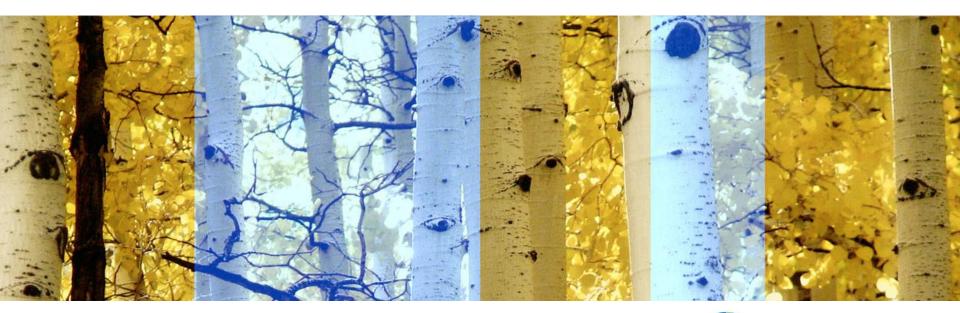
Demand and supply of support to scaling-up tenure recognition

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Basis for the presentation

- <u>Country assessments</u> 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) <u>in four countries</u>: Cameroon, Colombia, Indonesia, and Peru
- Support to the <u>formulation of pilot projects</u> proposed by organizations representing indigenous and community organizations (2015) <u>in five countries</u>: 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



