 2007 UN Declaration, and supporting instruments such as the ILO Convention 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, and the specific clauses of the CBD, including 8J and 10C. To whom such rights should apply in relation to forest policy and REDD is an area for reflection. IPACC emphasises that those who have been excluded from consultation need an affirmative and positive approach to inclusion. This is not just a question of inviting some indigenous activists to workshops, but of creating meaningful reciprocal platforms where forest peoples can enter dialogue with decision makers.

IPACC also affirms that all African peoples have the right of Free, Prior and Informed Consent, whether they are designated or self-identified as 'indigenous' or not. All those who are reliant on ecosystem stability, management, and sustainable use of natural resources need to be consulted and respected in natural resource policy and practices. Africa suffers from a degree of perversion of governance as a result of colonialism and decolonisation. Forestry policy is an opportunity to encourage good practices of consultation, inclusivity, democracy and good governance.

Risks of REDD

This report primarily deals with the World Bank's approach to using emissions reductions or carbon credits to reduce deforestation, and provides the views of the participants on FCPF/REDD. The indigenous and local participants discussed their concerns and the priority of participation, consultation, rights and consent.

Subsequently it was felt that more attention needed to be given to the threats posed by the REDD approach which may not have been fully considered during the Bujumbura workshop. The main issues are given here.

REDD may aggravate land alienation. Indigenous peoples have a crisis over tenure in Africa. Rights of mobile peoples have not been properly addressed in the post-colonial situation. All African peoples prior to colonialism had their own systems of tenure, including overlapping tenure that was expressed as inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic reciprocity of rights related to natural resources. Most African states still fail to recognise these pre-existing usage rights and tenure systems. Instead, most land rights derive directly from colonial law or 'tribal trust lands'.

Most of Francophone Africa has a tenure system where villagers have certain rights to their immediate village, and all other land and resources belong to the state. For indigenous peoples who are hunting and gathering in the equatorial forests, they are vulnerable to having their actual and historical usage rights violated by the state allocating forestry concessions to foreign companies without any consultation, consent or compensation. Indigenous tenure is basically abrogated with the result of direct threats to the sustainability of both the cultural and biological ecology of the forests.

All hunter-gatherers in Central and East Africa who have been in territories designated as National Parks have been displaced without consent or consultation. REDD could lead to a new round of protection for forests without securing legal recognition of usage rights and tenure of indigenous and local communities, posing an immediate threat of dispossession by those who have been protecting the forests for millennia.

REDD rewards the wrong countries and practices. REDD, as it is currently conceived under the UNFCCC rewards those countries that have a bad track record for deforestation. Those countries such as Costa Rica that have expanding forests will not benefit from REDD, it is meant to reward those countries with high ratios and rates of deforestation, who are also the principal human rights violators and those that have disenfranchised indigenous peoples. Brazil, the state that has gone through a crisis of overconsumption has come to the conclusion that indigenous peoples must have rights to defend themselves and the forest. Brazil overtly rejects the FCPF and REDD. As if this is not cause for concern, it is also the experience in Africa that logging concessions are also allegedly associated with corruption at high levels in government. REDD may result in illegal or unethical transactions related to forest logging contracts would become open to scrutiny through the carbon credit system. It is unlikely that those states who are both major perpetrators of deforestation and engage in corrupt practices are going to honestly embrace the REDD framework and recognise the land tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

REDD perpetuates commoditisation of nature. The language and mechanisms associated with REDD are only relevant in a capitalist / commodity market economy. For those people who live primarily outside this economy and have a much older and more complex cultural / spiritual / management relationship with the equatorial forests, REDD continues to alienate resources from users, and pervert the relationship (rights and responsibilities) between humans and the ecosystems in which they live. It is precisely the crisis of amorality and human domination which has caused global warming and deforestation in the first place.

If one follows the logic of how we got into the current crisis, logically it would make sense for the World Bank to invest in helping indigenous and local peoples secure their legal tenure rights over their territories, and coach States and logging companies to respect indigenous approaches to sustaining forest abundance. This would put a radical break on the deforestation crisis, reduce the chances of corruption for personal gain, and put those who know the most about forests in charge of their regeneration and management. The World Bank has a lot to learn about the relationship between cultural systems and biological diversity, and how these can be expressed through good governance and decentralisation.

REDD focuses on States and not people. The proposed FCPF will support States to decrease deforestation and to issue emissions reductions certificates at the national level and will not go down to the project level. This will make it difficult for indigenous communities to be at the negotiating table and/or to benefit from REDD projects. It will also make it difficult to link specific carbon credits to a particular site and thus to evaluate their social and environmental qualities, which can give investors the opportunity to exclude carbon credits generated through human rights violations or, conversely, to express a preference for those that bring significant social and environmental benefits. Focus on the national level will also sanction in-country leakage, encouraging corrupt government officials to enter REDD agreements in indigenous peoples territories while deforestation continues in non-indigenous territories.

