



Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated
Development Organization

*For Human Rights & Empowerment
of Marginalized Pastoralist Communities*

PAN-AFRICAN FOREST-DEPENDENT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FCPF CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM



PROJECT REPORT

JULY 2018



Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADFAC	Association Debout Femme Autochtone Du Congo
CBP	Capacity Building Program
CDI	Community Development Initiative Inc.
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFAC	Forum Des Femmes Autochtones Du Cameroun
ILCA	Initiative For Living Community Action
IPOs	Indigenous Peoples' Organizations
MPIDO	Mainyoito Pastoralist integrated Development Organization
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
PROBICOU	Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists In Uganda
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REPALEAC	Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion des Ecosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale
SAWA	Sawa Sudan For Development And Humanitarian Aids Organization
SRETF	Small Recipient Executed Trust Fund TAC Technical Advisory Committee
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UN	United Nations
WATER	Wise Administration Of Terrestrial Environment And Resources
WB	World Bank

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Introduction

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)-supported Capacity Building Program for forest-dependent Indigenous peoples has enhanced the engagement of Indigenous peoples in national REDD+ planning and formulation and has been a catalyst in activating partnerships with governments in respect to implementing consultation activities and representation in national REDD+ structures. Strengthened consultation and participation of forest-dependent Indigenous peoples has also helped to publicize and increase the understanding of their views and potential contributions to REDD+'s projects design and implementation.

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) project is funded under a global capacity building program initiated following long-standing dialogue between Indigenous peoples and the FCPF on the need to strengthen the engagement capacity of Forest-dependent Indigenous peoples in the REDD+ mechanism at national level. The Facility has since inception has become a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and Indigenous peoples with its main focus being laying the ground for future REDD+ activities, and piloting performance-based payment systems.

In this regard, the FCPF has chosen MPIDO¹ through a competitive process to implement the project aimed at strengthening the knowledge of the targeted forest-dependent indigenous peoples of REDD+ readiness at the National level and the knowledge exchange at the regional level in the African region. MPIDO was selected as an implementing organization based on its capacity to implement project activities and its credibility at the regional level to address issues related to forestry, climate change and REDD+. The regional project is implemented between June 2016 and June 2018 with exclusive FCPF funding.

MPIDO in turn facilitated an open process of selecting in a competitive manner, from eligible countries, national organizations (sub-grantees) that would implement national level activities in line with the agreed objectives of the program as well

as in complementarity with the national REDD+ plans and goals in the eligible country.

Project Implementation

MPIDO structured its project implementation to have a project secretariat composed of five(5) member supported by a technical advisory committee (TAC²) of experts on REDD+ and indigenous peoples issues selected through a competitive and open process at a pan-African level. The project secretariat composed of a Project coordinator, a Knowledge and Communication officer, a Gender specialist, a Finance Officer, and a Procurement Officer.

The competitively selected member to the TAC were;

- Dr. Elifuraha Laltaika - Tanzania,
- Dr. Anke Weiseit - Uganda,
- Ms Norotiana Mananjean - Madagascar,
- Mr. Keikabile Mogodu - Botswana,
- Ms Saoudata Alet Aboubacrine - Burkina Faso,
- Mr. Bambaze Vital - Burundi and
- Mr. Joseph Itongwa - D. Republic of Congo.

In collaboration with PACJA(the selected implementing organization on the project to CSOs), a call for proposal was issued to all indigenous peoples of Africa, utilizing an already existing database of contacts, known communication lists and email groups, as well as encouraged sharing to achieve a wide read. Each of the received proposal having been vetted and reviewed by MPIDO, the TAC, respective national REDD+ focal point persons and the World Bank team on the project were interactively improved with the sub-grantees to ensure compliance to the issued specific objectives, gender inclusion in the implemented activities, regional balance to Anglophone and Francophone Africa, as well as giving special focus to indigenous women led organizations. Proposal from Cameroon (2), Ethiopia (1), Liberia (1), Nigeria (1), Republic of Congo (1), Sudan (1) and Uganda (1) were selected for funding up to \$50,000 each.

Through varied progress of the review process, Proposal in Ethiopia, Cameroon (1), Liberia, Nigeria and Uganda were funded by March 2017 with Sudan and the second proposal from Cameroon funded by December 2017. Pursuant to project budget allocations to the national implementations, an additional proposal was selected from the proposals received through the call for proposal to benefit from the available funding.

