



Systematization Regional Workshop for Indigenous Peoples and Climate Finance

April 25 and 26, 2016 – Lima, Peru

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1. BACKGROUND

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the officially designated financial mechanism to operate under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to finance mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries.

The International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) has been negotiating with the State Parties and with other multilateral organizations, to present indigenous peoples' priorities and concerns in the UNFCCC. While there is still much work to be done, there are gains and important lessons learned in the work for the defense of Indigenous peoples (IPs), including the Cancun safeguards on REDD+, particularly with respect to intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge, consideration of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); and full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders in the REDD+ process.

In relation to the Cancun safeguards, the IIPFCC through its indigenous observers in multilateral mechanisms of REDD+ have boosted the implementation of regional and global dialogues between IPs and multilateral agencies related to REDD+, such as the Forest Investment Program (FIP), under the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the World Bank; and the United Nations REDD program (UN-REDD). These series of dialogues with Indigenous peoples has led to the institutionalization of indigenous observers as members of the governance mechanisms in these REDD+ mechanisms, developing guidelines on stakeholder participation, FPIC and complaint mechanisms. Under all these REDD+ mechanisms, indigenous observers have also successfully secured the allocation of funds specifically dedicated to Indigenous peoples capacity development, such as the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) - FIP for IPs/LCs, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Capacity Building Program (CBP) for IPs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from the South, the REDD program based on the UNREDD community, among others.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) established the Green Climate Fund as a financial institution to disburse funds for low emissions projects and climate-resilient programs developed by the public and private sectors. Established during the COP16 in Cancun, Mexico, in 2010, the fund seeks a paradigm shift promoted by funding both mitigation and adaptation projects to contribute towards sustainable development of developing countries.

Unlike many other financial institutions the GCF looks for a country-driven approach that should promote the participation of relevant stakeholders and institutions. Governed and supervised by a board, the fund aims to provide a simplified and improved access to financing, including direct access that encourages the participation of relevant stakeholders including vulnerable groups and addressing gender issues.

The adoption of a country-driven approach and the reliance on national entities for planning, implementation and monitoring is an important element to take into account for future Indigenous peoples strategies and tactics to ensure that the principles announced by the Green Climate Fund are followed with concrete actions and commitments. Therefore, a possible strategy would be to combine the promotion and advocacy at the global level, particularly with regard to further development of key policies like information and dissemination, participation and safeguards, and a significant commitment at the national level, both to help determine national funding priorities and to actively contribute to its implementation

The Fund should operate in a transparent manner and accountability must be in accordance with its fiduciary norms. However, so far the practice is far from this principle. At the Fund's board meetings, only civil society organizations (CSOs), in both developed and developing countries, accredited as "active" observers are given an opportunity to intervene (non-voting status) during board meetings,

but almost always at the discretion of the Board. In the last couple of years, the participation of Indigenous peoples in the fund has been very limited due to the fact that indigenous organizations are not granted the status of active observers as is also the case in many other climate and REDD+ related funds. While there is an effort to maintain an open dialogue between CSOs from the north and south, the participation of Southern CSOs has been insufficient due to low availability of resources, inconsistent representation, among other factors.

Meanwhile, there has been little or no effort from the Designated National Authority (DNA) organizations to inform or engage with Indigenous peoples or civil society in general at the national level. It should be noted that the Green Climate Fund considers interested groups as one of the fundamental pillars to ensure country ownership. Access to Green Climate Fund information is limited to what it publishes on the website, which can be inaccessible to many indigenous communities.

At the Global Partnership of Indigenous Peoples on Climate Change, Forests and Sustainable Development meeting held the last week of September 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand, it was agreed to hold a comprehensive training on climate finance and the Green Climate Fund. During the meeting it was agreed to conduct training workshops in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Regional trainings aim to inform and strengthen the capacities of organizations and networks of indigenous peoples to understand, monitor, evaluate and participate in the Green Climate Fund and other climate finance funds relevant to Indigenous peoples, so that the interests and rights of Indigenous peoples are protected against potential adverse social and environmental impacts of funds.

To this end, the Regional Workshop for Indigenous Peoples and Climate Finance took place in Lima on April 25 and 26, 2016. The regional workshop had the following objectives:

- Provide an overview of climate financing and explain the architecture of the GCF, and its relevance to Indigenous Peoples.
- Examine the perspective of Indigenous Peoples, challenges and opportunities within the GCF, and other sources of climate finance.
- Plan and strategize on how Indigenous peoples can participate in their respective national processes on Climate Finance, and specifically to commit GCF's Designated National Authorities.
- Strengthen Regional Alliances to participate and engage effectively in the global process on Climate Financing and GCF.

This document is the systematization of the information gathered during the workshop and contains the main conclusions and recommendations participants made regarding the Green Climate Fund mechanism.

2. PARTICIPANTS PROFILE

The following participants profile was included:

- Indigenous women and men from subregional and regional indigenous organizations, mainly from priority countries in the Green Climate Fund mechanism with clear commitment to follow and monitor the fund at national and international level.
- Indigenous and non-indigenous representatives in the Green Climate Fund mechanism and others.

The main countries convened were: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Paraguay.

3. PROGRAM AND METHODOLOGY

The program was organized in four parts:

1. Presentation of the overview in Latin America on climate change processes and participation of indigenous organizations. This part included contributions of indigenous representatives on how they perceive the presence of Indigenous peoples in this process and share experiences of participation.
2. The presentation of the Green Climate Fund structure and other financing mechanisms, with the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Environment of Peru for a comprehensive explanation of the Fund's experience in this country.
3. A reflective participants' evaluation on the Indigenous peoples participation in this mechanism.
4. An assessment on the monitoring capabilities required by Indigenous peoples to monitor commitments within the mechanism.