CONTENT OF BUJUMBURA WORKSHOP ON REDD AND FCPF

1. The joint World Bank – IPACC workshop on Reducing Emissions due to Deforestation and land Degradation (REDD) follows a earlier IPACC workshop entitled “Strategic planning on the environment and natural resources” also held in April 2007 in Bujumbura, Burundi (see the English language version at http://www.ipacc.org.za/uploads/docs/Bujumbura_English_StrategicPlan.pdf). The 2008 REDD workshop is seen as part of an overall strategy by IPACC to empower indigenous leaders to understand and engage in negotiations which will help connect the traditional ecological knowledge of indigenous peoples in Africa with policy making and environmental management at the multilateral, regional and national levels.
2. The 2008 workshop on REDD and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) was made possible thanks to a collaboration between UNIPROBA (Unite for the Promotion of the Batwa) and the IPACC network with funding and technical support from the World Bank. The two-day workshop was attended by representatives of indigenous and local communities from Morocco, Gabon, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, and Burundi.
3. The objectives of the workshop were to:
 - Raise awareness of indigenous and local forest community leadership about carbon credit financing and the United Nations’ initiative for the reduction of emissions due to deforestation and land;
 - Review risks and opportunities involved in the different REDD mechanisms for indigenous peoples depending on forests and other peoples living in forests;
 - Develop recommendations for the planning and the operational plans of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.
4. Indigenous participants’ expectations as regards the workshop included:
 - Understand the new World Bank initiative on Carbon finance;
 - Understand the rationale of the new initiative as well as its *modus operandi*;
 - Understand how the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities can be safeguarded and not reduced by the World Bank’s Forest Carbon projects, especially given that the Bank works and directly negotiates with Governments and not the local forest communities.
 - Make a strong recommendation to the World Bank to comply with Articles 4 and 8.2.a and b of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
 - Know whether the World Bank has exhausted all alternatives for reducing emissions instead of buying carbon from developing countries as this last option impacts negatively on indigenous peoples’ way of life;
 - Understand what Forest Carbon and REDD are;
 - Know whether the World Bank’s initiative plans for activities which build the capacities of indigenous peoples and local forest communities;
 - Creating a committee charged with on-going communication between the World Bank and the indigenous peoples and local forest communities;
 - Know whether the World Bank takes into account international laws;
 - Understand how the World Bank’s new initiative will be affected by World Bank’s Safeguards Operational Directives 4.10 and 4.12;

- Know whether the World Bank plans to incorporate the initiatives of COMIFAC (the Commission for the Forests of Central African, see <http://www.biodiv.be/comifac2>);
 - Make a recommendation to the World Bank to carry out an assessment of the impacts that its projects have had on its indigenous people and local forest communities;
 - Achieve recognition of the traditional knowledge of indigenous people about forests and other biodiversity resources as well as conservation under the FCPF initiative of the World Bank;
 - Ensure that the workshop leads to national consultations involving indigenous peoples and local forest communities in each country concerned by the initiative;
 - Understand the mechanism that the World Bank will apply to avoid expropriation of ancestral land from indigenous people and how it will take into account the methods Governments use for forest zoning;
 - Know whether the World Bank is willing to listen to, understand, and own the questions and concerns of indigenous peoples and take their point of view into account in the FCPF;
 - Know whether the indigenous people will be informed about the initiative and the workshop's recommendations.
5. As regards the World Bank, its expectations are as follows:
- Hear the issues and points of view of indigenous peoples and local forest communities about the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility initiative;
 - Get ideas from indigenous people about the new Forest Carbon Initiative and their recommendations on:
 - How to hold national consultations to appropriately involve indigenous peoples and local forest communities;
 - How indigenous peoples' questions and concerns can be addressed in the new initiative.
6. The opening ceremony was honored by the attendance of high level national officials, including H.E. the Minister of Environment, Land Development, and Public works and the representative of Bujumbura's mayor. Representatives of the World Bank from Washington and the Bujumbura Office were also present.
7. The World Bank and IPACC provided resource persons for the workshop and UNIPROBA (Unite for the Promotion of Batwa organisation) and IPACC ensured the logistical aspects.

POINT 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP AND ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES

Opening ceremony

8. During the opening ceremony, Vital Bambanze (Vice-chair of IPACC and member of UNIPROBA), Dominique Puthod, representative of the World Bank, and H.E. Anatole Kanyenkiko, Burundian Minister of Environment, Land Development, and Public Works respectively took the floor.
9. Bambanze welcomed all participants and thanked them for their attendance, on behalf of the IPACC's Executive Secretariat and UNIPROBA, the two NGOs in charge of

organizing the workshop. He addressed special thanks to H.E. the Minister of Environment, Land Development, and Public Works for joining the other guests in the ceremony, saying: “Your presence among us is a demonstration of the Burundian Government’s commitment to the issues of the Batwa (Burundian indigenous people) and environment which are challenges the country’s decision-makers are faced with today.” He also thanked the World Bank for funding the workshop, which allows participants to work in the best conditions and produce results. After noting the benefits of such workshops for them, he welcomed again the representatives of indigenous and local forest peoples and invited them to pay full attention to the different presentations and to take an active part in protecting the environment and their rights as indigenous peoples living in forests. He closed his introductory speech with a review of the workshop’s objectives and the results expected by the end of the two days of work.

10. Dominique Puthod, Representative of the World Bank, started his speech by thanking the participants and said he was happy that the workshop was being held in Burundi, a country faced with severe deforestation whose indigenous people used to depend from forests are now living in precarious conditions. He stated that he is used to dealing with the Batwa of Burundi, especially those of the commune of Musigati in the Province of Bubanza and finds it regretful that they now live in a situation of extreme vulnerability.
11. H.E. Anatole Kanyenkiko, Burundian Minister of Environment, Land Development, and Public Works started his speech by thanking the workshop organizers for the topic selected and the World Bank for funding the activity. Then, he welcomed the foreign participants. He recalled the workshop entitled “Workshop for strategic planning on the environment and natural resources” held in Bujumbura in April 2007 and organized by IPACC in collaboration with UNIPROBA. For him, this demonstrates the interest of indigenous peoples in general and the Batwa of Burundi in particular for environmental protection.

This year’s topic on REDD will feed into the thinking aimed at improving the environment for the well being of the whole population of Burundi. The Minister recalled the reforestation actions carried out by the Government of Burundi throughout the country while stressing that efforts are also required from the population as part of undertaking joint actions for a healthy environment. He congratulated the indigenous peoples for organizing themselves to claim not only their rights but also the protection of the environment.

He reminded the participants that environmental protection actions go towards the provision of a large range of ecological goods and services while conserving natural and cultural resources. Given that Africa’s economic, social, and cultural development is closely linked to the quality of environment and the integrity of each country’s natural resources, the Minister noted that synergy among African countries for REDD was of special importance. He ended his speech by thanking again the World Bank, stating that all are interested in the workshop and in implementing the recommendations that would come out of the workshop. He then proceeded to the official opening of the workshop.