In Sudan, the secretariat in support of the National REDD+ Focal Point reached out to various IPOs that had not been reached by the call for proposal and an indigenous women-led organization was selected for funding. Due to international restrictions on the country, funds released to the selected sub-grantee on various occasions were not successful. The World Bank's financial team of experts were involved to ensure successful release of funds through direct fund transfer however delaying the project start off to December 2017.

To compound on the various innovative national implementation of activities, regional experience sharing was achieved through the Project inception workshop, two South-South Knowledge and Experience (SSKE) sharing workshops were held in Douala Cameroon – (24 – 26 October 2016) and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia – October 2017. Through the exchanges, lesson sharing was advanced through direct sharing of implementation progress, results achieved, challenges, lessons learned, as well as best practices adopted by representatives of the sub-grantees. During each of the SSKEs, special focus and emphasis was given to gender mainstreaming in all project activities and innovative ideas from each country. Such innovative ideas include jingles with specific messages aired in Liberia, national media engaged during project workshops to amplify the outcomes in Nigeria, REDD+ themed songs in indigenous languages of Ethiopia, video clips produced in Cameroon, radio programs in Ethiopia and Liberia and National researches in Uganda amongst others.

The World Bank's team on the project has sustained its support to the project through Project missions in July 2016, November 2017 and the

resent Mid Team Review mission in January 2018. In each of the missions, interactive deliberations were held into progress of the project implementation at the regional and national levels, paying key attention to compliance on the various bank financial, procurement and implementation policies. Feedback as well as any Grievances on the project were reported, discussed and documented.

Project Activities

Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising

Key Outputs of Component 1:

- i. Studies, analytical reports and learning materials for the use of IP organizations/networks
- ii. Capacity building and awareness raising activities (through sub-grants and consultancies)
- iii. Workshops and meetings between national IP organizations and networks around key REDD+ themes and the self-selection process
- iv. Agreed ToRs for self-selection
- v. Workshops and meetings between national IP organizations and networks and the respective national REDD+ focal points, FCPF IP observers and governmental committees for climate change around key REDD+ themes

Component 1 supported capacity building and awareness raising activities for forestdependent IPs and their representative organizations and networks in the selected seven countries, with specific focus on women and youth. The activities were carried out at national, sub-regional and/or jurisdiction levels with clear visibility at a national level and with national REDD+ mechanisms.

The selected actions focused on: -

- a) Actions that catalyzed, strengthened coordination and coalition building among forest dependent indigenous peoples, civil society organizations, local communities and the government agencies responsible for REDD+, leading REDD+ processes and increasing effective participation in the management and implementation of REDD+ nationally, including through a process

of self-selection of representatives.

- b) Actions that enhanced the understanding of climate change and REDD+ and its impacts on forest dependent indigenous peoples, civil society and local communities especially in regard to land tenure and livelihoods;
- c) Studies, analytical reports and reviews that explored forest dependent indigenous peoples, civil society and local communities' respective roles, responsibilities and interests related to climate change mitigation and adaptation; and
- d) Actions that supported monitoring of national REDD+ activities;

The selected actions supported capacity building workshops, studies and analytical documents, reviews and awareness raising forums and aligned with their respective country's REDD+ visions and plans.

The chosen activities were also informed by the key principles of language diversity within the region (ensuring a balance between proposals from Anglophone and Francophone countries and making sure knowledge products produced were translated into all key local languages) and gender considerations (funding women-specific activities and actively seeking a balance between female and male beneficiaries).

Sub-component 1.1: Implementation of capacity building and awareness raising activities

Through the issued calls to IP organizations/networks to submit sub-grant proposals in accordance with developed procedures for application and application form, the project direct in-country organizations as subgrants to deliver on specific objectives or to underrepresented segments within communities such as women and youth. The subgrants in each country were guided and their submitted proposal refined to ensure best practice implementation of the national component.

Through a review of existing appropriate (in terms of content and language) learning materials, MPIDO issued a limited call for papers, analytical reports and learning materials on the national situ-

ation of specific countries. MPIDO approached the implementing national subgrantees to recommend at least two reputable IP experts on various national themes to produce knowledge products for the use of IP organizations/networks in simple formats and relevant languages. The produced studies, reports and learning material were reviewed by an external peer reviewer to ensure technical soundness, coherence and clarity of the messages before being published in English and French and adopted into local languages as appropriate. The national thematic technical papers developed by various IP experts in respective countries include capturing the key situation in each country as:

“Indigenous Women and their Contribution to REDD+ An analysis for Cameroon and a Showcase of Best practices and Lessons learned (en)” by Jean Louis KakmoPideu,

Based on the analysis of impacts of climate change on the Indigenous Peoples and financing climate change in the Republic of Congo, the following recommendations emerge.

