PROJECT PAPER

ON A

SMALL RECIPIENT EXECUTED TRUST FUND (RETF) GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF US$ 0.49 MILLION

TO THE

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (TEBTEBBA)

FOR A

FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY CAPACITY BUILDING ON REDD+ FOR FOREST-DEPENDENT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND SOUTH ASIA REGIONS PROJECT (P153585)

September 30, 2016
## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIPP</td>
<td>Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSAB</td>
<td>Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Country Assistance Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBP</td>
<td>Capacity Building Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>Designated Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGM</td>
<td>Dedicated Grant Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>UN Food and Agricultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCPF</td>
<td>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIP</td>
<td>Forest Investment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>Financial Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMT</td>
<td>Facility Management Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRM</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>Individual Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEG</td>
<td>Independent Evaluation Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPs</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFD</td>
<td>Other Forest Dwellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Participant Assembly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The concept of Indigenous Peoples is used variably in different countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Participant Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDO</td>
<td>Project Development Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMT</td>
<td>Project Management Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDD</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETF</td>
<td>Recipient Executed Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC</td>
<td>Regional Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>South Asia Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOE</td>
<td>Statement of Expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAP</td>
<td>Technical Advisory Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF</td>
<td>Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCBD</td>
<td>UN Conference on Biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UN Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDRIP</td>
<td>UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>UN Environment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>Withdrawal Application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Vice President</td>
<td>Victoria Kwakwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Global Practice Director</td>
<td>Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Manager</td>
<td>Bassam Ramadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader</td>
<td>Haddy Jatou Sey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT ............................................................................................................ 1
   A. Regional Context .................................................................................................................. 1
   B. Sectoral and Institutional Context ...................................................................................... 3
   C. Higher Level Objectives to which the Project Contributes .............................................. 7

II. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES ........................................................................... 10
   A. PDO ..................................................................................................................................... 10
   B. Project Beneficiaries .......................................................................................................... 10
   C. Results Indicators ............................................................................................................. 11

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION ...................................................................................................... 12
   A. Project Activities .............................................................................................................. 12
   B. Project Financing ............................................................................................................. 15
   C. Lessons Learned and Reflected in the Project Design ...................................................... 15

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ............................................................................................................... 17
   A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements .............................................................. 17
   B. Results Monitoring and Evaluation ............................................................................... 18
   C. Sustainability .................................................................................................................. 19
   D. Donor Harmonization .................................................................................................... 19

V. KEY RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES .................................................................... 20
   A. Systematic Operations Risk-Rating Tool (SORT)........................................................... 20
   B. Overall Risk Rating Explanation .................................................................................... 21

VI. APPRAISAL SUMMARY ....................................................................................................... 23
   A. Safeguards Policies Triggered ......................................................................................... 26
   B. World Bank Grievance Redress .................................................................................... 27

ANNEX 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING ...................................................... 29
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annex</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annex 2</td>
<td>Detailed Project Description</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 3</td>
<td>Detailed Implementation Arrangements</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 4</td>
<td>Recipient Organization’s Selection Process</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 5</td>
<td>Project Map</td>
<td>46</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DATA SHEET
MULTI-REGIONAL

FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project
Small RETF Grant Project Paper

EAP and SAR Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project ID P153585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA Category C - Not Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Leader Haddy Jatou Sey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lending Instrument Frangible and/or Capacity Constraints [ ]</td>
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<td>Investment Project Financing (IPF) Financial Intermediaries [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series of Projects [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Implementation Start Date October 31, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Implementation End Date October 31, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Effectiveness Date October 31, 2016</td>
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<td>Expected Closing Date October 31, 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint IFC No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Manager Bassam Ramadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Global Practice Director Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Vice President Victoria Kwakwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipient: Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executing Agency: Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Victoria Tauli-Corpuz Telephone No.: +63 74 444 77 03 Email: <a href="mailto:vicky@tebtebba.org">vicky@tebtebba.org</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>
| Project Financing Data (in USD Million) }
Total Project Cost: 0.49
Total Bank Financing: 0.49
Financing Gap: 0.00

<table>
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<th>Financing Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Readiness Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.49</td>
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</table>

**Expected Disbursements (in USD Million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>0000</th>
<th>0000</th>
<th>0000</th>
<th>0000</th>
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<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institutional Data**

**Practice Area (Lead)**
Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice

**Contributing Practice Areas**

**Cross Cutting Topics**

- [ X ] Climate Change
- [ ] Fragile, Conflict & Violence
- [ X ] Gender
- [ ] Jobs
- [ ] Public Private Partnership

**Sectors / Climate Change**

Sector (Maximum 5 and total % must equal 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Sector</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Adaptation Co-benefits %</th>
<th>Mitigation Co-benefits %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, fishing, and forestry</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[X] I certify that there is no Adaptation and Mitigation Climate Change Co-benefits information applicable to this project.

**Themes**

Theme (Maximum 5 and total % must equal 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major theme</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Social dev/gender/inclusion | Participation and civic engagement | 20
Social dev/gender/inclusion | Indigenous peoples | 20
Social dev/gender/inclusion | Social Inclusion | 60
Total | | 100

### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to 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.

### Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Name</th>
<th>Cost (USD Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 3: Management, M&amp;E and Reporting</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Compliance

**Policy**

- Does the project depart from the CAS in content or in other significant respects? | Yes [ ] No [X]
- Does the project require any waivers of Bank policies? | Yes [ ] No [X]
- Have these been approved by Bank management? | Yes [ ] No [ ]
- Does the project meet the Regional criteria for readiness for implementation? | Yes [X] No [ ]

### Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Recurrent</td>
<td>Due Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of a Management Committee</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Covenant**
The Recipient shall maintain for the duration of the Project, a Management Committee, having compositions and terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank, responsible for overseeing the performance of the Project Management Team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of a Regional Steering Committee</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Covenant**
The Recipient shall maintain for the duration of the Project, the RSC, having compositions and terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank, as shall be responsible, among others, for: (i) prioritizing the national and regional needs and timeline for the Project; (ii) providing guidance as needed during supervision of national activities and implementation of regional activities; (iii) reviewing technical aspects of proposals and provide recommendations to the Recipient; and (iv) facilitating exchange of information among IP communities and other stakeholders, including supporting Tebtebba’s grievance and redress mechanisms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of a Project Management Team</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Covenant**
The Recipient shall maintain for the duration of the Project, the Project Management Team comprising of staff with experience and qualification under terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank, as shall be responsible, among others, to oversee the entire project operation including disbursement, financial management, procurement, safeguard compliance, and monitoring and evaluation of the Sub-projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-grants</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Covenant**
The Recipient shall make Sub-grants under Part A.1 of the Project available to IP organizations and institutions under a Sub-grant Agreement, in accordance with eligibility criteria and procedures and on terms and conditions acceptable to the World Bank, which, except as the World Bank may otherwise agree in writing, shall include the following (as the same may be elaborated in the Project Operational Manual): (A) No proposed Sub-project shall be eligible for financing under Part A.1 of the Project unless: (i) the Recipient has determined, on the basis of an appraisal conducted in accordance with guidelines acceptable to the World Bank, that the proposed Sub-project satisfies the eligibility criteria specified below in paragraph (B) of this Section, and such additional criteria as may be specified in the Project Operational Manual; and (ii) the World Bank has approved such Sub-project, unless the World Bank shall have previously notified the Recipient in writing that its approval of Sub-projects is no longer required. (B) Each Sub-project shall be required to satisfy the following criteria: (i) the proposed Beneficiary is an IP organization or an institution with proven legal status, necessary managerial, financial, and technical qualifications and...
experience to carry out the Sub-project, which has prepared an acceptable financing and implementation plan for the Sub-project; (ii) the proposed Sub-project is economically, financially and technically feasible, and environmentally sound; (iii) the proposed Sub-project ensures active and proportionate participation of women and youth; (iv) each proposed Sub-project is aligned with its respective Participating Country’s agreed engagement strategy on climate change, REDD+ and the forestry sector; and (v) the total estimated cost of the Sub-project does not exceed an amount equivalent to $50,000, unless otherwise previously agreed in writing by the World Bank.

### Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Of Fund</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCPF Grant</td>
<td>Withdrawal</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disbursement</td>
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</table>

**Description of Condition**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3.01 of this Agreement, no withdrawal shall be made for payments made prior to the date of this Agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Of Fund</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCPF</td>
<td>Regional Steering Committee</td>
<td>Signing</td>
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</table>

**Description of Condition**

Regional Steering Committee in place by having terms of reference acceptable to the Bank, setting its functions, composition and operating procedures.

### Team Composition

**Bank Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Specialization</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haddy Jatou Sey</td>
<td>Team Leader</td>
<td>Senior Social Development Specialist</td>
<td>GCCFL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassam Ramadan</td>
<td>Program Manager</td>
<td>Practice Manager</td>
<td>GSURR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rene SD. Manuel</td>
<td>Procurement Specialist</td>
<td>Senior Procurement Specialist</td>
<td>GGODR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhavan Balachandran</td>
<td>Financial Management Specialist</td>
<td>Senior Financial Management Analyst</td>
<td>GGO20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junko Funahashi</td>
<td>Counsel</td>
<td>Lead Counsel</td>
<td>LEGES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Morata</td>
<td>Counsel</td>
<td>Legal Analyst</td>
<td>LEGES</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vidya Narasimhan</td>
<td>Financial Management</td>
<td>Finance Officer</td>
<td>WFALN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maged Mahmoud Hamed</td>
<td>Regional Safeguards Adviser for SAR</td>
<td>Regional Safeguards Adviser</td>
<td>OPSFR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Leonard</td>
<td>Regional Safeguards Advisor for EAP</td>
<td>Regional Safeguards Adviser</td>
<td>OPSFR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Office Phone</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranjith Menon</td>
<td>Program Assistant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennan W. Rapp</td>
<td>Window Manager</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anders Jensen</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayala Peled Ben Ari</td>
<td>Operations Specialist</td>
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Extended Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Locations

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<th>Planned</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</table>

Consultants (Will be disclosed in the Monthly Operational Summary)

Consultants Required? No
I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

A. Regional Context

1. Deforestation and forest degradation are the second leading cause of global warming, responsible for about 15 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, which makes the loss and depletion of forests a major issue for climate change. The United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2010 Global Forest Resources Assessment estimates that the world’s forests store 289 gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon in their biomass alone, and during the period 2005–2010, carbon stocks in forest biomass worldwide decreased by an estimated 0.5 Gt annually, mainly because of a reduction in global forest area. Research has shown that reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) is a potentially effective way to reduce net emissions through increased carbon sequestration.

2. REDD was first considered by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 11th Conference of the Parties (COP11) in Montreal in December 2005. Five years later in Cancun, COP16 parties agreed that “developing countries could contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conserving forest carbon stocks; sustaining management of forests; and enhancing forest carbon stocks.” This became known as the REDD+ agenda.

3. Forest-dependent indigenous people’s (IPs) involvement in REDD+. Forest-dependent IPs in Asia and the Pacific have been engaged in national REDD+ planning and formulation and played an active role in partnering with governments to implement consultation activities, including representation as part of the national REDD+ technical bodies responsible for REDD+ decision making. Strengthened consultation and participation has also helped to publicize and increase the understanding of forest-dependent IPs’ views and potential contributions to REDD+’s design and implementation. For example, Indonesia has established well-planned inclusion of forest-dependent IPs and civil society organizations (CSOs) in readiness consultations, including partnering with the National Forestry Council (DKN), a multi-stakeholder representative body designed to organize consultative processes and provide policy advice to the government. In addition, a number of countries in Asia, such as Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand and Vanuatu, have IPs’ representatives as part of their national REDD+ technical bodies and/or national institutional arrangements for REDD+. IPs in East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and South Asia Region (SAR) are represented by strong networks that have led a number of efforts to strengthen their communities’ capacity to participate in REDD+ Readiness processes.

4. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) was launched in 2007 as a result of strong interest of developing countries in REDD, and a clear demand from both

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3 For example, Gullison et al. (2007) estimate that total emissions reductions from reducing deforestation rates by 50 percent by the year 2050, and maintaining those rates for another 50 years, would save the equivalent of worldwide fossil fuel emission for the past six years.
industrialized and developing country governments for a mechanism that would help forested countries reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and conduct demonstration activities to show how REDD could be implemented. Decisions taken that year at COP13 in Bali specifically invited parties to further strengthen and support ongoing REDD efforts, support capacity building, provide technical assistance and address the institutional needs of developing countries. The Facility has since become a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and IPs, which comprises 47 partner developing countries (11 in the Asia-Pacific Region, 18 in Africa and 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean) and 17 financial contributors from both the public and private sectors. The main focus of the Facility has been supporting governments in laying the foundation for future REDD+ activities, and piloting performance-based payment systems.

5. The FCPF has two complementary funding mechanisms to achieve its strategic objectives (see Box 1 and Figure 1): the Readiness Fund, which assists tropical and sub-tropical developing countries in preparing to participate in a future, large-scale system of positive incentives for REDD+; and the Carbon Fund for testing a program of performance-based incentive payments in pilot countries. The World Bank is the Facility’s Trustee as well as one of its Delivery Partners. It also houses the FCPF Facility Management Team (FMT) that is responsible for the operation of the Facility. Concrete activities implemented under the Readiness Fund include the development of Reference Levels and a REDD+ strategy, the design of monitoring systems for measuring, reporting and verification, the establishment of REDD+ national management arrangements, and the identification of social and environmental impacts associated with REDD+.

Box 1. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility’s objectives

The FCPF pursues four strategic objectives:

- To assist eligible REDD+ Countries in their efforts to achieve Emission Reductions (ER) from deforestation and/or forest degradation by providing them with financial and technical assistance in building their capacity to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+;
- To pilot a performance-based payments system for ER generated from REDD+ activities, with a view to ensuring equitable sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD+;
- Within the approach to REDD+, to test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity; and
- To disseminate broadly the knowledge gained in the development of the Facility and implementation of Readiness Plans and ER Programs.

6. In order to provide coordinated support to partner countries, the FCPF works closely with the Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), and shares secretariat responsibilities with the UN-REDD Program under a REDD+ Partnership. Coherence and cooperation across the different FIP and FCPF activities have

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4 Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam
5 The REDD+ Partnership is an international interim platform for its partner countries to scale up actions and finance for REDD+. 

been achieved especially in the DRC, Ghana, Indonesia and Mexico, as governments ensure that activity planning is closely coordinated between the two initiatives. At the secretariat level, the FCPF is an observer to the FIP governing body, and FIP has equally participated in the FCPF meetings. Coordination between the FCPF and the UN-REDD Program involves joint scheduling of governance body meetings, coordination of analytical and capacity building efforts, and joint delivery of secretariat services to the REDD+ Partnership. Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) marked the first year of regional workshops in Asia, Latin America and Africa, where the process of country needs assessments was furthered, and capacity was enhanced to take key readiness steps and access REDD+ finance. Together, the FCPF, FIP and UN-REDD Program support REDD+ readiness and investment activities in 48 countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America.

**Figure 1. Milestones of REDD+ Readiness**

![Milestones of REDD+ Readiness](image)

**B. Sectoral and Institutional Context**

7. **The UNFCCC COP16 decision on REDD+ called for the full and effective participation of IPs and local communities and the need to respect their traditional knowledge and rights.** IPs have been recognized as key stakeholders given their close relationships with and dependence on forested lands and resources worldwide and due to IPs’ long history of adapting to climatic variability and ecosystem changes. However, the level of participation of IP communities in national REDD+ processes has often been low due to insufficient understanding of the issues, lack of resources to increase the level of understanding, and weak communication between forest-dependent IP representatives and national REDD+ functions.

8. **A series of regional dialogues between the FCPF and IP representatives that have taken place since the beginning of the FCPF resulted in a request to support forest-dependent IPs in building their capacity to engage in REDD+ activities at the national and regional levels.** The FCPF has organized regional dialogues in Africa, Latin America and Asia.
over a three year period, where forest-dependent IPs, southern civil society and local community representatives\(^6\) raised a number of concerns with respect to REDD+ in general and the FCPF in particular, and requested a regional and national capacity building program to enhance their knowledge on climate change and the technicalities of REDD+. They felt this would enable them to play a more meaningful role in the REDD+ Readiness process in their respective countries. While capacity needs vary between countries and communities, a number of common priority areas have emerged; these include (i) research and publication of knowledge products on REDD+; (ii) awareness raising on REDD+ policies, concepts and processes; (iii) coordination, communication and information sharing systems within and across countries; (iv) collaboration between CSOs, IPs and national REDD+ frameworks; (v) recognition and respect for indigenous knowledge that is critical in climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (vi) understanding of the threats to land tenure and local livelihoods in the context of REDD+. In Asia, the dialogue raised a number of concerns with respect to REDD+ in general and the FCPF in particular, including the need for full and effective participation in REDD+ design at the national level; and the need to address the issues of customary land ownership, carbon rights, benefit sharing and forest governance. Capacity and participation needs of women and youth have been recognized as requiring affirmative action across the board.

9. **The dialogue also acknowledged that efforts to enhance forest-dependent IPs and CSOs’ understanding of REDD+ required strategic and systematic plan of actions and funding.** Consequently, a Global Action Plan was issued, that provided a roadmap for the engagement of IPs in the FCPF, and the FCPF Global Capacity Building Program (CBP) was established to provide forest-dependent IPs, southern civil society and local communities with information, knowledge and awareness on REDD+. The program was conceived to be a demand-driven one, in which forest-dependent IPs and Southern CSOs were to make proposals to the FCPF based on their needs. It complements FCPF Readiness Grants by targeting specific capacity building needs, in particular those related to raising the awareness on the technical aspects of REDD+.

10. **Phase I of the CBP (2008-2015) funded 29 projects in Asia, Latin America and Africa (including two global projects), with a total allocation of over US$1.7 million, supporting awareness-raising workshops, publication of training manuals and capacity building activities.** Proposals for capacity building activities have been processed through the World Bank’s general corporate procurement system where IPs and CSOs were selected and contracted as consultants to carry out specific capacity building activities (see Box 2 below for a list of Phase I beneficiary organizations). During this phase, forest-dependent communities in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia were engaged in national REDD+ planning and formulation and played an active role in partnering with governments to implement consultation activities. Strengthened consultation and participation have also helped to publicize and increase the understanding of forest-dependent IPs’ views and potential contributions to the REDD+ system design and implementation. In addition, during this period, forest-dependent IPs played an important role in the decision making process of the FCPF through self-selected observers in the FCPF Participants Assembly (PA) and Participants

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\(^6\) As defined in the FCPF 2015 Charter. Local communities are sometimes also referred to as “Other Forest Dwellers” (OFD).
Committee (PC) meetings\(^7\), as well as members of the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Panel (TAP).\(^8\)

**Box 2. CBP Phase 1: Beneficiary Organizations**

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ ORGANIZATIONS**
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) on behalf of CACO REDD+
- Dynamique des Groupes des Peuples Autochtones (DGPA)
- Réseau des Peuples Autochtones et Locaux pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes d’Afrique Centrale (REPALEAC)
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)
- Rainforest Nations Conservation Alliance
- Children’s Development Association (CDA)
- Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
- Perkumpulan Telapak
- Organización de Pueblos y Naciones Indígenas en Argentina (ONPIA)
- Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)
- Organización de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana (OPIAC)
- Instituto de Investigaciones y Desarrollo de Kuna Yala (IIDKY)
- Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)
- Association of Indigenous Leaders in Suriname (VIDS)
- Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI)
- Asociación Sotz’il
- Red Indígena de Turismo de México (RITA)
- Organización de Jóvenes Emberay Wounaan de Panamá (OJEWP)

**SOUTHERN CSOS**
- African Women’s Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF)
- Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACIA)
- Dalit Alliance for Natural Resource (DANAR)
- Nepal Law Society (NLS)
- Instituto del Bien Común (IBC)
- Instituto para el Desarrollo Sustentable en Mesoamérica A.C (IDESMAC)
- Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)
- Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (MOCAF)

11. **Phase II of the CBP.** In moving forward with the Capacity Building Program, and in line with the Bank’s Operational Policy/Bank Procedure (OP/BP) 10.00, Investment Project

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\(^7\) The Participant Assembly includes all FCPF participants and is responsible to elect members to a Participants Committee (PC); provide general guidance to the PC, review decisions made by the PC with respect to certain items specified in the charter; and serve as a forum for exchanging information and sharing knowledge among participants and observers. The PC is made up of an equal number of REDD+ countries (14) and financial contributors (14), and it also comprises observers representing IPs, civil society, international organizations, the UN-REDD Program, the UNFCCC Secretariat and the private sector. The PC meets twice a year, and is the main decision-making body of the FCPF.

\(^8\) The TAP is an independent forum of technical experts that provides technical advice and information to the PC and PA on specific issues.
Financing, projects under Phase II of the CPB are implemented in accordance to the World Bank’s Procedure for Small Recipient-Executed Trust Fund Grants. During Phase II, six grants will be provided to recipient organizations (see Table 1). Through six individual small RETFs, each organization is expected to be responsible for selecting and supporting small capacity building projects within their regions and targeted communities. For further information on the selection process, see Annex 4. At the Program level, objectives continue to be focused on awareness raising and capacity building of people at the grassroots levels; engaging forest-dependent IPs, CSOs and LC in all phases of REDD+; and building a knowledge base of forest-dependent IPs, CSOs and LC on climate change and REDD+, thus empowering them to translate global knowledge into actionable plans at the national level.

Table 1. Recipient Organizations Selected for Implementation of Grants under the Phase II of the CBP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Indigenous Peoples Organizations</th>
<th>Civil Society Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)</td>
<td>Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba)</td>
<td>Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>Association Sotz’il</td>
<td>Asociación Coordinadora Indigena y Campesina de Agroforestería Comunitaria de Centroamérica (ACICAFOC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The proposed project seeks to finance the CBP Phase II for forest-dependent IPs in Asia and the Pacific, titled “FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project” for a total of US$490,750. The selected Recipient Organization for this project is Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba), based in the Philippines.10

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9 The choice of organizations is an outcome of a rigorous competitive global selection process undertaken by the FMT of the FCPF in late 2012/early 2013 through an open call for proposals, and subsequent evaluation in collaboration with World Bank regional social development staff (eligibility criteria included the applicants’ level of credibility and solid experience, and administrative and fiduciary capacity to manage World Bank funds). The outcome of the assessment process was reviewed by members of the PC and respective IPs and CSOs Observers to the FCPF, who gave a no-objection report. See Annex 4 for further detail.

10 The decision to process separately two small grants per region instead of a joint CSO/IP grant per region was based on the facts that (i) the grants address two different constituencies; and (ii) OP/BP 4.10 is triggered by only one of the two projects (P153585 – the proposed project).
C. Higher Level Objectives to which the Project Contributes

13. **UNFCCC COP16 in Cancun (2010).** The call of the UNFCCC COP16 for full and effective participation of IPs and local communities, and the need to respect traditional knowledge and rights, are the guiding principles of the proposed project. While the FCPF is different in origin, life span and funding arrangements from the UNFCCC, it nonetheless endeavors to align with the emerging policy guidance of the Convention, and to inform the UNFCCC negotiations through lessons emerging from country-led implementation of REDD+ programs.

14. **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 (1989).** The proposed project directly responds to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169, which called on organs and specialized agencies of the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the full realization of the provisions of the Declaration through the mobilization, *inter alia*, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. The Declaration recognizes the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of IPs, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources, and states IPs’ right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development through their own institutions.

15. **Indigenous Peoples’ Global Summit on Climate Change, Anchorage Declaration (2009).** The project supports the Declaration’s call for a fund to be created to enable IPs’ full and effective participation in all climate processes, including adaptation, mitigation, monitoring and transfer of appropriate technologies in order to foster their empowerment, capacity building, and education; and the urging of relevant UN bodies to facilitate and fund the participation, education, and capacity building of indigenous youth and women to ensure engagement in all international and national processes related to climate change.