Election of the Workshop Chair and review of workshop objectives

12. A session of introductions followed the opening ceremony, after the officials left. The participants also elected a chair for the workshop in the person of Mr. Diwa Mutimanwa Kapupu from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Finally, they reviewed the workshop objectives and expressed their expectations as regards the workshop to end up with recommendations going towards fulfilling the expectations.

POINT 2. PRESENTATIONS

A. Climate changes, Carbon Finance, Forests, and REDD

- *What is climate change? What are its causes and impacts?* **Ms. Haddy Sey**, World Bank
13. Haddy Sey introduced her presentation with a five-minute video on climate change showing the impact of climate change in Africa and other parts of the world. Before the video, Sey reminded the participants that the World Bank's main objective is to hear and listen to the issues and concerns of participants to later reflect on and respond to.
 14. Sey explained that climate change is caused by the formation of a layer of gas called Green House Gases or GHG such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The gas layer acts as a "blanket" that traps in reflected solar radiation within the earth's atmosphere. Carbon dioxide concentration has sharply grown over the years, increasing from 320 parts per million in 1965 to 385ppm in 2007. Its potential direct effects include an increase of temperature ranging from 1.8° to 4.0°C by 2100, deterioration of food security, the drying-up of in-land continental zones, continued melting of glaciers and icecaps, as well as an increase in sea level. Pressure on water resources will become increasingly acute and by 2020 access to water will be a very serious issue, as already illustrated by the situation in Senegal where people have to dig down to 20m to get water. Such a situation of high pressure will end up affecting whole communities and may ultimately result in increased intensity and frequency of negative events.
 15. Climate change will have a disproportionate effect on the lives of indigenous peoples as their survival is highly dependent on natural resources, though they do contribute themselves to aggravating the problem. The increase of carbon layer in the atmosphere has been caused by fuel consumption of countries in the North (especially Europe) since the industrialization in the last century, resulting in the emission of big amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Deforestation is a major cause of GHG emissions and climate change, especially in Africa. The best ways to reduce these events consist in controlling those activities that have a negative impact on climate change.
 16. The short presentation was followed by many questions, the most significant being the followings:
 - While deforestation causes poverty, poverty also leads to deforestation because people do not have other alternatives. How does the World Bank see this problem and how does it intend to work to break the vicious circle?
 - The negative impacts of deforestation and climate change are already very tangible. How can the World Bank's Carbon Fund help in restoring the situation and bringing in adaptive solutions to the change?

The World Bank is ready to support potential alternatives to deforestation and in this way intends to reduce carbon dioxide emissions via the FCPF. The Bank's BioCarbon Fund is intended to plant or restore forests, and also includes a few projects experimenting with REDD at the project scale. In another example in Central America projects supported by the Bank are currently exploring ways to help indigenous peoples to readapt to ways of life that are not reliant on forest resources use to adapt to climate change. It should be kept in mind that the World Bank's vision is poverty reduction, which accounts for the sustainable development orientation of its earlier investments.

- *What is "Carbon Finance" and what are the World Bank's actions in this area?* **Ellysar Baroudy**, World Bank

17. The presentation was hinged on the Kyoto Protocol whose objective is to reduce emissions of green house gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆). Under this agreement, industrialized countries have accepted to invest in reducing emissions. They can either reduce emissions at home or buy emission credits for projects in developing countries as part of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

18. The CDM assesses the impacts of GHG-reduction projects against no-project situations. Emission reduction is measured in terms of tons of carbon dioxide and translated into carbon credits.

19. The main types of projects under the CDM relate to:

- Renewable energies;
- Reduction of landfill gas;
- Destruction of industrial gases;
- Energy efficiency.

The speaker specified that in some cases however, projects related to transportation, aviation, forestry, energy efficiency, etc. were deemed to be not eligible or to difficult to implement under the CDM. The only forest activity eligible under the CDM is afforestation and reforestation (planting new trees). The World Bank has several carbon funds that support industrialized countries in reducing GHG emissions.

20. The participants asked several questions pursuant to the presentation on carbon dioxide exchange: Why does the World Bank focus on carbon credits in developing countries rather than putting the emphasis on reducing GHG emissions in developed countries? The answer is that developed countries that ratified the Kyoto Protocol have the obligation to reduce their GHG emissions by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels. The World Bank's Carbon Fund – which includes the BioCarbon Fund, support these countries in moving forward with such reduction of GHG emissions through the Clean Development Mechanism. This is only one of the several mechanisms and its credits are very limited, which means that the process must resorts to other mechanisms that also contribute to reducing GHG emissions.

It should be noted that many industrialized countries want to invest in activities whose technology allows for reducing carbon dioxide emissions. As it will take time for such

technologies to have the expected effects, the CDM remains one of the best ways to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases.

21. Indigenous peoples query how they can benefit from protection under the Protocol on emission reduction since they are excluded as direct partners as the World Bank only works through national State programs which rarely consider the interests or participation of indigenous peoples. Sey said that the World Bank is currently reflecting on how to apply safeguards (e.g. OP 4.10 and 4.12) on the initiative as well as on other applicable actions, taking into account the issues of land tenure, forest laws, and local communities living in forests.
 22. Noting that the World Bank manages several carbon funds -- actually ten, what are the institution's commitments towards investors who are mostly industrialized countries? The answer is that the World Bank has indeed ten carbon funds but only two of these invest in Forest Carbon projects. Therefore, the World Bank strives to help investors in industrialized countries to meet their commitments as regards the Kyoto Protocol.
 23. Other questions were asked, mainly on the management of the carbon fund, on GHG emission control, and on how indigenous people can take advantage of the projects under the CDM. All agreed that such issues cannot be fully addressed in only two days. Thus, the participants expressed their wish to have discussions continue, possibly in combination with regional workshops involving indigenous peoples and communities living in forest.
- *The importance of forests and REDD* - **Ken Andrasko**, World Bank
24. Deforestation has multiple and variable causes, the most common ones being land-clearing for agricultural purposes, logging and collection for firewood, logging for industrial purposes, plantation of oil palm, etc. The emissions of GHG and the climate changes resulting from these different deforesting activities pose new threats to populations and the land.
 25. What is the importance of forest and what is the role of indigenous peoples in reducing emissions? It should be noted that tropical forests host more than 300 millions indigenous peoples. Thus, while being a reservoir of biodiversity, the forests also constitute a shelter and a source of firewood and income. Yet, forests are steadily shrinking at a rate of about 14 million hectares per year. Deforestation is defined as the act of destroying trees that make up a forest while forest degradation is defined as a decrease in the number of trees in a surface area acknowledged as a forest. Deforestation and degradation both reduce a forest's capacity to produce goods and services needed by men and contribute to increasing carbon dioxide emissions. As an illustration, deforestation alone contributes up to 20% of GHG emissions contained in the atmosphere.
 26. Globally, indigenous peoples have maintained a close relationship with natural resources, especially forests, over time through their traditional knowledge and their way of managing these resources. Yet, in most cases, decisions about industrial logging do not take into account prior rights of indigenous peoples or their knowledge of forest ecosystems. For forest-dependent peoples, reducing deforestation is critically important for their long term survival. Here there is an overlap with the interests of