- 1) The REDD+ Strategy Policy should include the IPs' in the Republic of Congo, so that the Indigenous Peoples are not just co-opted into committees but participate in their own right bring the Experienced, skilled, committed and genuine indigenous representation.
- 2) The REDD+ Strategy and programmes, while supporting IPs to diversify should ensure that rights of the IPs to their territories, culture and identity should be respected, protected and promoted where alternative forms of economic diversification should not displace the forest depended Indigenous Peoples.
- 3) REDD+ Strategies should integrate IPs into national socio-economic, political and legal frameworks to end years of marginalization and displacement, taking into account the fact that, problems relating from climate change are disrupting the social livelihoods of indigenous peoples, just as are done in the national economy.
- 4) A clear roadmap for funding development

among the Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of Congo should be based on the specific situation of IPs addressing their aspirations, strategic needs and focus on shared growth, and effective access of Indigenous Peoples to the anticipated benefits of climate finance.

- 5) Development options should be based on Indigenous Peoples sources of their livelihood, indigenous knowledge and skills with sustainable development serving as the high programme goal.
- 6) IPs conscious, active and full participation in their own development is a condition for sustainable development and REDD+ programme is the ROC should ensure this basic right where the principle of 'prior informed consent' is the guiding formulation of development projects with IPs right to refuse projects that threaten their livelihood and other rights.
- 7) In the name of transparency REDD+ programme budgets must be itemized to make it possible for IPs and programme funders as well as management to be able to track financial resources spent on IP rights and development. Disaggregated indicators should be defined in the national REDD + strategy to enable stakeholders to monitor the specific rights and benefits gained by IPs from REDD+ and to measure the actual efforts made by the country and stakeholders in climate change mitigation and adaptation within the Indigenous areas.
- 8) REDD + financing, which includes measures for the use and management of forest resources, while respecting the environment and social imperatives, must also guarantee and protect the recognition of traditional forest user rights for the Indigenous Peoples whose lives are inseparable from the forests.

Note Peuples autochtones et financement climat en République du Congo(fr)" by Homb Marguerite

The study has shown that as Cameroon is a very diverse country ecologically, so the activities under-

taken by different groups are diverse and vary from one place to another. Contributions made by women vary from north of the country to south and from one ecological zone to the other. Whereas indigenous women's contribution to REDD+ mechanism at the decision-making level appear to be the same, findings from field research showed that diversity was outstanding between one region and the other; from one ethnic community to the other and from one indigenous women group to the other.



Fig 1: Green Sahel Operation – Women planting trees in the northern Cameroon

In the overall analysis, it is clear that some indigenous women groups contributed to REDD+ mechanism; but these contributions were not adequately reflected in project documentation. This resulted from the fact that REDD+ programmes in Cameroon did not undertake baseline surveys enough to measure progress made under specific benchmarks. Disaggregated data was not available to enable the study to appreciate contribution made by each group of indigenous women to REDD+ programmes.

Key components in the success of the implementation of REDD+ in Cameroon and lesson learning remains key tools in making adjustments to ensure that REDD+ processes address challenges and opportunities central to forestry law reforms and reducing gas emissions.

"Role of Traditional Knowledge in REDD+ Nigeria(en)" by Tony Atah

The Nigeria REDD+ Programme is determined to be successful and have meaningful impacts on the

ground. REDD+ programme recognizes that this can only be achieved and sustained if the people who live in and depend on resources from the forest are involved in and benefit from REDD+ processes. It is good that so far, the success of the Programme is anchored on several localized efforts that the programme leveraged to establish a multi-level REDD+ Stakeholder forum. This forum established and used dialogue to take joint decisions on issues and options that are reflected in the REDD+ Strategy that will inform subsequent REDD+ actions.

The REDD+ programme already notes that the trend to formulate policies and implement measures that are environmentally friendly calls for a sincere change in attitude that can only be achieved with proper consideration for local knowledge. Local knowledge is usually reliable, accurate and precise. Applying local knowledge in REDD+ implementation will be cost effective and sustainable in the long term; and result in a sense of local ownership and improved management of resources that will help Nigeria effectively contribute to Nigeria's commitments to emissions reduction.

Integrating indigenous/traditional/local knowledge in climate change knowledge, mitigation and adaptation will enhance participatory and sustainable development which calls for the application of free, prior and informed consent which is a condition for climate change strategies to be evidence based and evidence led.