16. **The project is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),** in particular SDG5 of providing women and girls with equal access to education and representation in political and economic decision-making processes, SDG13 of taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, SDG15 of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, and sustainably managing forests, and SDG16 of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

17. **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (established in 2007).** The project is a key mechanism to fulfilling the FCPF strategic objective of assisting eligible REDD+ Countries in their efforts to achieve Emission Reductions (ER) from deforestation and/or forest degradation by providing them with financial and technical assistance in building their capacity to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+. The project also fulfills another key pillar of the FCPF – ensuring the active participation of IP/CSOs and LC in REDD+ design and implementation.
18. **World Bank Group Strategy (2013).** The project is consistent with the World Bank Group Strategy and the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity and sustainability that cannot be achieved without addressing climate change and securing ecosystem integrity. The project fulfill the strategy’s premise of creating an inclusive society, not only in terms of economic welfare but also in terms of the voice and empowerment of all groups, including traditionally marginalized groups, such as ethnic minorities and indigenous populations, in decision-making processes. The project further fulfills the vision of the Bank’s Environment Strategy 2012 – 2022 (2012) on low-emission development strategies and innovative finance, calling for cross-region and cross-sector work to find innovative carbon finance and climate finance solutions to help countries adopt low-mission paths to development and improve resource efficiency. The FCPF is a key implementation mechanism of the World Bank Group Forest Action Plan FY16 – 20 (2016) and Climate Change Action Plan (2016) under the crosscutting theme of Climate Change and Resilience by working on innovative solutions for forest-based mitigation to climate change. The project is also directly associated with the second crosscutting theme of Rights and Participation by establishing strong platforms that foster enhanced participation of various stakeholders.

19. **World Bank strategies for East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia regions.** The project is aligned with the EAP region’s strategic focus on inclusion and empowerment; and on climate change and disaster risk management, which are considered critical to reducing poverty and building shared prosperity across the region. It is also aligned with the SAR Strategy of promoting regional and global integration, enhancing social inclusion, and climate and environment management to help countries prevent disasters and improve their readiness. In line with the two regional strategies, project-funded activities are expected to strengthen the capacity of IPs benefit from and participate in REDD+ processes, enhance regional integration and cooperation by disseminating good practices and lessons learned to support the capacity-building needs of IPs.

20. **The project is consistent with the World Bank OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples which 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 IPs.** As part of an ongoing Global Dialogue and Engagement process with IPs, the World Bank aims to include IPs in the ongoing World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards Review and Update process and to strengthen World Bank support to and engagement with IPs worldwide. Through its work, the World Bank seeks to position excluded groups, such as IPs, at the center of the development agenda.

21. **Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF.** The following describes the alignment of the project with each of the participating countries’ assistance/partnership strategies:

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11 See Section II.B below on participating countries.
## Table 2. Participating Countries’ Strategies’ Relevant Instructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Assistance/partnership strategy’s relevant instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Country Partnership Strategy for the period FY15-FY19 (Report No. 88597), Result Area 3: Supporting Green Development: support national capacity to engage in international Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) efforts through strengthened policies, increased knowledge and enhanced data on forests and forest management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>The Country Engagement Note (CEN) program for the period FY16-17 (Report No. 104843 – KH) focuses on Cambodia’s priority areas where the WBG has been active and has helped improve development outcomes. Given knowledge gaps, it leaves forestry/natural resource management and other important development areas such as energy, tourism, skills/technical education and decentralization for future consideration through the planned subsequent CPF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Country Engagement Note for the period FY15-FY17 (Report No. 93708), Theme 2: Protecting Vulnerable Populations: support an analysis of the drivers of deforestation, forest governance and REDD+ strategy options, a potential grievance redress mechanism, and benefit monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Country Partnership Framework for the period FY16-FY20 (Report No. 99172), Engagement Area 5: Sustainable Landscape Management: addressing the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation which could unlock the enabling conditions for Indonesia’s REDD+ Agenda. The landscape program also supports Indonesia’s global commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 by 41 percent as compared to “business as usual” and improves resilience of Indonesia’s communities to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Country Partnership Strategy for the period FY14-FY18 (Report No. 83148), Cross cutting theme: Climate change and risks from natural disasters: continue to support Nepal in implementing climate investment fund programs, such as the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Country Partnership Strategy for the period FY13-FY16 (Report No. 71440), Pillar 2: Gender-equitable improvements in lives and livelihoods: support expanded yields and profitability of smallholders growing cash crops, productivity gains for rural households growing food crops, improved sustainability and resilience to price and weather volatility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>The WBG is in the process of preparing a Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) for Thailand, which will identify key challenges and opportunities to accelerate progress in poverty reduction and shared prosperity in a sustainable way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Pacific Regional Strategy (Report No. 20370), and its recognition that the effects of climate change and the scope for human response to it is a vast and rapidly evolving subject, very difficult for communities and governments to grasp but of immense and immediate impact on the Pacific Islands. The development of a regional CPF, which would include consideration of Vanuatu’s priorities and objectives, has been proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Country Partnership Strategy for the period FY12-FY16 (Report No. 65200), Pillar 2: Sustainability, Outcome 2.1: Improved natural resources management: Support related to forestry and biodiversity conservation, including continued support to Vietnam’s readiness to participate in the REDD Program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

A. PDO

22. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to 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.

23. This PDO is a derivative of the FCPF CBP’s objective: to provide forest-dependent IPs on one hand, and southern CSOs and Other Forest Dwellers (OFD) on the other, with information, knowledge and awareness on REDD+ in order to enhance their understanding of REDD+, and to engage more meaningfully in the implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities. The PDO will be achieved by funding activities that enhance forest-dependent IPs and their representative institutions’ capacity, knowledge and networking capabilities around the REDD+ Readiness process nationally, and strengthening collaboration regionally.

B. Project Beneficiaries

24. The beneficiaries of the project will be forest-dependent IPs and their representative organizations and institutions in ten FCPF eligible countries in Asia and the Pacific, namely Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam, which will be eligible to participate in regional learning and exchange activities (activities funded under Component 2). Of the ten countries, IP organizations/institutions from six countries will also be eligible to participate in national-level activities (under Component 1), namely Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Vietnam. These countries have been prioritized for national-level activities for the following reasons:

i. Their respective governments have signed Readiness Grant Agreements with the FCPF and started with the implementation of readiness (as confirmed by a Bank mission), thereby allowing the project to reinforce their REDD+ Readiness efforts;

ii. They are not beneficiaries of the Global Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities project of the FIP; and

iii. They are not beneficiaries of FCPF Capacity Building Phase 1 funds.

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13 These are developing countries located in a subtropical or tropical area that have signed a Participation Agreement to participate in the FCPF Readiness Fund, and that have remained active in meetings and related activities of the Fund. Lao PDR is not included in the project as it already receives substantial Bank support to forest-dependent IPs’ involvement in REDD+ under the Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management project (P130222).

14 Informed by FMT Note 2012-5, which states in part that the CBP activities reinforce national REDD+ readiness efforts. Note that in Asia and the Pacific, all ten countries have signed Readiness Grant Agreements. If additional countries (beyond the 6 Component 1 eligible countries) sign Readiness Grant Agreements during the course of the project, they may also be eligible to participate in Component 1.

15 Informed by PC 19 guidance from May 2015, seeking to ensure coordination between the FIP Dedicated Grant Mechanism and the CBP, and also to ensure that as many eligible organizations and countries can benefit from the DGM and CBP, while avoiding any potential duplications of beneficiary organizations and countries under the two programs.
25. The national IP organizations and institutions that will participate in project-funded activities will be selected by Tebtebba and a Regional Steering Committee (RSC—see more below under implementation arrangements) based on eligibility criteria that were agreed by representatives from the ten participating countries and the World Bank. These criteria are detailed in a Project Operational Manual, including ongoing and past involvement in REDD+ related activities at the country level. The organizations and institutions will be contacted by Tebtebba through a call for proposals and by encouraging qualified organizations to submit proposals as relevant.

26. Other potential project beneficiaries are national and regional stakeholders from the REDD+ community that will benefit from project-funded studies and reports on good practices in REDD+ capacity building. This includes FCPF REDD+ Country Participants from Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); FCPF Donor Participants and Carbon Fund Participants\(^\text{16}\), Readiness Fund Delivery Partners (the UN Development Program–UNDP, the Inter-American Development Bank and FAO), and other multilateral, bilateral and private sector entities and fora. Letters of consent will be sought from countries’ ministries of finance before activities are approved by the Bank for implementation in-country in order to ensure alignment with countries’ wider engagement with the World Bank on climate change, REDD+ and forestry.

27. See Annex 5 for a Project Map.

C. Results Indicators

28. The following Results Indicators will be used:

i. Share of target beneficiaries with knowledge score of 3 or more on REDD+ and related issues (Target: 80%)

ii. National knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages (Target: 6)

iii. Regional knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages and accessible formats (Target: 2)

iv. Meetings held between IP representatives and national REDD+ decision making entities (Target: 12)

v. Direct project beneficiaries, of which female (Core Indicator) (Target: 400, 50%)

29. Information for the above indicators will be aggregated and analyzed by Tebtebba from meeting summaries, reports of IP organizations and institutions carrying out capacity building and awareness raising activities, and records of IP organizational participation in national, bilateral and regional activities. For indicator (i) in specific, all defined direct beneficiaries will receive a pre-defined short questionnaire (a half pager) that will record their perceptions of their level of knowledge on a defined list of subjects. The forms will be filled by the beneficiaries after a training workshop/program and collected and analyzed by Tebtebba with support from the World Bank. The World Bank team in collaboration with Tebtebba will also explore

\(^{16}\) For the full lists of FCPF participants, see http://forestcarbonpartnership.org/participants-page
the option of evaluating the change in the number of IP representatives in national REDD+ Readiness processes during the course of project implementation in the six eligible countries. Since this potential impact will go beyond the objective of the project, any shown results will be considered an added value of the project.

30. See Annex 1 for the Project Results Framework.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Activities

31. The project will be implemented during a two year period (October 2016-October 2018), financed through a US$490,750 Recipient-Executed Trust Fund from the FCPF CBP, and implemented by the Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba), which is located in the Philippines. Financed activities will be grouped into the following three components:

Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising (US$294,450)
(Eligible countries: Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Vietnam)

32. Component 1 will support capacity building and awareness raising activities for forest-dependent IPs and their representative organizations and institutions in the six participating countries, with specific focus on women and youth. The design and choice of activities will be informed by the key principle of gender balance (actively seeking a balance between female and male beneficiaries), and understanding of infrastructural constraints within IPs’ territories, especially those related to means and forms of communication. Activities will also be considered in view of past and present REDD+ capacity building programs in the region and elsewhere, and the use of existing manuals, training material, and other tools. The government entity/national focal point implementing REDD+ processes will be engaged and consulted with from time to time in order to enhance coordination at the national level, and letters of consent will be sought from countries’ ministries of finance before activities are approved by the Bank.

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

33. Tebtebba will issue calls to a pre-identified list of IP organizations/ institutions in the six eligible countries to submit sub-grant proposals in accordance with agreed procedures as reflected in the project Operational Manual. The number of calls for proposals will depend on the level of response and the number of satisfactory proposals, with the aim of having one capacity building program in each country (six in total). Once submitted, the proposals will be reviewed and ranked by the RSC based on an agreed list of eligibility criteria for activities and agreed regional priorities. The RSC also will seek an allocation balance between the six countries, and ensure the inclusive participation of women and youth to the extent possible. The

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17 Focal points are officially nominated national liaisons with the UNFCCC secretariat and the relevant bodies under the Convention. In the context of this project a focal point could also mean a liaison between the national government and the FCPF. They are also referred to as National REDD+ Coordinators.
RSC will provide Tebtebba with recommendation based on the technical strength and strategic engagement of the proposals, and Tebtebba will conduct a technical evaluation taking into consideration the recommendations of the RSC, and undertake due diligence of the organizations, including receipt of letters of consent from countries’ ministries of finance. Once proposals have been selected by Tebtebba, they will be communicated to the RSC and submitted for World Bank no-objection.