- industrialized states which have mostly caused the current climate crisis. Stopping or slowing down deforestation is a major option for slowing climate change. If industrialized countries help find ways to reduce deforestation, it will protect the planet and those people dependent on the forests biodiversity.
27. Under the current REDD system, carbon credits can be generated when deforestation is reduced compared to a no-intervention situation, including where forests are being well protected. This leads us to ask the question: “How can communities living in forest play a role in REDD?” The question is of special importance not only for saving forests but also for forest communities’ survival and the reduction of GHG emissions.
 28. It should be noted that there have not yet been clear decisions as regards the REDD mechanisms. We only know that the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) has been designed to test the different approaches to reduction. The World Bank has not yet found answers to all these questions and wants to work with all stakeholders in finding appropriate solutions.
 29. Some countries have started developing plans to reduce emissions. For instance, Brazil has committed more than USD500 million to this purpose. Another example is Indonesia: the country has a high production of gases due to its industrial production based on wood but carried a large scale study with funding from the World Bank to see how it can reduce its GHG emissions.
 30. The Bali Conference of Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) in-December 2007 gave much room to discussions on emission reductions from REDD. The discussions also touched on ways to involve indigenous people and communities living in forest in emission reduction projects or at the national as well as the international scales. The issue is to identify which projects can really go towards this objective and determine whether indigenous peoples can take advantage of such projects.
 31. Issues, opinions, and considerations in relationship with the FCCC Bali Conference were raised, including the feeling that indigenous people were not heard. The question was asked about what the World Bank does to convey the indigenous peoples’ voice up into laws and regulations at the UN, and what it does to give value to traditional knowledge on the use of forest plants. As an overall answer to the questions, the World Bank is currently in the process of listening to the indigenous peoples’ concerns and figuring out appropriate solutions. As regards to giving value to traditional knowledge, the World Bank’s Africa Region has a Unit within the Quality and Knowledge department that deals with indigenous knowledge systems. This unit is in charge of exploring how to use such knowledge and make indigenous people take advantage of it
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTINDKNOWLEDGE/0,,menuPK:825562~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:825547,00.html>

In Latin America for instance, the indigenous peoples’ integration policy is better supported and understood than in Africa where the issue is totally ignored. The World Bank may have to see how to link the issues of protected areas with those of indigenous peoples.

As regards the question on what the World Bank does to convey the indigenous peoples' voice, a representative of the institution answered that the Bank makes an effort to take indigenous peoples' needs into account in its actions, stating that it strives to ensure transparency in its operations. Examples were provided to illustrate the World Bank's way of working, including the decentralization policy under which funds are brought down and distributed to grassroots communities based on priorities they have identified.

B. Forest-dependent indigenous peoples, communities living in forests, and forest conservation – Facilitated by IPACC

32. The topic was discussed in small groups. The participants grouped by country to identify two major issues in relationship with indigenous peoples as well as forest conservation outlooks in their respective countries.
33. The objectives of the group discussions were to:
 - Collect the participants' opinions as what their role can be in designing programs and on how they can take part in REDD in their respective countries;
 - See how a consultation process for REDD can be made operational;
 - Compare ideas on the risks and benefits for indigenous peoples and communities taking part in REDD;
 - Identify ways and means to make the most of benefits and minimize risks;
 - Develop recommendations for establishing at the national level a process of consultation on REDD that involves indigenous peoples and takes into account communities' potentialities and concerns.

Report backs from small group discussions per country

Cameroon

A major issue was raised for this country: "The forests have been cleared to benefit traditional activities such as farming. Furthermore, five of the country's fifteen parks are home to indigenous peoples. In short, the space reserved for indigenous peoples has significantly decreased. Will REDD further reduce indigenous peoples' land? Also, Pygmies do not benefit from the income generated from the forests. How can REDD change the situation?"

The answer to these questions is that consultations with the local communities should be effective:

- The consultations should be held in forest settings and not in towns – as in the Republic of Congo;
- Indigenous peoples have never experienced an equitable sharing of income with other communities;
- There is need to accelerate good governance.

Republic of Congo

The situation in this country is similar to Cameroon. A new law provides protection to indigenous peoples, but a number of persistent issues still prevent the enforcement of the law, including:

- Access to the mechanism, as decentralization is not effective. All the funds go to the Government that does not use it to the profit of local forest communities. The Bantu-speaking peoples (dominant, agricultural people in control of the State) are the only people to receive part of the funds. As such, the issue relates to governance.
- Claiming their rights is a problem for indigenous peoples.

Recommendations:

- Build the capacities of indigenous leaders, communities and other actors working for indigenous peoples;
- Consultations should be transparent, inclusive and done at large scale.