The study on the role of Indigenous/Traditional Knowledge in climate change mitigation and adaptation in Nigeria explored concepts, application, strengths and limitations of ITK among the Indigenous Peoples of the River State in Nigeria and arrives at the following conclusions and recommendations.

“Socio-economic impacts of climate change on indigenous peoples of Uganda (en)” by Agripinah Namara.

The study has shown that climate change has had series of serious impacts on the indigenous peoples of Uganda Africa. These impacts affected sources of livelihood for all the indigenous peoples in Uganda. In the case of the Batwa, alienation

of the traditional forests to national parks, has reduced their forest resource base significantly. Being forest depended indigenous people, this meant that a lifeline of their livelihood was destroyed. They were never paid compensation for loss of forest and they do not get any benefit sharing from these protected areas. They now look up to REDD+ to see if their quest for security of land tenure and rights to their ancestral land and forests resources will be restored in the new paradigm of forests management.

The Ndorobos/Benet of (Mt Elgon sub-region), have a serious problem of land demarcation between their land and Mt Elgon National Park. They do not get any benefits from the National Park. They experience serious shrinkage of their land. Climate change made things worse for them. Although climate change is directly responsible for land alienation, restricted mobility and scarce resources enhanced their vulnerability prior to other impacts of climate change. Climate change only compounded an already existing problem.

The Tepeth of Karamoja sub-region, are isolated and marginalised. They often face serious resource-based conflicts and often they are attacked by their neighbours i.e. the Pokot and Turkana from across the bordering Kenya. Living on the foot of MT. Moroto, they have potential in terms of mixed farming, but because of isolation, they have limited access to fruit tree seedlings. In terms of economic diversification, demonstration plots would add value to their efforts to develop alternative livelihoods. In order for the Tepeth to play a central role in forest conservation, they would need serious exposures in forest conservation and management.

All hunter-gatherers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists indigenous people in Uganda have experience shrinking of drinking water, decreasing flow of rivers, landslides from mountains because of loss of tree cover and disappearing species of vegetation, trees, birds, animals and crops. It affected the identify of indigenous peoples, their cultures, spirituality and it weakened the bond that existed between indigenous peoples and nature. It created

more vulnerability, poverty and increased diseases. Loss of biodiversity, livelihood and weakened coping strategies were some of the impacts brought about by climate change to the indigenous peoples of Uganda.

Summarized implementation of each country includes:

Cameroon (FFAC and REPALEAC)

FFAC (Forum Des Femmes Autochtones Du Cameroun), an indigenous women-led organization defending and promoting the rights of indigenous Mbororos and Pygmies women in Cameroon through sensitization on valuations of traditional savors and capacity building in SBD and the Nagoya Protocol implemented the ***“Training and information for indigenous women Mbororos and pygmies in the REDD + process”*** to the direct project beneficiaries.

FFAC has trained over 80 indigenous women on improved agricultural practices, re-activated indigenous women forest management groups as well national participation through (no. of workshops benefiting number of women) under the National Forum for Indigenous Women.

REPALEAC (Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion des Ecosystèmes Forestiers d’Afrique Centrale) A sub-regional network with national representations from 10 countries within the Central African Region. In Cameroon its national component which was selected for the project is a platform of 32 IPOs seeking to increase and guarantee the participation of indigenous and local populations in the management of forest ecosystems in respect of sub-regional guidelines on the participation of indigenous and local communities in sustainable forest management, as well as relevant national requirements. REPALEAC implemented ***«Renforcement des capacités pour la gouvernance des organisations de peuples autochtones et partenariat pour la mise en œuvre de la composante autochtone dans le processus REDD + au Cameroun et dans le bassin du Congo.”***

REPALEAC was chosen after successful funding of seven national implementation and benefiting from the available funds on the component.

REPALEAC’s project implementation benefited from its experience to prepare in advance for the simultaneous implementation of project activities in a short period of six months within the project duration.

The project improved the understanding of 47 IPOs on the Logical Framework of the REDD+ processes and the Consultation techniques of the IPs in the REDD+ process hence impacting their capacities on participation and decision-making processes.

The project facilitated development of an Operational Plan for the effective Participation of the IPs in the REDD+ Process in Cameroon, a document whose output has been shared with national REDD+ office.