**Sub-component 1.2: Support and empowerment of IP organizations and institutions**

34. Parallel to the activities described under sub-component 1.1, the project will finance activities that strengthen the capacities of the IP organizations and institutions that were selected to executed capacity building sub-projects/consultancies to participate in the implementation of REDD+ Readiness actions. The project will help enhance these entities’ REDD+ capacities by facilitating liaison between them and the respective REDD+ focal points, FCPF IP observers and governmental committees for climate change at both local and national levels through joint workshops and meetings around key themes. Activities are expected to have a trickle-down effect on forest-dependent IPs as their representative organizations will be better equipped to represent them at national and regional REDD+ fora, manage donor funds, and have stronger capacities to support and engage their communities in all REDD+ stages.

**Key Outputs of Component 1:**

i. Capacity building and awareness raising activities (through sub-grants and consultancies).

ii. Workshops and meetings between national IP organizations/institutions and the respective national REDD+ focal points, FCPF IP observers and governmental committees for climate change around key REDD+ themes.

**Component 2: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned (US$139,725)**

*(Eligible countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam)*

35. In response to forest-dependent IP representatives’ calls for knowledge sharing and dissemination at the regional level, the focus of Component 2 funding is the design and implementation of a robust regional platform for information exchange and knowledge sharing between forest-dependent IP organizations and institutions in all ten FCPF member countries.

**Sub-component 2.1: Regional learning and exchange**

36. Once the list of capacity building recipients has been approved by the Bank under sub-component 1.2, Tebtebba will convene a regional inception workshop for the selected sub-grant/consultancies’ recipients, which will serve to: (i) disseminate available REDD+ knowledge products for IP communities, including deliverables of Phase I of the CBP; (ii) discuss the relevance of traditional knowledge and practices for climate change and REDD+ strategies; (iii) give stage to most recent advances in various climate change processes in the region and globally; and (iv) raise participants’ awareness of the project under CBP Phase II. It will include a side event on indigenous women and REDD+ that will discuss challenges and
good practices related to IP women’s participation and representation in the REDD+ Readiness process, and a financial management training for sub-grant recipients. Tebtebba will invite REDD+ Focal Points of the Asia and Pacific FCPF countries, representatives of IP organizations and IP observers from the FCPF and related initiatives (such as the UN-REDD Program). Representatives of relevant regional institutions such as UN-REDD, Green Climate Fund (GCF), the UN Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD), Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and global process such as the UNFCCC will also be invited to participate in the workshop.

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

37. This sub-component will fund 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 Asia and the Pacific and elsewhere), making use of Tebtebba’s knowledge-sharing platform such as websites, social media and email lists. Tebtebba will prepare the needed educational and knowledge products, which could include brochures, posters, short documentaries, fact sheets, radio programs, etc., in accessible forms. The knowledge products will be shared with the countries’ national REDD+ Focal Points for information. New knowledge products which Tebtebba will develop are likely to include a regional research and policy work on land tenure and forest policy, and analytical work on benefit-sharing and grievance redress mechanism, as identified by stakeholders during preparatory consultations.

**Key Outputs of Component 2:**

i. A regional inception workshop and a side event on indigenous women and REDD+.
ii. Dissemination of existing and new REDD+ educational and knowledge products, including lessons learned and good practices.

**Component 3: Management, M&E and Reporting (US$56,575)**

38. This component will finance the incremental overhead costs incurred by Tebtebba during the implementation of the project.\(^\text{18}\) Project management includes 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. This component will also finance an audit of the project accounts by an external auditor and any costs related to the execution of a grievance redress mechanism.

**Key Outputs of Component 3:**

i. Annual work plans and budgets
ii. Semi-annual progress reports (including financial data)
iii. An external audit
iv. Operational grievance redress mechanism

\(^{18}\) Incremental costs means payment for days worked for the project. Benefits to project staff will not be paid by the project.
39. See Annex 2 for a Detailed Project Description.

B. Project Financing

Instrument

40. The project will be financed by a small Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF) grant from the FCPF, to be implemented over a 24 months period. The grant will be governed by the World Bank’s “Procedures for Small Recipient-Executed Trust Fund Grants”, which specify the process for the design and implementation of small grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Components</th>
<th>Project cost (US$)</th>
<th>Grant Financing (US$)</th>
<th>% Financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising</td>
<td>294,450</td>
<td>294,450</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned</td>
<td>139,725</td>
<td>139,725</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Management, M&amp;E and Reporting</td>
<td>56,575</td>
<td>56,575</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Baseline Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical contingencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price contingencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Project Costs</strong></td>
<td>490,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest During Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-End Fees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Financing Required</strong></td>
<td>490,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Lessons Learned and Reflected in the Project Design

41. The project puts into practice lessons learned by the FCPF and other REDD+ instruments in Asia and elsewhere about the importance of engaging forest-dependent IP communities and other local populations in the REDD+ Readiness process, and the recognition that engagement is more effective when targeted communities are well-informed and have the capacity to participate. Although capacity and willingness to participate are clearly related to local cultures and education, it has been shown that they can be enhanced through various training instruments, especially through partnering with local leaders and existing institutions in a culturally sensitive way.

42. While there is a plethora of lessons learned on community engagement in rural development projects, specific recommendations to the REDD+ Readiness process, which the

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project will incorporate under sub-component 1.1, point to the importance of clearly explaining to local stakeholders how REDD+ activities work in ways that are compatible with local cultures; managing inordinate expectations about the magnitude and timing of benefits; allowing for flexibility in the way forest-dependent people communicate with stakeholders; addressing issues related to land and carbon property rights and livelihoods; working with locally trusted organizations which identify with specific ethnic or other culturally distinct groups; and maintaining stakeholder participation over the project lifetime.

43. Additional lessons learned from CBP Phase I in East and South Asia and the Pacific that are reflected in the project design, and will receive attention during implementation are:

(a) Partnerships between the government and IP organizations (at both local and national levels) increase the effectiveness of capacity building interventions; one of the biggest challenges of the program in Asia were political tensions that were dissolved in some countries through dialogues and direct engagement between IP networks and government decision makers. Further, IPs’ rights are more easily accepted by governments when they are presented within an overall national sustainable development and poverty alleviation frameworks. Funding under sub-component 1.2 will be used to establish and strengthen (as appropriate) the dialogue between IP organizations and institutions and decision makers who are involved in REDD+-related discussions, planning and implementation at both national and local levels.

(b) Capacity building activities are more effective and sustainable when focused more on practical activities than on theoretical material. Tebtebba will guide IP organizations to incorporate activities into their sub-grant proposals that communities could relate to in terms of enhancing their livelihoods.

44. CBP Phase I lessons learned about building the REDD+ capacity of IPs are that:

(a) Capacity building activities should incorporate the socio-cultural context of forest-dependent IPs. This aspect will be assessed as part of the sub-grant review process, and the selection of a representative NGO to lead capacity building and awareness raising activities in IP communities will also be cognizant of its level of representation and affiliation with the communities it will engage with.

(b) Capacity building activities should be customized to suit the circumstances of targeted communities (e.g., language, level of literacy). This aspect will also be assessed during the sub-grant review process and it is expected that the sub-grant proposals will be prepared by organizations and entities representing IPs. New training material will be translated to local languages as needed by the recipient IP organization (sub-grantee/consultant).

(c) Capacity building activities should be led by IPs and, when possible, use existing community capacity and systems. One of the main objectives of the capacity building program is to provide funding directly to indigenous organizations to ensure that capacity building activities are identified and implemented by IPs. The level of representation and acceptance by the targeted communities will be one of the selection criteria of sub-grant

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21 Source: Preparatory Regional Workshop FCPF Capacity Building Program on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in East Asia Pacific and South Asia Region – Workshop Report, September 2015
recipients. Use of existing capacity and systems will be assessed on a case by case basis.

(d) The engagement of forest-dependent IPs through the CBP is fostering constructive dialogues between forest-dependent IPs and key actors in REDD+. The project will continue to promote the dialogue of IPs with REDD+ decision makers through joint workshops and meetings (see sub-component 1.2).

45. From a broader point of view, the project echoes two of the lessons highlighted by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) for the FCPF in 2011\textsuperscript{22}, the first one being the need to enhance the effectiveness of FCPF management by taking advantage of internal World Bank reforms relating to micro and small grants; and the second one about giving priority to “no regrets” investments and activities which are also useful outside of the REDD+ context and could be synergistic with the World Bank’s wider country partnership objectives. The use of the World Bank procedures for small RETF to prepare and implement this project is in response to the first lesson learned, while the concentration on capacity building, awareness raising and regional and national collaboration is considered a valuable result which goes beyond the forest sector.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

\textit{Project institutional arrangements}

46. The World Bank is the home of the FCPF FMT (the FCPF Secretariat) that is responsible for the operation of the Facility and relations with the Facility’s governing body, the FCPF PC. The project will be implemented according to a grant agreement that will be signed by the World Bank and Tebtebba, which is the selected Recipient Organization for this project. At the national level, capacity building activities will be funded through sub-grants and/or consultancies, and carried out by select IP organizations/institutions through agreements/contracts with Tebtebba. Regional activities will be implemented by Tebtebba and by consultants that it will hire for specific tasks.

\textit{Project implementation arrangements}

47. The Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba) will be the grant recipient and the implementing agency of this project.\textsuperscript{23} Tebtebba is a Philippines-based IP organization whose engagement in climate change adaptation and mitigation and its regional ties are highly relevant to the objective of the project. Although it has previous experience with World Bank and other donor-funded projects\textsuperscript{24},

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{22}IEG. 2011. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility: Global Program Review Vol. 6, Issue 3.
\item \textsuperscript{23}Tebtebba was selected following an FMT/World Bank evaluation of candidate organizations’ (i) eligibility criteria as outlined in FMT Note 2012-12 and related documentation; (ii) the organizations’ level of credibility and solid experience, evidenced by letters of recommendation received from partner organizations familiar with their work; and (iii) the organizations’ administrative and fiduciary capacity to manage World Bank funds, based on the information provided by the organizations in the World Bank Integrated Assessment Framework. See Annex 4 for further detail.
\item \textsuperscript{24}In 2008 it was selected by the Bank as a service provider to deliver the first FCPF Asia Region consultation with
\end{itemize}
Tebtebba has not implemented a Bank-funded project and would require procurement, financial management, disbursement and safeguard training by the World Bank.

48. **Tebtebba will house a Project Management Team (PMT) comprising of in-house staff, whose incremental costs will be paid for by the project.** The PMT will be composed of a team leader, a finance staff in charge of disbursements and financial management, and a procurement staff in charge of procurement. The team leader and the finance staff will work full time for the project and will also be responsible for M&E and safeguard compliance assurance. The procurement staff will contribute to project implementation as needed and his/her time will be recovered by Tebtebba. The PMT will receive advice and technical support from a Regional Steering Committee (RSC), and will be supervised by Tebtebba’s Management Committee. The RSC will be composed of representatives that were selected by stakeholders during the Bangkok workshop from the regions and from the AIPP. It will be in place before the signing of the grant agreement by having terms of reference acceptable to the Bank, setting its functions, composition and operating procedures. The Management Committee, which is headed by Tebtebba’s Executive Director, will oversee that PMT’s performance and address issues as needed.

49. *See Annex 3 for Detailed Implementation Arrangements.*

**B. Results Monitoring and Evaluation**

50. **Project M&E is derived from and aligned with the overall FCPF Program Level Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.** The framework is designed to keep track of countries’ REDD+ Readiness status, consisting of a structure and a system to ensure that all key data is collected, analyzed and used in a way that helps ensure learning and adaptive management at the Facility level. It is informed by country-specific monitoring and evaluation, and is linked to key milestones that are monitored and recorded in the FCPF Dashboard. The proposed project is expected to contribute to achieving the FCPF Outcome 3 (Engagement of all stakeholders (Governments, CSO, IPs, private sector and delivery partners) to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity within the approach to REDD+) by helping to increase the engagement of IPs in REDD+ in Asia and the Pacific.