Gabon

The country faces issues that are identical to those of the countries of the Congo Basin. Although all policies and laws relating to forests are to be discussed with the indigenous peoples, these population groups have never been consulted on the matter. Indigenous peoples have become mere spectators of the destruction of the forest resources that are beneficial to them. Protected areas bring some hope but the indigenous people do not receive the jobs that they were promised as part of setting up such protected areas. Indigenous knowledge is not used in managing forests, biodiversity in forests or protected areas.

Recommendation:

- Build the capacities of indigenous peoples to ensure their participation.

Kenya

Issues relating to land resulting from historical injustice in land tenure persist in the country. The Government does not acknowledge the land rights of indigenous peoples who as a result are not protected against agricultural expansion or forest protection actions. For the indigenous peoples of Kenya, with REDD, the forests may be degraded before they can benefit from them. Local communities are not aware of the carbon trade, but they may welcome initiatives that will help them protect their forests and improve their standard of living. The current Forest law does not even recognize that there are communities living in and from forests.

Recommendations:

- Provide capacity-building and information at the grassroots level (at the level of communities);
- Work together to promote the importance of forests as well as indigenous peoples' rights (both are undervalued by the Government);
- Local communities should be aware of and have access to the international mechanisms which protect their rights.

Morocco

In Morocco, using and making value of forests was done in the traditional way. During the French colonization, the indigenous peoples living in the forests were expropriated and thus lost the land they had inherited from their ancestors. The post-colonial Government kept the indigenous peoples out of the forests management and control system in the same way as it has excluded them at the time policies and laws pertaining to their ancestral lands were

developed. Not a single reference was made to the traditions of the country's indigenous peoples.

The World Bank's actions will have no impact if the indigenous peoples are excluded from the REDD. A genuine partnership should be established between the Government and the indigenous peoples to turn the situation round.

Recommendations:

- The national Constitution should be revised to acknowledge indigenous peoples' rights in line with the 2007 United Nations' Declaration on the Indigenous Peoples' Rights ;
- The World Bank should adjust its policies to be in line with the UN Declaration as a basis for the respect of indigenous peoples' rights;
- The World Bank should hold further information seminars on the REDD in the five regions of Africa (i.e. the Sahel, Horn, North, Western and Southern African geo-cultural sub-regions) and island States.

Central African Republic

This country faces issues similar to those of other countries of the Congo Basin. The peoples who live in and depend on forests have not been consulted in the development of laws and policies on forests. Indigenous peoples lack information on the opportunities and threats to their forests; they hardly benefit from the income generated from the forests, which are directly transferred to the Treasury of the central Government. The forest resources get degraded and indigenous peoples remain poor. As a consequence, they turn to farming and wood trading, which are both detrimental to the forests.

Recommendations:

- Adequately inform indigenous peoples to enable them to participate in policy discussions including REDD. The World Bank could support IPACC and other indigenous NGOs in disseminating information;
- The World Bank could support indigenous peoples in the conservation of forests;
- Set up a committee to follow-up the recommendations of this workshop.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Indigenous people should not only be considered as *beneficiaries* of forest resources, but also as people who have played and are still playing an important role in the protection of forests. The traditional knowledge of the indigenous peoples was used in the management of the forests as part of the promotion of tourism, hunting, and research on biodiversity. Although such use generates some income, indigenous peoples remain helpless onlookers in the domain of policy, decision making and formal conservation. In the Virunga mountain area, 50% of the income generated from forestry goes to the Government, 3% to the local community, but nothing to the indigenous peoples. The new forest code provides for 40% of the income to go local communities, yet, nothing goes to the indigenous peoples. We would like to get information on the REDD and on the role of the Governments in order to enhance the role of indigenous peoples.

Rwanda

The country has a high population density. Three national parks have been created. However, the Government does not acknowledge the status of indigenous Batwa people. Government, in flagrant violation of international human rights standards has banned all Batwa organizations. Batwa do not have access to a fair sharing of forest resources as required by the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Batwa were driven out their lands without prior informed consent or compensation. They request support from the World Bank to influence the Government so that it will give attention to the indigenous peoples and their role in the REDD.

Tanzania

Tanzania has 33.5 million hectares of forest and woodlands. In order to survive, numerous indigenous groups have come to live in these areas. Peoples living from hunting and gathering lost their vital spaces as the result of urbanization, farming, and the establishment of protected areas. The indigenous peoples' activities are considered as primitive and therefore doomed to disappear. The Hadzabe people have established a legal protected area in the Yaeda Valley but there is no support for reforestation and regenerating full biodiversity. The threats are many; the opportunities for indigenous peoples are few.

Recommendations:

- Give special importance to indigenous peoples in the REDD mechanism;
- The World Bank's initiative should acknowledge the value of indigenous peoples traditional knowledge;
- The World Bank could help indigenous peoples in their advocacy efforts, using the United Nations' Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- The World Bank could help indigenous peoples draw benefits from the protected areas.

Uganda

The country has no experience in consultation and sharing of the benefits deriving from protected areas with indigenous peoples. Nor has there been any prior compensation for land expropriation. The measure stipulating that part of the income generated by tourism must go to communities is a good thing, but does not actually benefit the indigenous peoples.

When we found out about REDD, we were horrified because we have experienced many problems with such projects in the past. The World Bank could help the indigenous families who were driven out of the forests to resettle suitably. However, the Ugandan Government does not recognize indigenous peoples. Therefore, the REDD funds could be directly channeled to indigenous peoples' NGOs. Indigenous people's NGOs need to be informed and educated on the benefits of REDD.

Burundi

Many opportunities are open to Burundi's indigenous peoples, as the Constitution recognizes the Batwa and their representation at the Parliament. However, there are still numerous issues, such as access to forests and land and the low incomes, which restrict their chances of accessing governmental services and other development programs.

Despite a positive political situation in Burundi, none of the UN funds of the three Rio conventions reached Batwa communities. The Land Code does not recognize the Batwa.

The World Bank could find priority mechanisms for the indigenous peoples, in choosing the activities for the implementation of the FCPF funds and other programs under the initiative. Indigenous peoples need capacity building, especially on REDD and on how to participate in it.