Ethiopia (ILCA)

ILCA (Initiative For Living Community Action) An IPO seeking the sustainable development through community participation in integrated development approaches of indigenous knowledge for local, regional and international level benefiting on climate change and REDD+ in Ethiopia implemented ***“Project for Forest Dependent Indigenous Peoples in Arba Minch Area - Ethiopia”*** developing and using an 8-week FM Radio Curriculum on REDD+ in Gamo and Arba Languages. The Radio program was complemented by Recorded thematic songs in both languages as well as Theatric drama disseminated during local Market days. The Project engaged with the Regional REDD+ Secretariats and Zonal mechanisms to ensure representation of the IPs in the area.

The project has produced a Radio Curriculum Syllabus that has been adopted by the national REDD+ coordination office for scaling to a national level.

The project empowered and facilitated the targeted communities to form conservation cooperatives that undertake community forest management in each of the Wareda (districts). This is being adopted by other indigenous communities in district beyond the project area.

Liberia (CDI)

CDI (Community Development Initiative Inc.) A

national level IPO involved in forest government, Biodiversity, Conservation and Agro-forestry Activities, actively participating in national REDD+ processes including representing forest-dependent IPs at national level structures implemented the **“IPOs and REDD+ Awareness Raising Actions and Capacity Building Project in Montserrado and Lake Piso Multipurpose Reserves, Liberia”** benefiting communities across the Cape Mount Region and reaching neighboring countries of Sierra Leone through FM Radio Programs.

CDI supported the participation of IPs to actively engage with the national REDD+ coordinating office during project capacity building activities, making it possible for the REDD+ office to integrate their input on indigenous people agenda in the national REDD readiness process. This participatory engagement resulted in the formation of five (5) community task forces that are integrated with the local authorities implementing the national forest development program and becoming instrumental in initiating community livelihood improving activities.

Through the project the task force teams have been empowered and supported to develop guiding by-laws for good governance, creating a good practice that has been widely shared to other communities.

Nigeria (WATER)

WATER (Wise Administration Of Terrestrial Environment And Resources) An IPO with forest dependent communities in Cross River State of Nigeria seeking to conserve biodiversity, reduce deforestation for the benefit of present and future generations implemented the **“Community Based Capacity Building on Climate Change and REDD+ in Cross River State, Nigeria.”** With close engagement with the regional REDD+ secretariat to ensure structured community involvement in REDD+

The project promoted activities that fostered engagement of the targeted beneficiaries with neighboring communities around the forest areas, developing a common agenda on REDD+ and responsible forest management hence realizing

peaceful coexistence.

Youth-led educational drama and school-based debates on REDD+ empowered over 300 youths with knowledge on the benefits community forest conservation.

Republic of Congo (ADFAC)

ADFAC (Association Debut Femme Autochtone Du Congo) An indigenous women-led IPO assisting national and international policy implementation in the context of protecting and promoting the rights of IPs, specifically women and youth in RoC implemented **“Renforcer la gouvernance interne et la composante autochtone de CACO-REDD +”** a dedicated Self-selection project seeking to unify the efforts of several national and subnational networks of IP organizations in the country for meaningful engagement in the REDD implementation process.

The project empowered over 10 community-based women groups, developing their influential capacity in engaging with local, and national REDD processes on Congo’s REDD implementation stage, creating clear benefiting opportunities for indigenous women.

The project supported the development of self-selection documentation in a self-selection manual, procedures for selection, and institutional arrangements, that are recognized by the national REDD+ office. The self-selection documentation have been applied to facilitate a transparent self-selection process of IP representatives to the national REDD processes which later resulted in the formation of the national IPs network – RENOSIPAC “Réseau National des Organisations de la Société Civile des Populations Autochtones du Congo”, becoming the official national representation institution thus linking national processes with key IPs priorities.

Sudan (SAWA-Sudan)

SAWA-Sudan (Sawa Sudan For Development And Humanitarian Aids Organization SSDHAs), An indigenous women-led IPO based in the Darfur and Blue Nile states seeking community empowerment in environment and natural resources conservation

and sustainable development, peace, and health among different community in Sudan implemented **“Sudan Round Tree Network Initiative for Low Carbon Emission.”** to women groups and all REDD stakeholders at the state and national level for their collective effort into meaningful REDD engagement in Sudan.

The project has improved the awareness and build capacity on the REDD process and mechanisms in Sudan throughout the Darfur region, strategically utilizing theatric drama, songs as well as academic talks.

The project has created a point of integration for indigenous communities, multiple stakeholders and the national REDD+ coordinating offices realizing a collective responsibility towards the achievement of REDD+ readiness in Sudan.

The project has influenced the national REDD+ coordinating office as well major stakeholders realizing meaningful participation of IPs, the integration of IP issues and agenda in REDD+ process and stakeholder activities.