51. M&E will take place at the project and national levels in accordance with the project results framework *see Annex 1* using information which Tebtebba will collect from all Component 1 recipient organizations, and self-generated data under component 2. For

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IPS, and in 2011 - to deliver the Global Conference on Community-Based Mapping in Mexico. Tebtebba implemented these activities satisfactorily, demonstrating strong technical capacity and deep knowledge of key issues related to IPs in the context of REDD+. It has implemented other development partner-financed projects that included sub-projects, development of manuals and procedures and more.

25 Incremental costs means payment for days worked for the project. Benefits to project staff will not be paid by the project.

26 As adopted by the PC in March 2013 at its fourteenth meeting in Washington DC and edited in June 2013. Available at: https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/june2013/Final%20Draft%20ME%20Framework_June2013_FMT_English.pdf

Component 1, Tebtebba has developed a reporting format which specified the type of information and level of detail that is required from entities implementing capacity building activities for communities. Tebtebba will synthesize the information into semi-annual progress reports and submit them to the World Bank in form and substance satisfactory to the World Bank, integrating the results of M&E activities and setting out measures to ensure continued efficient and effective execution of the project, and to achieve the project’s objective.

C. Sustainability

52. The project’s concept, design and implementation arrangements are based on the principles of social, environmental, institutional and financial sustainability. The CBP was established to help create a long-lasting enabling environment for social inclusion and empowerment for IPs, CSOs and OFD, which would bring them to the forefront of the REDD+ dialogue at all levels, and the project is the one of principle mechanisms for executing this vision. The project is expected to focus on indigenous communities’ traditional knowledge that may be critical to climate change adaptation and at the same time help reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by bringing in new knowledge about sustainable forest management and the financial benefits it could bring to people.

53. Creation and dissemination of knowledge products in formats that do not need further printing or updating, together with building broad capacity, are the cornerstones of the sustainability of this project. Capacity building and awareness raising activities will take place at the community level and through existing IP organizations and institutions that are recognized and trusted by the communities they support; the experience they will gain through the project will allow them to continue their engagement with IP communities on REDD+ beyond the project. The project will help strengthen the relationships between IP organizations’ and national and regional REDD+ entities to ensure that IP interests are better represented and reflected in government-based decision making during the timeframe of the project and beyond, and promote networking and partnerships between IP organizations at the country level and regionally. The project will use learning material and knowledge products from the existing pool of REDD+ resources to the extent possible, and develop new ones only as needed. Similarly, existing communication platforms will be used to reach stakeholders.

54. The project will not establish new implementation structures but rather work through an existing and well-established implementing agency (Tebtebba), utilizing its in-house expertise and internal management structures. The financial sustainability of supported activities will depend on the relationships that IP organizations and institutions will be able to establish with potential REDD+ partners and donors nationally and regionally, and the project will support them in this through the planned national-level support (Component 1) and the regional workshop and communication program (Component 2) that it will finance.

D. Donor Harmonization

55. The project will tap into and build on national, regional, and global processes, on-going and pre-existing networks, and capacity building efforts. By doing so, the project is expected to avoid duplicating existing efforts, promote synergistic capacity building actions and leverage additional resources.
56. **Coordination with CBP Phase II recipient organizations.** Tebtebba will communicate on an ongoing basis with the other five Phase II recipient organizations, especially ANSAB, which will manage CSO and LC activities in Asia and the Pacific, as their respective projects begin implementation. By doing so, the staff for all projects will be able to learn from each other’s experience, reduce costs by adapting already produced materials and communication platforms, and avoid duplication of efforts. The FMT will facilitate the interaction between the recipient organizations as it will maintain an overall view of the program.

57. **Collaboration with the UN-REDD Program.** Collaboration between the FCPF and the UN-REDD Program (led by FAO, UNDP and the UN Environment Program-UNEP) will continue to involve coordination of analytical and capacity building efforts, and, whenever possible, the joint scheduling of governance body meetings. Country reporting to the FCPF and UN-REDD Program will continue to be synchronized and include progress reporting and lessons learned from project-funded activities. The project has begun collaborating with the Community Based REDD+ (CBR+), which is a partnership between UN-REDD and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Program that supports community level capacity building and development of experiences in pilot countries, and will continue to do so during the implementation phase through exchanging of experiences and knowledge products.

58. **Collaboration with the Forest Investment Program.** The FIP is currently active in several FCPF REDD+ Participating Countries, including through the Global DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities project, approved in March 2015. The proposed project will not finance national-level activities in these countries in order to avoid duplication of efforts; however, regional activities will be coordinated with the DGM project through meetings between the governing bodies.

59. **Collaboration with the GEF and other key multilateral and bilateral agencies that are involved in sustainable forest management** will be enhanced through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), of which the World Bank is member, as are the GEF Secretariat, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), FAO, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), UNEP, UNFF and others. The CPF provides the agencies with a platform for collaboration and streamlining of work, shared expertise and pooled resources.

V. **KEY RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

A. **Systematic Operations Risk-Rating Tool (SORT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Categories</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Political and governance</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Macroeconomic</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Sector strategies and policies</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Technical design of project or program</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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28 The countries are Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Panama, Paraguay, Cambodia and Sri Lanka.
B. Overall Risk Rating Explanation

60. **The overall risk rating is Substantial.** The main risks for the project are the politically sensitive nature of the activities, which require a high level of coordination, both at intra-regional and in-country levels; and Tebtebba’s limited experience in World Bank-funded projects. Tebtebba’s strong institutional capacity to take on this coordinating role and its existing strong position in the region are expected to mitigate these risks, but they will be closely monitored and supported by Bank. Further, Tebtebba in general and this project in specific enjoy strong stakeholder support, and REDD+ countries are paying increasing attention to effective processes and institutional arrangements for the engagement of forest-dependent IPs in national and subnational REDD+ planning and implementation. The implementation risks of the project and their mitigation measures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key risks</th>
<th>Risk level</th>
<th>Mitigation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Political and Governance:**                                            | M          | • Informing governments of the project, and obtaining no-objection letters from the relevant governments prior to the implementation of national level capacity building activities.  
• Sharing project-funded communication material with relevant government representatives prior to their release.  
• Ensuring that the capacity building activities are aligned with the respective country’s wider engagement with the World Bank on climate change, REDD+ and forestry. |
| Politically sensitive nature of the activities require a high level of coordination, both at intra-regional and in-country levels.  
Political or economic instability that may hamper the in-country collaboration with key stakeholders and tensions between forest-dependent IPs and the respective governments. |            |                                                                                     |
| Limited acceptance of some governments of participating countries of IPs’ representation in REDD+ related decision making processes. |            |                                                                                     |
| The Philippines, where Tebtebba is based, is not an FCPF country, resulting in little attention and prioritization by the Government. |            | The project will be implemented by an NGO and not by the government of the Philippines. |
| **Sector Strategies and Policies:**                                        | M          |                                                                                     |
| The relevance of capacity building activities in countries where the REDD+ readiness process is either too premature or well advanced. |            | The REDD+ readiness process is continuous, and lessons learned show that even in less advanced countries there are IP communities that have limited awareness and understanding of REDD+. It is expected that sub-grant proposals submitted by IP organizations will take into consideration their country’s |

| (e) Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability | S          |                                      |
| (f) Fiduciary                                                   | M          |                                      |
| (g) Environment and social                                      | M          |                                      |
| (h) Donor Harmonization / Stakeholders                           | M          |                                      |

OVERALL: Substantial
readiness stage, and capacity building and awareness raising activities will be strategically selected in each country to advance the existing level of REDD+ readiness implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Design of the Project:</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>Technically well-defined and narrow financial scope of Component 1 activities. Review and approval by an RSC, the World bank and Tebtebba.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technically inherent risks in the fact that activities under Component 1 will only be identified during implementation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of a non-representative set of partners to participate in capacity building and awareness raising activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clear engagement guidelines and selection criteria, as well as the engagement and the RSC and the World Bank in the selection of sub-projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High transaction costs of capacity building activities for geographically dispersed IP communities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation through local IP networks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Difficulties in affecting real impact using a small project budget. | | • Funding low cost community level activities.  
• Maximization of the use of project funding through implementation by existing structures. |
| Institutional Capacity for Implementation: Tebtebba has never implemented a World Bank-funded project but rather implemented activities as a contractor. This is compounded by the large number of project stakeholders. | S | • There is strong stakeholder support for the project at both local, national and regional levels.  
• Existing strong partnerships that Tebtebba has with IP communities and organizations across the region.  
• Ensuring that Tebtebba has adequate staff in numbers and with qualifications acceptable to the World Bank.  
• Availability of clear implementation guidelines in the Operational Manual.  
• Ongoing World Bank implementation support in areas identified as requiring support (fiduciary aspects).  
• Advisory support from the RSC. |
• Ongoing World Bank implementation support for procurement, FM and safeguards. |
| Environmental and Social: No adverse social and environmental impacts are anticipated. | M | Ensuring that sub-grants’ eligibility criteria and selection procedures incorporate appropriate environmental and social objectives, transparency, stakeholder participation, and public information disclosure. |
| Stakeholder: Conflicting views on the allocation of sub-grants may result in some friction between Tebtebba and IP organizations/institutions. | M | • Robust selection criteria and procedures for capacity building activities agreed on by stakeholders and cleared by the World Bank.  
• Decisions on allocation of sub-grants will be based on recommendations of an independent RSC comprising representatives from the regions and the AIPP.  
• Tebtebba will maintain a high level of community buy-in through ongoing dialogues with IP representatives.  
• Maintenance of a grievance redress mechanism, with the involvement of the RSC as needed. |
| Unrealistic expectations of IP communities and organizations from the project. | | • Multi-stakeholder workshops during preparation and implementation that explain the scope of the project and set realistic expectations.  
• The content and results of the meetings will be clearly communicated to communities in advance of activities. |
| Lack of coordination among stakeholders that could result in the duplication of effort or gaps. | | • Stakeholders’ joint validation of the project work plan.  
• Tebtebba to monitor sub-grant implementation and promote collaboration as needed. |
VI. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

Technical

61. FCPF-funded activities that affect IPs are governed by the World Bank Operational Policies, in particular Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10 - see more below under safeguards), and by the FCPF Charter (Revised November 23, 2015), which sets the terms and conditions for the establishment and administration of the Facility. The technical principles for partnering with IPs and other forest-dependent communities under the FCPF are dictated by and detailed in the “Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness - with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities” (August 2012 version). In line with these guidelines, the project will ensure effective stakeholder engagement by:

(a) **Reaching a broad range of stakeholders at the national and local levels:** Within its budgetary limitations, the project will seek to engage with as broad and diverse an audience as possible in the recipient countries. At the national level, this will be achieved through a call to IP organizations and institutions in the six eligible countries to submit sub-grant funding proposals. Sub-grantees’ eligibility criteria (detailed in the Operational Manual) will be structured in a way that ensures a minimum level of engagement with indigenous women and a diverse representation of countries and communities. IP communities living in voluntary isolation will be identified and the work program will be developed in a way that completely avoids contact with these communities. Under sub-component 1.2 (*Support and empowerment of IP organizations and institutions*), the project will engage with organizations/ institutions from all of the six countries to enhance their dialogue with national REDD+ decision making functions.

(b) **Using existing IP processes, organizations and institutions.** Capacity building and awareness raising activities will be carried out by existing and recognized (by communities and the respective governments) IP organizations and institutions that will submit sub-grant proposals. The engagement methodologies, which may differ from one proposal to the other, will be appraised by the RSC to make sure, *inter alia*, that they are sensitive to a given community’s internal political structures, sub-groups and cultures.