Congo Basin

The Congo Basin is the second largest green spot on Earth after the Amazon. Up to three million people live in these forests and depend on them, including a substantial number of indigenous peoples.

Recommendations:

- REDD could reinforce the indigenous peoples' programs and representation;
- The African Development Bank could adopt safeguards for the indigenous peoples as done by the World Bank with Operational Directive 4.10;
- The World Bank could organize and support workshops engaging the indigenous peoples from different countries in REDD as leaders.

C. Introduction to the FCPF and the Bio-Carbon Fund; the World Bank's activities in the area: climate changes/forests/carbon fund/FCPF (by *Ken Andrasko and Ellysar Baroudy, Haddy Sey, and Patrice Talla; representatives of the World Bank*)

1. FCPF stands for "Forest Carbon Partnership Facility". The objective of this fund is to enable countries who are requesting it to prepare for REDD.
2. FCPF has two components: the first component addresses capacity-building (Readiness Fund: USD100 million) and the second the pursuance of the reduction of emissions (Carbon Fund: USD200 million). The goal of the Readiness Fund is to build the capacities of twenty countries (under a first phase starting in 2008). The Carbon Fund will be able to finance only five countries, but it is hoped that this start will stimulate further investments of an amount of 1 billion dollars at least through agreements to take part in emission reduction.
3. The overall goal of FCPF is to prepare, as a pilot fund, capacity building in tropical countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, to allow countries to tap into future system of positive incentives for REDD after 2012. The World Bank does not collaborate with UNFCCC but is only experimenting with various approaches, including the carbon market approach as well as others.
4. We are unfamiliar with this kind of program, all the more because it has been initiated by developing countries, in partnership with the World Bank and other investors with the aim of establishing the conditions that will enable to attract great amounts of money from private investors in the future. The program involves countries such as Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Gabon, Liberia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Kenya, Madagascar, the Republic of Congo, and Sudan, among others.

5. As an illustration, the value of rice production per hectare in Madagascar is USD 80 whereas the value of the soybeans production in Brazil for the same surface area amounts to USD 3000. The example clearly shows that land use is more profitable in Brazil than in Madagascar, and that REDD is most interesting in places where the value of carbon is very high while costs are low. The strategy for mitigating deforestation could then consist in a policy of regulation of taxes, concessions, certification or even subsidies as alternatives to the use of lands, governance of forests, development of infrastructures, and community programs on behalf of indigenous peoples and communities living in forests.
6. The FCPF funds are intended for studies, capacity-building, institutional capacity-building, and consultations whereas the implementation strategy will be funded by NGOs, governments, etc.
7. In a first stage (first option), each country may decide how the incomes will be distributed. The World Bank deems that the benefits should go to the actors of deforestation or to those who effectively work on the conservation of the forests. Governments will sign sub-contracts with these actors or with field projects. Or (second option), the World Bank may directly fund field actors.
8. From the World Bank's perspective, consultations at the national level are a critical element for programs that really want to achieve their objectives rather than a mere obligation. Evaluation by comparing rates against activities implemented may be used in each of the countries.
9. Regarding this matter, it was asked how the Bank would ensure that local communities would effectively benefit from the investment funds of the Carbon Fund. As an answer to the question, it appears that the destruction of forests results from a wide range of pressures. On this assumption, it follows the poor population (including indigenous peoples in some cases) is responsible for such pressures. The World Bank says it is not blaming poor people for deforestation, but sustainable land use is part of the challenge. Through consultation with such communities, some of the funds may be channeled to a shift to intensive farming and the development of indigenous peoples with the purpose of monitoring land use and protecting the forests against destroyers. Participants noted that hunting and gathering, though the best option for sustaining biodiversity is usually ignored in planning and funding.
10. The management of the FCPF's is organized as follows:
 - The Participants *Assembly* made up of REDD countries, donors, carbon purchasers, and observers (United Nations Agencies, NGOs, and Indigenous Peoples);
 - The Participants *Committee* made up of elected members (10 representatives of REDD countries and 10 representatives of donors and carbon purchasers) and observers (1 representative of NGOs and 1 representative of indigenous peoples);
 - One or more *Technical Advisory Panels (TAP)* made up expert advisors can provide independent advice.

The idea of including a representative of indigenous peoples in each group was much welcome.

11. Numerous questions arose from the discussion, including:
 - How will the carbon work be purchased through the Carbon Fund?
 - If Indigenous Peoples are considered as observers in the governance management structure of the FCPF, will their voice be heard?

First, host countries will produce carbon credits under REDD and will provide them to the Fund. Purchasers will buy them from the Fund, which will serve as a “market”. They will estimate the quality of the carbon credits before accepting the price and the amount to be paid. There are international methods for evaluating the tonnage of carbon dioxide. The “quality” of carbon also includes the management quality required in production and the social and environmental impacts deriving from it.

It is true that having the status of observer within the FCPF does not give the indigenous peoples any power. Yet, having this body is better than not having any at all and this will give indigenous peoples the chance to make themselves heard and to influence decision-making.