Uganda (PROBICOU)

PROBICOU (Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists In Uganda), A network of 34 organizations that work to promote the rights of indigenous people in Uganda with special reference to the Batwa, Benet and Karamojong implemented **“Building the capacity of indigenous people to actively engage and participate in REDD+ processes in Uganda”** Dedicatedly seeking structure engagement amongst IP representative organizations in Uganda as well as building the capacities of Karamoja, Batwa and Benet communities in Easter and Western Uganda.

The project carried out a national survey of IPs whose report assessed the engagement and participation of IPs in the REDD+ process, identified gaps in engagement and proposed approaches to mainstream IPs agenda. The national REDD+ coordinating office adopted the report’s recommendations for implementation, leading into a process of participation and engagement for the IPOs.

Engagement with relevant stakeholders on the proj-

ect has created opportunities for network members to access additional resources amounting to over \$150,000 that will sustain capacity building to IP communities in Uganda.

The project supported the registration of an Indigenous Peoples national network with a membership of 54 IPOs. ‘The Coalition of Indigenous Peoples Organizations in Uganda’ is broadly mandated to represent Indigenous Peoples issues at all levels in relation to climate change.

Self-selection as undertaken by the coalition members has achieved representation to various national REDD+ mechanisms

Sub-component 1.2: Support and empowerment of IP organizations and networks

In parallel to the activities described under sub-component 1.1, the project supported activities that strengthen the capacities of select national IP organizations and networks to participate in the implementation of REDD+ Readiness actions.

In a complementing role, the project enhanced the selected subgrantee’s REDD+ capacities by:

- (i) strengthening the dialogue between national IP organizations and networks in their respective countries to enhance their collaboration and refine their messages through workshops and meetings around key REDD+ themes;
- (ii) Facilitating liaison between national organizations and networks and the respective national REDD+ focal points, FCPF IP observers and governmental committees for climate change through joint workshops and meetings around key themes; and
- (iii) Supporting IP networks’ participation in R-PP implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring structures nationally through their self-selection process in putting to joint meetings of national IP networks and organizations, joint preparation of ToRs for the selection process, and training of selected representatives as needed.

Self-selection for representation at national levels has been achieved in:

- I. The Republic of Congo where institutional analysis formed the basis for the formation of RENOSIPAC. RENOSIPAC has been formed through workgroups that formulated Manual of procedures, Self-selection procedures, Operation manual and an inclusive organizational structure. The membership to RENOSIPAC constitutes over 20 organizations previously in several subnational networks.
 - II. The Coalition for Indigenous Peoples in Uganda was formally registered and adopted through self-selection during the annual general meeting of the 54 coalition member organizations. The annual general meeting was used to adopt the streamlining work done on the governance documents, election procedure as well as endorse the members selected.
 - III. Since Engagement with the REDD+ Mechanism in Ethiopia is available at the regional levels, Direct beneficiaries agreed to form Forest Management Cooperatives. The Formation of 5 Forest Management Cooperatives (ZaysseElgo, QollaShelle, OcholoLante, Shara and Channo Mille kebeles) was realized with each adopted by the local REDD+ Secretariat Organ as a formal representation of the indigenous communities in the locality.
 - IV. The indigenous communities of Kanga, Falie and Gohn districts of Zodia Cape Mount County Liberia formed Community Task Forces with the support of the REDD+ Implementing organ (Forest Development Authority). The 3 Community Task Force team will lead community engagement with District Authorities on REDD+ and Carbon Benefit sharing projects, as well as form the team to represent the communities in national REDD+ Structure engagements.
 - V. The Pygmy and Mbororo women in Cameroon revised Community Forest restoration committees that initially only engaged in restoration activities by amending their institutional documents to also facilitate their self-representation with REDD+ Structures and processes. The Indigenous Women further also joined the National Indigenous Women Forum to further their national representation in REDD+ Mechanisms
- Component II: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned**
- Key Outputs of Component 2:
- i. A regional inception workshop and a side event focusing on indigenous women and REDD+
 - ii. A regional completion workshop and a side event focusing on indigenous women and REDD+
 - iii. South-South exchanges (in content and number to be proposed by the participating countries and depending on availability of project and countries' financing, respectively)
- Dissemination of existing and new REDD+ educational and knowledge products, including lessons learned and good practices in accordance with the project communication strategy
- Component II facilitated the design and implementation of a robust regional platform for information exchange and knowledge sharing between forest-dependent IP organizations and networks in all 18 FCPF member countries. These included:
- Sub-component 2.1: Regional learning and exchange***
- MPIDO in collaboration with PACJA convened two regional workshops (at project inception and at project completion) which served to:
- i. Disseminate available and newly produced REDD+ knowledge products for IP communities, including deliverables of Phase I of the CBP and any knowledge products developed by the project under sub-component 1.1;
 - ii. Discuss the relevance of traditional knowledge and practices for climate change and REDD+ strategies;
 - iii. Raise participants' awareness of the project under CBP Phase II; and
 - iv. Disseminate lessons learned and good practices from Component 1.