(c) **Ensuring active participation:** The mode of engagement with communities will ensure a two-way discourse that results in feedback and reactions from communities. When a series of meetings is planned, the same participants may need to be available to ensure continuity and effective engagement. This will be stated clearly and upfront as it may have an impact on participants’ willingness to participate. The content and results of the meetings will be clearly communicated in advance to avoid misinformation and generating unrealistic expectations, and to ensure that trust is maintained.
(d) **Putting special emphasis on the issues of land tenure and livelihoods.** Capacity building activities and regional discussions (components 1 and 2, respectively) will allocate special attention to the issues of land tenure in the context of REDD+, resource-use rights and property rights because in many forested countries these are unclear, given that IPs’ customary/ancestral rights may not necessarily be codified in, or consistent with, national laws. Another important issue which will be discussed is the impact of REDD+ on peoples’ livelihoods. Other key issues that could be discussed will broadly correspond to the FCPF and UN-REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) components, to include *inter alia:*

(i) current status of national forests; (ii) institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks; (iii) main causes and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; (iv) rights and needs of IPs and other forest-dependent communities; (v) proposed REDD+ strategy; (vi) design of benefit-sharing systems for equitable and effective distribution of REDD+ revenues; (vii) economic, social and environmental impacts and risks of REDD+ and the mitigation and prevention of risks; and (viii) monitoring of forests and forest emissions as well as environmental and social co-benefits.

(e) **Recording and publishing results.** Records of training sessions and workshops (national and regional) will be prepared and publicly disclosed in a culturally appropriate way, including in local languages. The reports will clearly document how views gathered have been taken into account during project implementation and elsewhere in the REDD+ Readiness process. This data will be gender disaggregated where possible.

**Economic Viability**

62. Financial flows from REDD+ programs could reach up to US$30 billion a year, in order to halve emissions between 2005 and 2030. Besides reducing carbon emissions, the flow of funds could support new, pro-poor development, and help conserve biodiversity and other vital ecosystem services. The costs of REDD+ can be grouped into opportunity costs, implementation costs and transaction costs; the costs of implementing a REDD+ program are those directly associated with actions to reduce deforestation, and hence emissions, including the costs of guarding forest, replanting trees, relocating harvesting and other economic activities and relocating infrastructure. Implementation costs also comprise the institution- and capacity building activities that are necessary to make the REDD+ programs happen.  

63. The project takes a number of cost-effective approaches to enhancing capacity at the medium- to long-term, including the building of partnerships and alliances between IP organizations and national and regional REDD+ decision makers; and transferring relevant skills to communities living in the forest and forest margins. By working through national and local organizations and institutions the project will be able to reach a diverse audience using its limited funding, and establish national and local expertise which is less costly than international support.

**Financial Management**

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64. A Financial Management (FM) Assessment undertaken concluded that the FM system of Tebtebba will meet the FM requirement as stipulated in OP/BP 10, subject to implementation of mitigating measures and the proposed FM arrangements for the project. The mitigating measures that should be put in place are:

(a) Preparation of an Operational Manual specific for the project which contains a specific section on FM, including on controls over transactions.
(b) Ensuring that staff with qualifications and in a number acceptable to the Bank are designated by Tebtebba to handle project implementation, which includes a qualified accountant in-charge of recording and monitoring project funds throughout the duration of the project.
(c) Preparation of an Annual Work Plan and an annual Financial Plan (detailing the estimated expenses – Goods and Non-Consulting Services, Consulting Services, Sub-grants) for the upcoming year, per component).
(d) Maintenance of separate books of account for the project, and design of a monitoring system to track expenses reported to the World Bank through Withdrawal Applications.
(e) Tebtebba will submit periodic Statement of Expenditure (SOE) to the World Bank within one month after the end of each calendar semester. Monthly Bank Reconciliation Statements will be prepared and submitted to the bank every semester with the SOE for both the US$ Designated Account and the Peso Checking Account.
(f) Tebtebba will submit an audit report covering the totality of the grant not later than 6 months after project completion. Project receipts, payments and closing balances will be disclosed as notes to the accounts.

65. Semi-annual FM supervision is proposed for this project. Each mission may cover any of the following: (1) review of the continuous maintenance of adequate FM system; (2) follow up of timeliness of FM reporting and actions taken on issues raised by the external auditor; (3) review of financial transactions and documentation; (4) follow up of the status of the agreed actions; and (5) review of compliance to any financial covenants. In addition, the FM implementation review shall include desk review of the periodic SOEs and audited financial statements and management letters submitted to the World Bank.

Funds Flow

66. The proposed grant recipient will open and maintain a separate Designated Account (DA) in US dollar to receive funds from the World Bank, and open and maintain a Checking Account in Peso for staff salary and other petty expenses, to properly monitor the flow of funds. For payments in local currency, funds will be transferred from the US$ DA to a segregated corporate local currency checking account opened in the same commercial bank. All expenses in local currency will be paid from this local currency account. Petty expenses will be sourced from Tebtebba’s Petty Cash Fund and reimbursed from this account. The Recipient will manage ledger control of the Peso Checking Account with regular monthly bank reconciliation strictly observed for both account. The grant funds will be deposited to the US dollar DA after the submission of duly accomplished Withdrawal Applications. For petty cash expenses, Tebtebba will issue a check to the petty cash officer who will document the expenditure and get it replenished periodically.
Procurement

67. Procurement for the proposed project would be carried out by Tebtebba. Considering the value of the proposed grant (US$490,750) and the possible procurement activities to be undertaken (i.e., individual consultants, consulting firms, audit firm, training providers and goods) which are expected to be small value contracts, Tebtebba will dedicate an individual staff to handle procurement activities, who will receive procurement training from the World Bank. Since Tebtebba is an NGO, it is not bound to follow the Government’s Procurement Law, and will mainly follow the provisions of the grant agreement. The overall procurement risk is Low. Even though Tebtebba has not implemented a World Bank-funded project, its internal procedures for procurement of goods/equipment (though shopping) and individual consultants (though comparison of qualifications of at least three candidates) are similar to that of the World Bank. Potential difficulties in the hiring of consulting firms are expected to be mitigated through the allocation of a dedicated procurement staff and the procurement training that will be provided by the World Bank to all relevant project staff. For further information on procurement, see Annex 3.

A. Safeguards Policies Triggered

68. The project triggers OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples as the majority of direct beneficiaries are IPs as per the criteria of the Policy. Furthermore it is expected that the implementation of this project will result in significant positive benefits to IPs, as activities to be implemented include capacity building training and enhancing their knowledge base for their active participation in REDD+ processes within their respective countries. OP/BP 4.10 aims to ensure that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of IPs. The policy specifies that the World Bank provides financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation resulting in broad community support to the project by the affected IPs.

69. The Operational Manual includes detailed eligibility criteria and procedures for the selection of the capacity building activities to ensure consistency with the World Bank’s safeguards policies. It will subscribe procedures for consulting with concerned IP organizations and communities in the selection and implementation activities at the national level, including: (i) procedures for ensuring broad community support and implementation of sub-grant proposals submitted to Tebtebba; (ii) the active participation of key stakeholders; and (iii) access to grievance redress mechanisms (see more below). Tebtebba will receive training from

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30 For purposes of this policy, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region. A group that has lost "collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area" because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy. Ascertaining whether a particular group is considered as “Indigenous Peoples” for the purpose of this policy may require a technical judgment.
the World Bank to ensure its understanding of the Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies and its responsibilities regarding compliance, including its responsibility to ensure that funded activities do not lead to downstream impacts, which could trigger any of the policies.

70. Due to the nature of the activities to be financed by the project, which involve capacity building, studies and preparation of training/awareness raising material and no physical infrastructure or other activities that could have adverse social and environmental impacts, the Environmental Assessment OP/BP 1.01 is not triggered and the EA Category is C (EA Not Required). This classification and the approach to be followed is consistent with the Interim Guidelines on the Application of Safeguard Policies to Technical Assistance (TA) Activities in Bank-Financed Projects and Trust Funds Administered by the Bank. The project is classified as a Type 1 TA (Strengthening Client Capacity) for which no safeguards instruments need to be prepared as the activities financed do not have potential adverse environmental and social implications or risks. However, during project implementation, any social and environmental impacts will be managed by (i) ensuring that capacity building and awareness raising programs under Component 1 of the project are consistent with the World Bank’s safeguard policies and incorporate appropriate environmental and social objectives; (ii) ensuring that activities are widely consulted with the key stakeholders and have the broad support of their main beneficiaries; and (iii) promoting transparency and public information disclosure. In addition, the TA to be provided under the project provides an opportunity to build counterpart capacity for integrating environmental and social concerns into their work.

71. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the project will be carried out by Tebtebba, which will receive grievances through email, letters, fax, phone, meetings and proactive outreach to IP organizations and institutions. Once a grievance is accepted, Tebtebba will propose a response following consultation with the RSC (if needed) before communicating it back to the issuing entity. It will document all grievances and the way their were handled/resolved. At the national level, Tebtebba will support recipient organizations in REDD+ countries to build capacity to address potential disputes that are likely to arise during the implementation of capacity building activities, and ensure that satisfactory GRMs are in place before capacity building sub-grants are granted.

B. World Bank Grievance Redress

72. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.
73. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the project will be carried out by Tebtebba, which will receive grievances through email, letters, fax, phone, meetings and proactive outreach to IP organizations and institutions. Once a grievance is accepted, Tebtebba will propose a response following consultation with the RSC (if needed) before communicating it back to the issuing entity. It will document all grievances and the way their were handled/resolved. At the national level, Tebtebba will support recipient organizations in REDD+ countries to build capacity to address potential disputes that are likely to arise during the implementation of capacity building activities, and ensure that satisfactory GRMs are in place before capacity building sub-grants are granted.
## ANNEX 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING
### MULTI-REGIONAL: FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicators</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Cumulative Target Values</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Data Source/Methodology</th>
<th>Responsibility for Data Collection</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Beneficiary feedback: Share of target beneficiaries with knowledge score of 3 or more on REDD+ and related issues</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 80</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Tebtebba and IP organizations/networks implementing capacity building activities</td>
<td>Tebtebba/WB</td>
<td>This indicator's purpose is twofold: (i) to measure impact and (ii) to gather beneficiary feedback. All defined direct beneficiaries, including sub-grant recipient IP organizations/institutions and workshop/training participants, will receive a pre-defined short questionnaire (a half pager) that will record their perceptions of their level of knowledge on a defined list of subjects. The forms will be filled by the beneficiaries after a training workshop/program. All the forms will be collected and analyzed by Tebtebba with support from the World Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 6</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Tebtebba and participating IP organizations/institutions</td>
<td>Tebtebba</td>
<td>Knowledge exchange products are capacity building and/or awareness raising training sessions and/or workshops. Knowledge products will be produced in English and translated to local languages as appropriate by sub-grantees/consultants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Regional knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages and accessible formats</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Tebtebba</td>
<td>Tebtebba</td>
<td>Knowledge exchange products include: regional workshops; and new lessons learned and/or best practices products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meetings held between IP representatives and national REDD+</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6 12</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Tebtebba and participating IP organizations/institutions</td>
<td>Tebtebba</td>
<td>Meeting are held within the 6 Component 1 eligible countries between recipient IP organizations and national REDD+ decision makers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decision making entities</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Reports of IP organization and institutions carrying out capacity building and awareness raising activities, and records of participation in regional and bilateral activities</td>
<td>Tebtebba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Direct project beneficiaries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Direct project beneficiaries are forest-dependent IP community members participating in capacity building and awareness raising activities under sub-component 1.1; members of IP organizations and institutions which participate in meetings and workshops under sub-components 1.2 and 2.1; and recipients of national and regional knowledge products.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 2: DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION
MULTI-REGIONAL: FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project

1. The design of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South Asia Region (SAR) Project is based on discussions between the FCPF Facility Management Team (FMT) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives over the past eight years, including the most recent workshop in Bangkok in September 2015, where IP representatives deliberated on the specifics of activities, implementation arrangements, eligibility for participation and more. The project will provide targeted forest-dependent IPs and their representative organizations and institutions with tools that would enable them to have a stronger voice in REDD+ Readiness and implementation programs, and participate more effectively in relevant regional and national discussions and debates.