Introduction to the World Bank Safeguards Policies, by Patrice Talla

1. The World Bank Safeguards aim to ensure that projects financed by the World Bank are environmentally and socially sustainable; to inform national decision-makers about social and environmental risks; and to increase transparency and participation in decision-making.
2. The World Bank has ten safeguard policies of which six are particularly relevant for forests and forest people: Operational Policy 4.01 Environmental Evaluation, OP 4.10 Indigenous People, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.36 Forests, OP 4.04 Natural Habitats and OP 4.11 Physical Natural Resources. Despite diverse themes, all safeguards cover: evaluation of risks and impacts, prevention or mitigation of impacts, consultation, and dissemination of information, responsibility and accountability of actors. Under OP 4.01, all projects are subject to an environmental assessment considering impacts on natural environment (air, water, and land), human health and security, social problems (involuntary resettlement, indigenous people, and cultural assets). OP 4.10 is activated when indigenous peoples are present or have their livelihoods in the area of the project financed by the World Bank. This safeguard recognizes the customary land rights of indigenous peoples and requires an action plan to establish legal recognition of these rights. All projects financed by the World Bank must evaluate if indigenous peoples will be affected, then must consult a **free, prior, informed consultation** (not consent as required by the UN Declaration) of all affected groups to achieve broad community support, from which the project proponent must develop an indigenous people Development Plan or Framework, which must be made public and diffused to all interested parties. The Social Assessment must identify how to lead a culturally appropriate consultation with indigenous people, determine culturally appropriate development activities and identify culturally appropriate means to mitigate or compensate the indigenous peoples affected by the project. Free, prior, informed

consultation is a culturally appropriate collective decision making process that includes all members of the indigenous people community, regardless of sex or age, conducted with good intention, is voluntary, without external influence and free from all manipulation. The project proponent must demonstrate that there is broad community support for a project before the World Bank will finance it, however, but this does not give individuals or groups the right of veto.

3. OP 4.12 applies when the project leads to involuntary displacement or restriction of access to resources, for example from creation of protected areas. Only direct social and economic impacts of the land and resource restrictions are covered. OP 4.12 covers all aspects of a project that includes World Bank funding, including the parts that are not financed by the World Bank. A Displacement Plan must be produced and follow the same dispositions as explained above in OP 4.10. Note that under OP 4.04 the World Bank does not fund projects that involve a significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. Where natural habitats are affected, mitigation and restoration measures must be taken and any affected people must be involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of such projects.
4. OP 4.11 covers objects, sites, natural structures with archaeological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance. This could include burial sites or sacred forest areas. The FCPF will incorporate measures to prevent and mitigate such impacts in national REDD strategies. There should be a significant consultation and diffusion of information at every stage of a national preparation phase for REDD. FCPF readiness will then perform an evaluation of the social and environmental impacts of the activities suggested. The Carbon Fund will not release any amount prior to the completion of the evaluation, nor before it is clearly established that the activities are effective in reducing the emissions of GHG.

Discussion of Safeguards Presentation and Questions by Participants:

1. How does the World Bank consider the United Nations' Declaration on the Indigenous Peoples' Rights adopted by the United Nations' General Assembly, in September 2007? Does it require that indigenous peoples participate in all processes that affect their rights? The United Nations' Declaration on the Indigenous Peoples' Rights is not a Convention or Treaty. It is a non-binding instrument which was adopted by majority of the United Nations members and not signed by individual States. The World Bank, as an intergovernmental organization can refer to the Declaration in its relations with its members. Indigenous delegates were concerned that the Bank does not feel obliged to operate in accordance with the provisions of the 2007 United Nations' Declaration. The World Bank adopted in 2005 its new Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples which states that *"This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous peoples, the bank requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation."*

Indigenous delegates emphasized that in the African context, the Declaration is considered to extend the African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights, which is a treaty document. The strong support by Africa for the Declaration at the General Assembly means that in practice the Declaration will have the force of law if so activated by indigenous peoples using the appropriate channels.

2. The United Nation's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a powerful instrument which can be used by IP to put pressure on their Governments to take into consideration legal and constitutional reforms which address and redress existing discrimination against indigenous peoples. Indigenous delegates drew attention to two key clauses related to the issue of indigenous peoples and territories:

“Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 8

2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
(a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
(b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;”

3. Indigenous peoples should be aware that in each African country, the national Constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens, which can be an issue when granting rights to specific groups such as theirs. According to the World Bank, its role is limited to advising States and, through its Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples, provide assistance to countries to protect the rights of indigenous peoples when there are risks relating to the implementation of projects with bank financing.
4. In addition, the participants requested that the consultations should be held in the indigenous areas. The representatives of the World Bank confirmed that such consultations are effectively possible and even efficient. Some participants mentioned the case in Congo Basin with concrete example in Cameroon where consultations were carried out in the indigenous areas, unlike Congo Republic where they were done in Brazzaville.

Summary of Recommendations and findings by IP and Forest Dweller Participants

The participants were asked to write recommendations focused on two points, namely:

- A. The establishment of a consultation process on REDD at the national level;
- B. The design and implementation of FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility).

After the groups' restitution, the participants deliberated to draw up the final recommendations. It must be noted that some of the expectations were considered by participants as recommendations:

A. NATIONAL REDD CONSULTATION

- Involve indigenous experts and representatives as key people in the processes of national consultations;
- Ensure that the national REDD committees be set up with an inclusive composition to accommodate all interest groups, including indigenous peoples, the World Bank, NGOs, and Governments;
- Build the institutional and individual capacities of actors concerned with the consultation;
- Promote the strengthening of national civil society and indigenous peoples' platforms on REDD consultation and implementation progress;
- Support national awareness-raising campaigns among organizations prior to implementing REDD in order to ensure prior, informed and free consent and take cognizance of risks;
- Ensure the involvement of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation of consultations;
- Consider the participants of the present workshop as focal points for data collection and consultations;
- The participants of the present workshop should conduct pre-consultation workshops in their respective communities prior to the initiation of the consultation process;
- The World Bank should brief its offices about the Fund in countries with indigenous peoples;
- The World Bank should keep in line with the principle of prior, free, and informed consent as a condition to FCPF or World Bank funding for any activity that may have an impact on the indigenous people's rights, including land tenure, and access to resources or land of importance for maintaining their traditions, culture, and way of life;
- Ensure effective involvement of indigenous peoples in defining and implementing the national REDD consultation protocol as well as the FCPF.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FCPF

- Support mapping by indigenous peoples of their territories, resources, and traditional knowledge as well as the conservation of ecosystems making up their environment in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of REDD in sites involving indigenous peoples;
- Build the capacities of indigenous peoples as regards FCPF and REDD;
- As the FCPF funds' trustee, the World Bank should remain active in the monitoring process in order to warrant benefits from the FCPF and REDD for indigenous peoples;
- Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge on forests should be explicitly acknowledged in the World Bank FCPF initiative;
- The World Bank should fully ensure that the safeguards are applied to the activities undertaken and funded as part of the FCPF;
- The World Bank should revise its safeguards, taking into account the UN Declaration on Indigenous Peoples, especially Articles 4 and 8.2. a and b;
- Set up a committee or a procedure to continue exchanges and collaboration between the World Bank and peoples living in/from forests on the new initiative;

- Ensure that international norms as regards indigenous people's rights (ILO's Convention 169 and UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) are taken into account;
- Ensure effective participation of indigenous peoples with a voting right in the different structures of the FCPF organizational chart;
- Ensure the availability of adequate resources in the different funds;
- Build the capacities of actors involved in the management of the FCPF.