The workshops brought together REDD+ Focal Points of the African FCPF countries, representatives of IP organizations, and IP observers from the FCPF and related initiatives (such as the UN-REDD Program). During each, a dedicated session on indigenous women and REDD+ discussed the challenges and good practices related to IP women's participation and representation in the REDD+ Readiness process and more relevant to the implementation of the project.

In addition to the two workshops, the project will facilitate South-South exchanges between advanced and less advanced participating countries to encourage firsthand learning and sharing of experience from REDD+ Readiness processes. A women-dedicated South-South Exchange and Field visit was held in Douala Cameroun while an all-inclusive South-South Knowledge Exchange and Experience sharing workshop was held for both the IPOs and CSO components of the project.

Sub-component 2.2: Dissemination of knowledge products and lessons learned

MPIDO supported the development and dissemination of existing and new REDD+ educational and knowledge products, and communication of lessons learned/good practices from Component 1 to the wider IP audience in FCPF countries (in Africa and elsewhere). Through the development of a regional communication strategy for the project, key messages, audiences and communication techniques by which the products will reach IP communities, paying attention to women and youth audiences within communities, and reflecting the views and voices of IPs and their organizations/networks was achieved.

MPIDO further disseminated information knowledge products and lessons from the project to the 22nd and 23rd UNFCCC COPs as well as the 17th UNFPII for the benefit of the larger IP communities. Through online tools regionally and other media channels at national implementations, educational and knowledge products were developed which could include brochures, posters, short documentaries, fact sheets and use of different media

platforms (e.g., radio programs, existing websites, social media) in commonly used languages and in accessible forms.

Component III: Management, M&E and Reporting

Key Outputs of Component 3:

- i. Annual work plans and budgets
- ii. Quarterly progress reports (including financial data)
- iii. Annual external audits
- iv. Operational grievance redress mechanism

MPIDO's dedicated team of six personnel formed the project secretariat that managed the implementation during the 18-month project duration. Project management included procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguard compliance assurance, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting, and preparation of annual work plans and budgets acceptable to the World Bank.

The secretariat provided support to the national implementing subgrantees in review, advise and oversight of the project activities in the respective countries, providing a point of reflection to the outlined outputs desired in each sub grant proposal. The team also undertook support missions to visit project activities, provide structural capacity building to the subgrant project teams as well as undertake inspection of the project filing and documentation as per requirement.



Fig 2 MPIDO's project Secretariat with ADFAC and the REDD+ national coordinating officials - Brazzaville, RoC

M&E took place at the project and national levels in accordance with the project results framework using information which MPIDO collected from all sub grant organizations, and self-generated data under component 2 as well a recorded direct communication from targeted direct beneficiaries. MPIDO synthesized the information into quarterly progress reports which weresubmitted to the World Bank.

Project Outcomes

The project has achieved its intended objectives as illustrated in the specific indicators captured using the Project results matrix, as well as summarized outcomes as follows.