2. Consistent with OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People, which pays particular attention to the rights and special needs of women, and in recognition of the widespread political, economic and socio-cultural marginalization of indigenous women, the project will ensure that indigenous women, as well as youth, are partnered with in all project-funded activities, and that their views are well reflected and voiced in produced learning materials, reports and studies. This will be achieved, where needed, by partnering with indigenous women networks or other indigenous organizations that have programs that are specific to indigenous women and youth. At the same time, the project will be cognizant of avoiding the undermining of traditional decision-making structures and the authority of traditional representatives.

3. The project will be implemented during a two year period (24 months) in ten FCPF countries in Asia and the Pacific, namely Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam,21 while participation in national activities will be available to six of the ten countries, namely Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Vietnam. The project will be financed through a US$490,750 Recipient-Executed Trust Fund from the FCPF Global Capacity Building Program (CBP), and implemented by the Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba), which is located in the Philippines. Financed activities will be grouped into the following three components:

Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising (US$294,450)
(Eligible countries: Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Vietnam)

4. Component 1 will support capacity building and awareness raising activities for forest-dependent IPs and their representative organizations and institutions in the six participating countries, with specific focus on women and youth. Activities will enable participants to:

(a) Understand the phenomenon and impacts of climate change on IPs and their communities,

21 Lao PDR is not included in the project as it already receives substantial Bank support to forest-dependent IPs’ involvement in REDD+ under the Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management project (P130222).
including the issues of land tenure, land/forest management, non-carbon benefits, carbon accounting/Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV), locally-based sustainable livelihoods, and governance issues in the context of REDD+ Readiness;

(b) Understand the REDD+ mechanism, including its threats and opportunities for IPs, and allow communities to voice their concerns and objectives;

(c) Realize IPs’ respective roles and responsibilities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation through sustainable management of forests and other resources;

(d) Participate in REDD+ processes, including national Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESAs), Safeguards Information Systems (SIS), and community-level monitoring and reporting;

(e) Affirm the need for a rights-based and ecosystem approach to climate change;

(f) Conduct monitoring of national REDD+ activities; and

(g) Determine the ways forward vis-à-vis REDD+ and other international processes and measures.\(^{32}\)

5. Activities may be carried out at the national, sub-regional and/or jurisdiction levels. The design and choice of activities will be informed by the key principle of gender balance (actively seeking a balance between female and male beneficiaries), and understanding of infrastructural constraints within IPs’ territories, especially those related to means and forms of communication. Activities will also be considered in view of past and present REDD+ capacity building programs in the region and elsewhere, and of existing manuals, training material, and other tools. The government entity/national focal point\(^{33}\) implementing REDD+ processes will be engaged and consulted with from time to time in order to enhance coordination at the national level, and letters of consent will be sought from countries’ ministries of finance before activities are approved by the Bank in order to ensure alignment with countries’ wider engagement with the World Bank on climate change, REDD+ and forestry.

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

6. Tebtebba will issue calls to a pre-identified list of IP organizations/ institutions in the six countries to submit sub-grant proposals in accordance with agreed procedures as reflected in the project Operational Manual (including the use of a simple call format and full documentation of the process). The number of calls for proposals will depend on the level of response and the number of satisfactory proposals.

7. Organizations and institutions will be assessed by the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) in accordance to criteria, processes and procedures outlined in the Operational Manual, including:

(a) Legal registration status in the country where activities will be carried out;

(b) Extent of representation of forest-dependent IPs within a given eligible FCPF country and direct work with IP communities;

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\(^{33}\) Focal points are officially nominated national liaisons with the UNFCCC secretariat and the relevant bodies under the Convention. In the context of this project a focal point could also mean a liaison between the national government and the FCPF. They are also referred to as National REDD+ Coordinators.
(c) Experience in work on REDD+ and related strategies, and/or issues related to forestry;
(d) Demonstrated technical, financial management (including an organizational bank account), procurement, M&E and reporting and safeguards compliance capacities that would allow timely implementation and reporting;
(e) Ability to communicate with Tebtebba, network with national and regional partners, and communicate with targeted communities in relevant languages; and
(f) Grievance redress mechanism in place and demonstrated capacity to address grievances.

8. Once submitted, the proposals will be reviewed and ranked by the RSC based on the eligibility criteria for activities and agreed regional priorities, as per the Operational Manual. The RSC also will seek an allocation balance between the six countries (optimally having one eligible proposal per country for a total of six sub-projects), and ensure the inclusive participation of communities, women and youth to the extent possible. Activities will be selected in accordance to criteria, procedures and processes included in the Operational Manual, including:

(a) Activities are implemented in eligible FCPF Country Participant for the benefit of forest-dependent IPs;
(b) Activities are designed by networks or organizations of forest-dependent IPs or are explicitly endorsed by the proposing networks/organizations;
(c) The focus of capacity building activities is aligned with the Project Development Objective (PDO), i.e., strengthening the knowledge of targeted IPs of REDD+ Readiness at the national level and knowledge exchange at the regional level. A description of the methodology for the planned activities is included in the proposal;
(d) Activities reinforce national REDD+ Readiness efforts;
(e) Activities are aligned with a recipient country’s agreed engagement strategies, as part of the FCPF requirement of stakeholder engagement and participation of IPs and CSO in REDD+ at national levels;
(f) Activities include national capacity building workshops in line with related initiatives on REDD+;
(g) The proposal ensures active and proportionate participation of women and youth (including scheduling of meetings that take account of restrictions on women’s time and travel for cultural and workload reasons), and includes activities that build their capacity and awareness in appropriate methods; and
(h) Proposals show how the support will be leveraged to attract additional financial support (cash and/or in-kind).

9. The RSC will provide Tebtebba with recommendation based on the technical strength and strategic engagement of the proposals. Tebtebba will conduct a technical evaluation taking into consideration the recommendations of the RSC, and undertake due diligence of the organizations, including receipt of letters from countries’ ministries of finance. Once proposals have been selected by Tebtebba, they will be communicated to the RSC and submitted for World Bank no-objection. Once the World Bank has cleared the list, Tebtebba will supervise the implementation of activities (as sub-projects and/or as consultancies), in accordance with the processes and procedures specified in the Operational Manual. See Figure 1 below for a description of the sub-grant selection process.
Sub-component 1.2: Support and empowerment of IP organizations and institutions

10. Parallel to the activities described under sub-component 1.1, the project will finance activities that strengthen the capacities of the IP organizations and institutions that were selected to execute capacity building sub-projects/consultancies to participate in the implementation of REDD+ Readiness actions. The project will help enhance these entities’ REDD+ capacities by facilitating liaison between IP organizations and institutions and the respective REDD+ focal points, FCPF IP observers and governmental committees for climate change at both local and national levels through joint workshops and meetings around key themes. Activities are expected to have a trickle-down effect on forest-dependent IP communities as their representative organizations will be better equipped to represent them at national and regional REDD+ fora, manage donor funds, and have stronger capacities to support and engage their communities in all REDD+ stages.

Key Outputs of Component 1:

iii. Capacity building and awareness raising activities (through sub-grants and consultancies).
iv. Workshops and meetings between national IP organizations and institutions and the respective national REDD+ focal points, FCPF IP observers and governmental committees for climate change around key REDD+ themes.
Component 2: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned (US$139,725)  
(Eligible countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam)

11. In response to forest-dependent IP representatives’ calls for knowledge sharing and dissemination at the regional level, the focus of Component 2 funding is the design and implementation of a robust regional platform for information exchange and knowledge sharing between forest-dependent IP organizations and institutions in all ten FCPF member countries. Representatives’ specific requests were to support (i) a mechanism for information dissemination and awareness-raising activities that would reach forest-dependent IP communities; (ii) the development of clear FCPF communication and outreach plans for IPs at the grassroots level in forms and languages accessible to IPs, drawing upon existing resources, relationships, and networks; and (iii) reflecting views and voices of IPs in REDD+ publications on lessons learned and challenges. Accordingly, the project will finance the following activities:

Sub-component 2.1: Regional learning and exchange

12. Once the list of capacity building recipients has been approved by the Bank under sub-component 1.2, Tebtebba will convene a regional project inception workshop for the selected sub-grant/consultancies’ recipients, which will serve to: (i) disseminate available REDD+ knowledge products for IP communities, including deliverables of Phase I of the CBP; (ii) discuss the relevance of traditional knowledge and practices for climate change and REDD+ strategies; (iii) give stage to most recent advances in various climate change processes in the region and globally; and (iv) raise participants’ awareness of the project under CBP Phase II. It will include a side event on indigenous women and REDD+ that will discuss challenges and good practices related to IP women’s participation and representation in the REDD+ Readiness process. It will also include financial management training for the sub-grant recipients. Tebtebba will invite REDD+ Focal Points of the Asia and Pacific FCPF countries, representatives of IP organizations and IP observers from the FCPF and related initiatives (such as the UN-REDD Program). Representatives of relevant regional institutions such as UN-REDD, Green Climate Fund (GCF), the UN Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD), Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and global process such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will also be invited to participate in the workshop.

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

13. This sub-component will fund 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 Asia and the Pacific and elsewhere), making use of Tebtebba’s knowledge-sharing platform such as websites, social media and email lists. Tebtebba will prepare the needed educational and knowledge products, which could include brochures, posters, short documentaries, fact sheets, radio programs, etc. in accessible forms. The knowledge products will be shared with the countries’ national focal points for information. New knowledge products which Tebtebba will develop are likely to include a regional research and policy work on land tenure and forest policy, and analytical
work on benefit-sharing and grievance redress mechanism, as identified by stakeholders during preparatory consultations.

**Key Outputs of Component 2:**

i. A regional inception workshop and a side event on indigenous women and REDD+

ii. Dissemination of existing and new REDD+ educational and knowledge products, including lessons learned and good practices

**Component 3: Management, M&E and Reporting (US$56,575)**

14. This component will finance the incremental overhead costs incurred by Tebtebba during the implementation of the Project. Project management includes 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. This component will also finance an audit of the project account by an external auditor and any costs related to the execution of a grievance redress mechanism.

15. Tebtebba will coordinate and harmonize national and regional project activities with other relevant projects and partners, especially with Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), which will coordinate capacity building activities for CSOs and local communities under the CBP Phase II. Tebtebba has prepared an Operational Manual, acceptable to the World Bank, with detailed technical and fiduciary procedures, including eligibility criteria, mechanisms and procedures for the selection and implementation of activities under Component 1.

16. M&E will take place at the project and national levels in accordance with the project results framework using information which Tebtebba will collect from all Component 1 recipient organizations, information it will gather during field visits, and self-generated data under Component 2. Tebtebba will synthesize the information into semi-annual progress reports which it will submit to the World Bank.

**Key Outputs of Component 3:**

v. Annual work plans and budgets

vi. Semi-annual progress reports (including financial data)

vii. An external audit

viii. Operational grievance redress mechanism

17. See Figure 2 below for an illustration of national and regional capacity building activities to be financed by the project under components 1 and 2, respectively.

**Figure 2. Regional and National Level Project-funded Activities**

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34 Incremental costs means payment for days worked for the project. Benefits to project staff will not be paid by the project.
National level activities
Eligible countries: Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan, PNG, Vanuatu, Vietnam

S. component 1.1:  
- Capacity building of IP communities through sub-grants and/or consultancies

S. component 1.2:  
- Workshops and meetings between IPOs and REDD+ decision makers from their countries

Regional level activities
Eligible countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam

S. component 2.1:  
- Regional exchange workshop for IPOs

S. component 2.2:  
- Compilation of lessons learned  
- Development of new REDD+ educational and knowledge products for IPOs  
- Dissemination of knowledge products to IPOs
ANNEX 3: DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
MULTI-REGIONAL: FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project

Project institutional arrangements

1. The World Bank is the home of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Facility Management Team (FMT, the FCPF Secretariat) that is responsible for the operation of the Facility and relations with the Facility’s governing body, the FCPF Participants Committee (PC). The project will be implemented according to a grant agreement that will be signed by the World Bank and Tebtebba, which is the selected Recipient Organization for this project. At the national level, capacity building activities will be funded through sub-grants/consultancies (depending on the administrative capacity of the recipient) and carried out by select IP organizations/institutions through agreements with Tebtebba. Regional activities will be implemented by Tebtebba and by consultants it will hire for specific tasks. See Figure 1 below for the project institutional arrangements.