POINT 3. CLOSING CEREMONY

12. Haddy Sey made a closing speech on behalf of the World Bank. Vital Bambanze made a speech to thank all participants and closed the workshop. The workshop ended at 7:00 p.m. on March 14, 2008.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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APPENDIX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA

FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF): CONSULTATIONS ON ACTIVITIES AIMING AT REDUCING EMISSIONS DUE TO DEFORESTATION AND LAND DEGRADATION

DATE / TIME	DAY 1
08:45-09:15	Registration
09:15-10:00	Presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening ceremony• Host organization, UNIPROBA• Chair of the National Committees on Land and other Properties (CNTB)• World Bank: Alassane Sow• H.E. the Minister of Environment, Land Development, and Public Works (official opening) <p>Presentation of the objectives proposed for the workshop – Indigenous Peoples’ of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raise awareness as regards carbon finance and the reduction of emissions due to deforestation and land degradation based on selected indigenous peoples of Africa who depend on forests and other peoples living in forests;• Review risks and opportunities involved in the different REDD mechanisms for indigenous peoples depending on forests and other peoples living in forests;• Develop recommendations for the planning and the operational plans of the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund. <p>Roundtable on participants’ expectations Finalizing and adopting the workshop’s objectives</p>
10.00-11.00	<i>Facilitator: the World Bank</i> <p>Session 1: Climate changes, Carbon Finance, Forests, and REDD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is climate change? What are its causes and impacts? <i>Haddy Sey</i>• What is “Carbon Finance” and what are the World Bank’s actions in this area? <i>Ellysar Baroudy</i>
11:00-11.15	Coffee Break
11:15-12:00	Session 1 (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Importance of forest and reduction of emissions on deforestation and degradation (REDD) <i>Ken Andrasko</i>
12:00- 13:00	Facilitator: IPACC <p>Session 2: Indigenous peoples depending on forests, peoples living in forests, and forest conservation</p> <p>The representatives of the different delegations will take each five minutes to make a short presentation on two major issues related to forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other peoples living in forests in relationship with forest conservation, and conservation outlooks in their respective countries.</p> <p>Group discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect the participants’ opinions as what their role can be in designing programs and on how they can take part in REDD in their respective countries;• See how a consultation process for REDD can be made operational;• Compare ideas on the potential risks and benefits for indigenous peoples and communities taking part in REDD;
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Session 2 (continued)

- Identify ways and means to make the most of benefits and minimize risks;
 - Develop recommendations for establishing at the national level a process of consultation on REDD that involves indigenous peoples and takes into account communities' potentialities and concerns
 - Burundi, Cameroon, Congo Republic, DR Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda
- 15:00-18:00 **Session 3: Introduction to the FCPF and the BioCarbon Fund**
- 15:00: 15:30 • Introduction to FCPF and its objectives – *Ken Andrasko*
- 15:30-15:45 **Coffee Break**
- 15:45-17:00 • The BioCarbon Fund: Examples of forest-based Carbon Funds – *Ellysar Baroudy*
- Participants' opinions and discussions on the project and its approaches at the national level
- 17:00- 18:00 **Session 3 (continued)**
Restitution and discussions in plenary session
- 18:00-18:15 **Closing of the day's activities** – Facilitated by IPACC
- 18:30-20:30 **Diner and Reception**
DAY 2
- 09:00-11.00 **Session 4: The World Bank's work: climate change, forests, Carbon Fund, FCPF** –
Facilitated by the World Bank
- What is the World Bank? What are its actions in the areas of climate changes and forests? - *Haddy*
 - Design of FCPF, current propositions and structures for its implementation, including governance, participation, safeguards, consultation processes, promptitude, project, key ideas, R-PIN, etc. - *Ken*
 - Discussions on the World Bank's safeguard policies/principles and the consultation process - *Patrice*
- IPACC/ Regional organization**
- How can we address, assess, and control the issues related to forest-dependent indigenous peoples and community interests as well as possibilities for their participation in the FCPF's current structure and processes?
 - Questions & answers on the FCPF
- 11.00-11.15 **Coffee Break**
- 11.15-13.00 **Facilitation:** two groups facilitated by peoples living in forests
- The session was held *in camera* among participants (i.e. involved only participants)
- Session 5: Implementing the FCPF:** forest- dependent indigenous people and perceptions of communities living in forests
- Group session:**
- Participants' points of view on the role(s) of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other peoples living in forests in implementing the FCPF;
 - Discussions on possible participation of forest dependent indigenous people and other peoples living in forest in the BioCarbon Fund and other Carbon Finance activities;
 - Participants' opinion on how to ensure rational consultation at the national level
 - Development of recommendations, principles, and guidelines fore designing and implementing the FCPF
- 13:00-14:00 **Lunch**
- 14:00-15:30 **Session 5 (continued): Report back and plenary discussion**– Facilitated by IPACC
- 15:30-16:00 **Coffee Break**
- 16:00- 17:30 Synthesis of recommendations, principles, and guidelines for the FCPF in order to increase and enhance collaboration with indigenous peoples of Africa living in forests
- 17:30-18:30 **Conclusion of the two days of work** – Facilitated by IPACC
- Next steps and closing remarks