1. Regional experience and knowledge sharing within IP representatives, communities and REDD+ agencies has been realized, showcasing and packaging the benefit of meaning inclusion of IPs in the REDD processes for the collecting benefit of each national context. Knowledge products, positions and contributing inputs of the IPs in each country have made notable contributions to the REDD processes. The capacities of national and regional IP representative have been improved on the status and respective participation of IPs in national REDD mechanisms.
2. Dedicate implementation support has improved internal capacity of the subgrantees as a REDD+ implementing organization with periodic review of progresses informing learning experiences for dynamic implementation within the targeted communities.
3. The dissemination of various knowledge products produced in appropriate local languages (including indigenous languages of the communities), disseminated in appropriate channels (including FM Radio programs, songs, jingles, theatric drama, posters, banners, flyers etc), has informed, build the capacities and improvedthe understanding of IPs on their national REDD+ processes.
4. Formation, restructuring and self-selection for representation in national networks of IPs, has increased the visibility of the project, implementing IPO and the national network has been achieved. National REDD+ offices participation in project activities has improved the working relation with the national networks and IPOs
5. The mainstreaming of gender and inclusion of dedicated activities for women in each of the national implementation was achieved, ensured increased gender balance, better involvement of indigenous women in REDD processes as well as meaningful contribution to the IPs engagement with national REDD processes. Women-only capacity building sessions, dissemination of knowledge products at a convenient time and the selection of women to participate in project activities ensured meaningful contribution during the project. This was well complimented by the selection of indigenous women-led organizations as part of the benefiting subgrantees.
6. Meaningful representation of IPs in various national REDD mechanism has been achieved through the appointment of IPs into various REDD committees and secretariats, ministerial task forces and engagement teams with other climate change stakeholders.
7. The strategic implementation arrangement involving a TAC team composed of regionally balanced experts on IP issues on climate change has ensured regional balance in the implementation of national activities as well as provided an unbiased redress mechanism, a best practice that can be highlighted for future projects.
8. Conflict and Redress resolution was achieved during the project where recorded cases from Madagascar on the validity of the applications, Uganda on the selection of PROBICOU and in the Republic of Congo on the selection of ADFAC compounded with a long-standing difference within the indigenous networks were addressed. MPIDO and ADFAC held a constructive meeting with the National REDD+ coordinating office in Brazzaville, utilizing the opportunity

to resolve and initiate redress mechanism on previously documented complains between IP representatives realizing commitment to the unity of IP representation as well as support and inclusive participation of all in the project activities. MPIDO’s project team clarified the selection criteria as referenced for the qualification of applications from Uganda and Madagascar

The Project Results matrix

Project Development Objective (PDO): Strengthen: (i) the knowledge of targeted forest-dependent indigenous peoples of REDD+ Readiness at the national level and (ii) knowledge exchange at the regional level.							
Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values		Frequency	PROGRESS MADE TO DATE
				YR1 ¹	YR2 ²		
1. National knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages		Number	0	55	110	Annually	-288-
2. Regional knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages and accessible formats		Number	0	2	5	Annually	-7-
3. Meetings held between IP representatives, and between IP representatives and national REDD+ decision making entities		Number	0	20	55	Annually	-64-
4. Direct project beneficiaries Of which female		Number	0	5500	5500	Annually	-9,841-
		Percent	0	45	45		Of which overall female [no.] (%): [5,628] 57.18%
5. Examples of the participation of direct project beneficiaries in national REDD+ processes and structures		Description	0	55	55	Annually	-62-

Challenges

1. The understanding of **Soft Skill projects** by the targeted beneficiaries was low or lacking. As such, the low understanding was seen in the implementation of project activities as well as management of expectations from the intended beneficiaries. Continued support from the World-Bank team on the project, MPIDO’s secretariat and internal capacity building efforts by the implementing organization.
2. **Low internal technical capacities** of some of the selected organizations to manage and monitor the implementation of national level activities provided a challenge at the beginning of the project. Interactive communication through email and telephone support as well as the country missions provided a means to improve capacity.
3. **SUDAN** provided a critical logistical challenge due to international restrictions on fund move-

ment into the country. SSHDA being based in the Darfur region and an indigenous women-led organization required the collaborated effort of the World-Bank project team and the MPIDO secretariat to resolve the issue providing a learning experience. Direct transfer from the World-Bank to SSHDA resolved the challenge

Opportunities:

1. Potential resource mobilization at national level

Improved capacities of the national implementing subgrantees complemented with the achievements of the various national capacity building activities have opened doors for potential resource mobilization at the national level with state institutions responsible with climate change actions and other REDD+ stakeholders.

2. Graduating REDD readiness status

The transitioning of REDD status of various countries from readiness to implementation creates more opportunities for IPs to meaningfully participate in all stages of implementation.

3. Project extension with Additional Financing

Project extension with additional financing offers opportunity for upscaling of project activities at regional and national level, giving more visibility to the outcomes at both levels and policy influence in favor of Indigenous Peoples

4. Upscaling of regional activities

The additional financing allows for dedicated activities on gender specific issues and sustaining the experience sharing on advocacy by the IPs.

5. Indigenous Traditional Knowledge

Creation of awareness and capacity building of government institutions and other stakeholders to the contributions of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge in forest management and conservation.

(Footnotes)

1 YR1 is considered the first 12 months of the project from effectiveness.

2 YR2 is considered the months from the end of the first year until June 30, 2018

(Endnotes)

1

2

