Demand and supply of support to scaling-up tenure recognition

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Basis for the presentation

- **Country assessments** to validate the demand for, and value added of a specific financing instrument to secure indigenous and community land rights and support related reform (2014) in four countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Indonesia, and Peru.

- Support to the **formulation of pilot projects** proposed by organizations representing indigenous and community organizations (2015) in five countries: Indonesia, Panama, Liberia, Cameroon, and Peru.

- **Indigenous Peoples Funds and Needs Assessment** (2015), Desk Study for UNDP.
Summary of Existing Financing

- Nearly **USD 1 billion** has been committed and/or disbursed to **support** Indigenous Peoples within the past five years (only small part directly to IPOs)

- Most of this financing is related to **climate change**, and has multiple objectives to cover also many other thematic areas

- About **35%** indicate **land and/or forest rights** among their thematic areas, but there is no dedicated funding mechanism for this critical issue (apart from the incipient Tenure Facility)

- **Less than 10%** of the financial support goes to **Africa**, the biggest share going to Asia (33%), North America (30%), and Latin America (26%)

- Projects of **USD 0,5 million or more** tend to have to pass through **more than 8 steps** and take **more than one year** from identification/application to implementation
Three types of gaps in support for tenure reforms

- Thematic gaps
- Financing gaps
- Geographic gaps
Thematic Gaps

- Inclusive and transparent legal/normative reform processes
- Effective implementation of existing legal frameworks
- Locally driven mapping and conflict resolution
- Gender mainstreaming into tenure reform processes
- Capacity development of local organizations and local government agencies
- Improvement of cadastral data and registration of community property titles
- Rights-based value chains development
Financing and geographic gaps

Financing:

- Tenure specific funding sources responding directly to IPO/CSO priorities
- Accessibility of local indigenous peoples’ and community organizations to funding (financial and fiduciary systems)
- Speed and flexibility of funding to allow targeting of bottlenecks and windows of opportunity

Geographic:

- Concentration of support to government/donor priority areas
Emerging first priority gap 1/2

- Strategic rapid response projects that allow responding to emerging windows of opportunity as defined by IPO/CSO representative structures

- Directed by proponent priorities without conditioning to donor policies and priorities complicating structure and implementation

- Allowing IPOs and CSOs engage with the political decision makers and civil servants at different levels, and supporting the forming of coalitions with progressive actors
Emerging first priority gap 2/2

- Flexibly structured, allowing rapid adjustment to changing priorities and emerging opportunities during implementation, and reallocation of funds within the overall envelope
- Allowing use of funding for overall capacity strengthening needed for fast-track implementation
- Step-wise implementation allowing targets, funding and timescales to be adjusted based on success/constraints
- Simple administrative, monitoring and financial management/accountability procedures allowing access to funds by local IPO’s and CSO’s
Scaling-up

Flexible fast disbursing projects can help to give and maintain momentum, but more is required to scale-up for impact and cover all “gaps”.

The capacity limitations of IPOs and CSOs may also become a limiting factor to scaling-up.

Options

- Multiplying/catalytic effect of political advocacy
- Capacity building of IPOs and CSOs
- Linking fast track projects with larger-scale donor/IFI/UN funding
- Linking with progressive private investment