



**FOREST
CARBON
PARTNERSHIP**

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THE LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL DIALOGUE
ON REDD+ FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, CIVIL
SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND LOCAL
COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

- PACJA: Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
- A continental coalition of 1000+ CSOs from diverse backgrounds in 48 African countries.
- Founded in 2008, Johannesburg, South Africa
- Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya
- Brings together brings together Faith-based Organizations, Community-based organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Farmers and Pastoralists' Groups among other sectors.
- Works with Govts to drive African agenda at Int'l level
- Strong partnership with several int'l partners in North & South



Background on REDD+ in Africa

- Forests cover 675 million hectares accounting for 23% of Africa's land area
- Rapid deforestation is threatening the flow of key environmental goods and services at the local, national and global levels
- More than half of the continent's population rely directly or indirectly on forests for their livelihoods
- 3.4 million hectares lost annually (FAO, 2010)
- In Africa, REDD+ goals frequently suffer at the hands of other development aims, with the agriculture, mining, energy and forestry sectors all driving deforestation

Background Cnd'

- The promotion of forest protection to meet REDD+ targets must compete with the realities of poverty in rural communities
- These underlying issues surrounding REDD+ underscores the need for involvement of all stakeholders and especially communities and IPs for REDD+ implementation in Africa to succeed.

Engagement of IPs and CSOs in REDD+ in Africa

- Participation of CSOs in REDD + in Africa has grown over the last 10 years
- The role of CSOs and IPs in REDD+ is becoming more clearer
- Results of a study commissioned by PACJA under the FCPF capacity building project for CSOs and IPs in Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Mozambique confirmed a significant involvement of CSOs engagement in REDD+
- The involvement is through carrying out sensitizations, capacity building, participating in consultative meetings, implementing REDD+ activities and monitoring the implementation of the REDD+ process

- In Cote d'Ivoire, 75% of the CSOs have reported being involved in the REDD+ process, and took part in the development of the national REDD+ strategy
- About 40% of CSOs have participated in the development of the national REDD+ strategy in Mozambique
- The project has reached 45,170 direct beneficiaries against an annual target of 5500 beneficiaries across all participating countries with 45% female beneficiaries reached i.e. Togo
- ROSCEVAC secured more funding from Gabonese government for capacity building on REDD+(Gabon)
- A youth Movement on climate change is born out of capacity building workshops conducted in Gabon

Lessons learnt

- REDD+ is still relatively new concept among the various actors . More sensitization is needed
- Limited human and financial resources are among the challenges that affect engagement and CSOs participation in the REDD+ process
- There is need for creating and promoting enabling conditions for a better involvement of CSOs as an important strategy to address barriers to CSO participation in REDD+ process
- There is need for governments and other interest groups to facilitate the interactive exchange of best practices and lessons learnt on stakeholder engagement

Lessons Cont:

- REDD+ cannot succeed without the full and effective participation of communities, especially IPs, CSOs and other forest-dependent groups
- REDD+ capacity building projects need to be underpinned by social inclusion principles to account for the intersecting issues affecting the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.
- Social inclusion helps to ensure inclusive and meaningful participation during decision-making and policy development processes
- To be effective, REDD+ capacity building must consider national realities, such as stages at which participating countries are in the REDD+ process
- REDD+ capacity building must mirror the full spectrum of REDD+ stages and key elements and receive synergistic support from a variety of sources.
- Gender mainstreaming is vital for maximizing the effective participation of women in REDD+
- Alternative livelihood sources need to be a key component in REDD+ programs within communities
- The use of local languages and the translation of REDD+ concepts and principle into easy to understand concepts are cardinal to increasing IPs and LC's participation.
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Beyond 2020?

- Although we have made major milestones in capacity building, we are only scratching the surface and more support is still needed
- We need to transition to implementation of REDD+ where they exist and support development of the same where they are missing
- Initiatives that enhance agroforestry, development of value chains for not timber forest products among others could be piloted



**THANK YOU
ASANTE
IGRACIAS**