Figure 1. Project Institutional Arrangements for the FCPF CBP Phase II

Project implementation arrangements

2. Tebtebba will be the grant recipient and the implementing agency of this project; as such, it will be responsible for the overall management of the project.\(^{35}\) This arrangement reflects

\(^{35}\) Tebtebba was selected following an FMT/World Bank evaluation of candidate organizations’ (i) eligibility criteria as outlined in FMT Note 2012-12 and related documentation; (ii) the organizations’ level of credibility and solid experience, evidenced by letters of recommendation received from partner organizations familiar with their work;
Indigenous Peoples (IPs) representatives’ call for entrusting capacity building funding and programs’ management in the hands of IP organizations, and relying on IP experts, technicians, professionals and traditional leaders and authorities. It also reflects the PC’s decision to transition the execution of the Global Capacity Building Program (CBP) to small Recipient-Executed Trust Fund (RETF) grants to regional IP organizations and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), allowing the World Bank to better supervise funded activities, affect a stronger sense of ownership for beneficiaries, and a more efficient system for the administration of capacity building grants in comparison to CBP Phase I. Tebtebba will ensure the availability of its in-house staff in number and with qualifications acceptable to the Bank throughout the duration of the project.

3. Tebtebba is a Philippines-based IP organization that was established in 1996 to advocate for the respect, protection and fulfillment of IPs’ rights worldwide. It also advocates and works on the elaboration and operationalization of IPs’ sustainable, self-determined development and disseminates IPs’ perspectives on key issues such as individual and collective human rights, sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity, traditional knowledge, customary laws and governance, conflict transformation and gender. To gather and consolidate such perspectives, Tebtebba brings together representatives of IP organizations, networks and communities who discuss and plan together education and awareness-raising campaigns, while reinforcing their capacities to take the lead in policy advocacy and campaigns on various issues that are relevant to IPs around the world.

4. The organization’s ongoing engagement in climate change adaptation and mitigation and its regional ties are highly relevant to the objective of the project. Through a dedicated program, it conducts research on traditional knowledge systems and customary governance of ecosystem management (including forest ecosystems), and maps national policies on tenure and resource rights; it has developed M&E tools that detect IPs’ rights and how they are addressed in climate change initiatives; it provides support to the development of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and programs; facilitates engagement of IPs in key climate change processes at various levels; and supports and organizes learning exchange visits in IP territories. In addition, Tebtebba produces knowledge materials and training on various issues, and promotes gender equality within IP organizations, networks and communities. Tebtebba is recognized in the region not only as an IPs-led research, training, and advocacy institution but also as an organizer, leader, and supporting institution of various IP networks and partnerships. For issues related to forests, climate change and REDD+, Tebtebba has been engaged in the REDD+ debates and negotiations in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Through these and other partnerships it has been promoting regional dialogues, sharing of information and awareness-raising.

5. Although it has previous experience with World Bank and other donor-funded projects,
Tebtebba has not implemented a Bank-funded project and would require capacity enhancement on fiduciary issues. In 2008 it was selected by the Bank as a service provider to deliver the first FCPF Asia Region consultation with IPs, and in 2011 - to deliver the Global Conference on Community-Based Mapping in Mexico. Tebtebba implemented these activities satisfactorily, demonstrating strong technical capacity and deep knowledge of key issues related to IPs in the context of REDD+. It has implemented other partner-financed development projects\(^\text{37}\) that included sub-projects, development of manuals and procedures and more. As this is the first time it is implementing a World Bank-funded project as an implementing agency, its staff will undergo procurement, financial management, disbursement and safeguard training by the World Bank.

6. Tebtebba will house a Project Management Team (PMT) comprising in-house staff. The PMT will be composed of a team leader, a finance staff in charge of disbursements and financial management, and a procurement staff in charge of procurement. The team leader and the finance staff will work full time for the project and will also be responsible for M&E and safeguard compliance assurance. The procurement staff will contribute to project implementation as needed and his/her time will be recovered by Tebtebba. Tebtebba’s Management Committee, which is headed by Tebtebba’s Executive Director, will oversee that PMT’s performance and address issues as needed.

7. The PMT will receive advice and technical support from a Regional Steering Committee (RSC), and will be supervised by Tebtebba’s Management Committee. Seven RSC members from the regions and from the AIPP were selected during the Bangkok stakeholder workshop in September 2015, and their participation since has been confirmed by Tebtebba.\(^\text{38}\) All members were chosen on the basis of their familiarity and engagement with the ongoing FCPF program in their respective countries; furthermore, RSC members have experience working with IP rights and REDD+ issues, have been attending UNFCCC meetings and by large are involved in regional and global knowledge learning /sharing and advocacy on REDD. RSC membership is composed of representatives. The RSC’s terms of reference are included in the Operational Manual, acceptable to the Bank, setting its functions, composition and operating procedures. The RSC responsibilities will include: (i) discussing and agreeing on national and regional needs and priorities, including a timeline for the implementation of project activities; (ii) providing technical assistance to Tebtebba as needed during the supervision of national activities and the implementation of regional activities; (iii) reviewing the technical aspects of proposals and making recommendations to Tebtebba; and (iv) facilitating exchange of information between IP communities and other stakeholders, including supporting Tebtebba’s grievance and redress mechanisms. See Figure 2 below for the project’s implementation structure.

8. Tebtebba has prepared an Operational Manual, acceptable to the World Bank, including detailed technical and fiduciary procedures for project implementation, and a full list of eligibility criteria and procedures for the selection, implementation and M&E of sub-grants’ activities under Component 1 and a grievance redress mechanism. It will also prepare a work

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\(^\text{37}\) Donors include the ClimateWorks Foundation, the Norwegian Agency for Development and Cooperation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Ford Foundation.

\(^\text{38}\) RSC members’ names and details are included in the Operational Manual.
plans and a procurement plan acceptable to the World Bank, which it will validate with stakeholders to ensure appropriate participation and inputs/feedback, and to reach agreement on regional priorities. Both Operational Manual, work plan and procurement plan will need to receive World Bank no objection.

**Figure 2. Project Implementation Structure**

![Project Implementation Structure Diagram]

**Procurement arrangements**

A. Procurement Arrangements


10. Consultants’ services shall be procured under contracts awarded on the basis of (a) Quality and Cost based Selection (QCBS); (b) Selection based on Consultants Qualifications (CQS); (c) Least Cost Selection (LCS); (d) Selection of Individual consultants (IC); and (e) Single or Sole Source Selection (SSS). Individual Consultants will be selected on the basis of their qualifications for the assignment by comparison of CVs of at least three candidates from those
expressing interest or those that are approached directly by the Implementing Agency in accordance with Section V of the Consultant Guidelines. In exceptional cases, Individual Consultants may also be selected on a sole-source basis but with due justification.

11. All Training and related activities shall be carried out on the basis of plans and budgets submitted annually by the Recipient for the prior written approval of the Association. The annual training plans and budgets shall identify the general framework of the training and shall include among other things: (i) training activity envisaged; (ii) objectives and justifications for the training; (iii) names of trainees and criteria for their selection; (iv) criteria for selection of training institutions or venues of training; (v) the anticipated outcome and impact of the training; (vi) the duration of the training; and (vii) the estimated costs of the training.

12. Operating costs shall include the reasonable costs incurred on account of the implementation of the project, including local contractual support staff salaries, consumable materials and supplies (including office supplies), office equipment, communications, translation services, mass media and printing services, operation and maintenance, charges for opening and operation of bank accounts required for the project, postage and handling, travel, lodging and per diems for project staff travelling for the purpose of the project, and salaries of staff of the recipient, but excluding benefits to project staff.

B. Procurement Action Plan

13. Considering the value of the proposed grant (US$490,750) and the possible procurement activities to be undertaken (i.e., individual consultants, consulting firms, audit firm, training providers and goods) which are expected to be small value contracts, Tebtebba will dedicate an individual staff to handle procurement activities, who will receive procurement training from the World Bank. Since Tebtebba is an NGO, it is not bound to follow the Government’s Procurement Law, and will mainly follow the provisions of the grant agreement.

C. Procurement Plan

14. Tebtebba has prepared a draft Simplified Procurement Plan for the entire duration of the project and shared it with the World Bank for review and approval. The Simplified Procurement Plan forms part of the grant agreement and will be updated from time to time as and when deemed necessary.

D. Prior Review and Supervision

15. Prior review will be required for each of the first contracts procured through a different procurement method. Prior review procedures will also apply regardless of the value of the consultants' contacts with respect to the Single Source selection process. All other contracts not covered by the above will be reviewed by the World Bank at random after contracts have been signed, in accordance with both the Procurement Guidelines and the Consultant Guidelines. The ratio shall be 1:5.

16. Procurement supervision will be carried out every six months, or as part of a full World Bank implementation support mission. In addition, ex-post review of contracts may be done
outside of a scheduled World Bank implementation support mission in conjunction with World Bank FM reviews. Procurement supervision will be carried out by the designated procurement specialist from the World Bank Country Office.

E. Overall Risk Assessment

17. The overall procurement risk is Low. Even though Tebtebba has not implemented a World Bank-funded project, its internal procedures for procurement of goods/equipment (though shopping) and individual consultants (though comparison of qualifications of at least 3 candidates) are similar to that of the World Bank. Potential difficulties in the hiring of consulting firms are expected to be mitigated through the allocation of a dedicated procurement staff and the procurement training that will be provided by the World Bank to all relevant project staff.
ANNEX 4: RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION’S SELECTION PROCESS
MULTI-REGIONAL: FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project

1. The process for the selection of Tebtebba as the recipient organization for this project is summarized below:

2. The FMT launched a call for proposals in December 2012 to identify organizations in Africa, Latin America and Asia interested in implementing projects under the FCPF Global Capacity Building Program in their respective regions (in each region one organization was selected to implement activities for forest-dependent IPs, and one organization was selected for implementing activities for CSOs and local communities).

3. The FMT received ten proposals by the deadline of January 31, 2013. Of these proposals, four were considered to implement activities for forest-dependent IPs, and six were considered for implementing activities for CSOs and local communities. From January through April 2013, FMT members and World Bank regional social development staff evaluated the ten proposals based on the following eligibility criteria as outlined in FMT Note 2012-12:

i. The organization is an IP or civil society organization (organizations were asked to describe their organizational and governance structure, staff and similar items).

ii. The organization enjoys a high level of credibility regionally and has an established institutional structure with solid experience in issues related to forestry, climate change and/or REDD+ (organizations were asked to provide information on their work in the area of forestry, climate change and/or REDD+).

iii. The organization has experience working effectively with other regional organizations (organizations were asked to describe their collaboration with other regional organizations or networks).

iv. The organization has demonstrated a capacity for effective financial management and procurement (organizations were asked to describe their major sources of funding and also the fiduciary responsibilities within the organization, i.e., budgeting, expense approval, accounting and auditing).

v. The organization possesses the capacity to ensure compliance with the World Bank’s safeguard policies (organizations were asked to provide details on their experience undertaking and/or supervising environmental and social assessments).

vi. The organization has demonstrated the capacity to address grievances and provide a redress mechanism (organizations were asked to provide information on their existing mechanism to address grievances that may occur in their work and/or plans to establish such a mechanism).

vii. The organization offers a level of credibility and a solid experience, evidenced by letters of recommendation received from partner organizations familiar with its work.

viii. The organization has the administrative and fiduciary capacity to manage World Bank funds, based on the information provided by the respective organizations in the Integrated Assessment Framework (IAF).
4. Upon conclusion of the evaluation process, the FMT sent to PC members and observers the names of the selected organizations on May 16, 2013. Upon receiving no objection, the organizations were notified by the end of May 2013 of their selection as implementing entities of the FCPF Capacity Building Program Phase II.
ANNEX 5: PROJECT MAP
MULTI-REGIONAL: FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in EAP and SAR Project