It is noteworthy that one of the products of this workshop was to have a position paper detailing recommendations for effective participation and presence of Indigenous peoples in the decision-making mechanisms of the Green Climate Fund.

4. CHAPTER I- Panoramic overview of Climate Change processes for Indigenous peoples at the regional level.

The International Indigenous Peoples Caucus on Climate Change (IIPFCC) has been negotiating with the States Parties and with other multilateral agencies UNFCCC in order to present the priorities and concerns of Indigenous peoples. Although there is still much work to be done, there are important achievements and lessons learned in the work of defense of indigenous peoples, including the Cancun safeguards on REDD+, particularly in respect of Intellectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge, referencing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); and the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders in REDD+ processes.

In relation to the Cancun safeguards, the IIPFCC through its indigenous observers in multilateral mechanisms of REDD+, have promoted the realization of regional and global dialogues among Indigenous peoples and REDD+ multilateral agencies, such as the Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), both through the World Bank; and with the UN REDD Program (UN-REDD).

These series of dialogues with indigenous peoples has resulted in: the institutionalization of indigenous observers as members of the governance of these REDD+ mechanisms; the development of guidelines on the participation of stakeholders; the Prior, Free and Informed Consent (FPIC) process; and complaint mechanism for claims related to REDD+.

Under all these REDD+ mechanisms, indigenous observers have successfully seen the allocation of dedicated capacity building funds for Indigenous peoples and local communities, through governance bodies, such as the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM), the FCPF Capacity Building Program (CBP) for Indigenous peoples and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from the south, the REDD program based on UNREDD community, among others.

From these achievements and lessons learned in these regional and global processes, IIPFCC will

continue to advocate for respect and recognition of Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge rights, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples through indigenous observers in governance bodies and putting in place safeguards and complaint mechanisms, as well as direct access to funds from other climate change bodies.

These are the priorities that the IIPFCC continue to advocate, and recommend to replicate, through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other UNFCCC bodies such as the Adaptation Fund, among others

Participants' reflections:

Mexico

We need to ensure that the use of these funds by private entities do not indirectly influence activities that have risk of provoking violence against Indigenous peoples, instead these funds should be used for the preparation of the leaders of these peoples.

Often Indigenous peoples are accused of opposing various projects, when from the beginning there was no consent or dialogue process, because they did not consider this as part of the reality in the formulation of a project.

Honduras

In our country ensuring territoriality is a concern; priority is in land titling to continue becoming empowered to defend these lands.

There is the unfortunate event of the death of Berta Caceres (an indigenous Lenka), and two weeks after, the death of Celio Alvarez (an indigenous Garirruna of the Atlantic coast). These are examples of indigenous leaders who have lost their lives in the process of defending their territories. This is not an exclusive reality of the country, but a global phenomenon.

Nicaragua

In Nicaragua mitigation and adaptation activities were made, and there has been a change in promoting and implementing wind energy. Overall there has been a big change in the energy matrix of the country since the 80s, with geothermal and hydroelectric power.

Peru

The Indigenous Development Association of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDSESEP) has had experience running a project funded by the "dedicated grant mechanism" with funding from the World Bank; it aims to titling 20 million hectares of land, which would benefit 1240 communities.

For the participatory design of this project, the bases of the indigenous organizations AIDSESEP and CONAP formed a National Steering Committee MDE Peru in 2013, which defined their priorities, responsibilities and its regulations. By public process the NGO WWF was identified as the National Executing Agency in 2014 after holding meetings between the Committee, the local indigenous organizations and the World Bank, where the leaders were consulted on the recommendations of the social and environmental consultants. In 2015 the World Bank granted the "no objection" and jointly developed the operating manual.

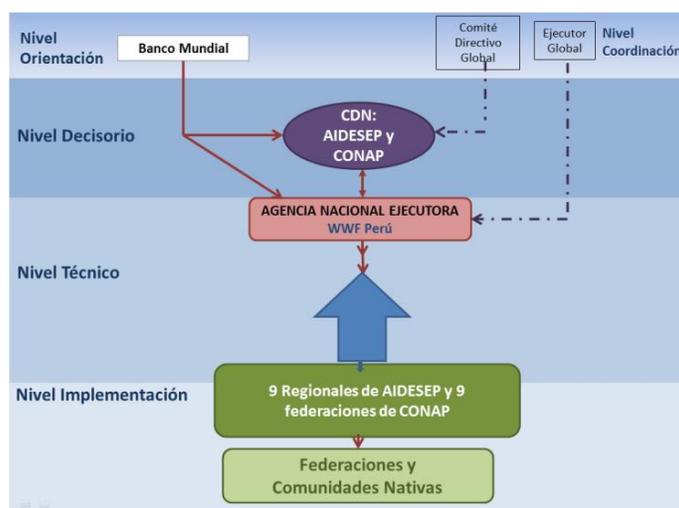
This project "MDE Saweto Peru" has the scope to respond to territorial demands and improve sustainable agroforestry practices, including fish farming and forest management for timber and non-timber (experiential tourism, crafts). In a second phase it will finance up to 5 small timber sub-projects at a sustainable scale.

It is worth noting that it has allocated half a million USD for sub-projects proposed and managed primarily by women.

As this is an innovative experience, an effective dialogue is pending with the World Bank as "a bank with another bank", we indigenous peoples as a natural resource bank and the other bank as one of USD. This could be an intercultural adaptation of financing channels, and a local adaptation of the guidelines of global MDE.

This project will provide the "enabling conditions" to expand opportunities for international cooperation, and state compliance with legal and political commitments on titling, management and indigenous territorial governance. Now we are wondering how we can complement this project with other international climate funds.

The following graph explains structure and decision, technical and implementation levels for this fund:



5. CHAPTER II - Climate Finance Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples

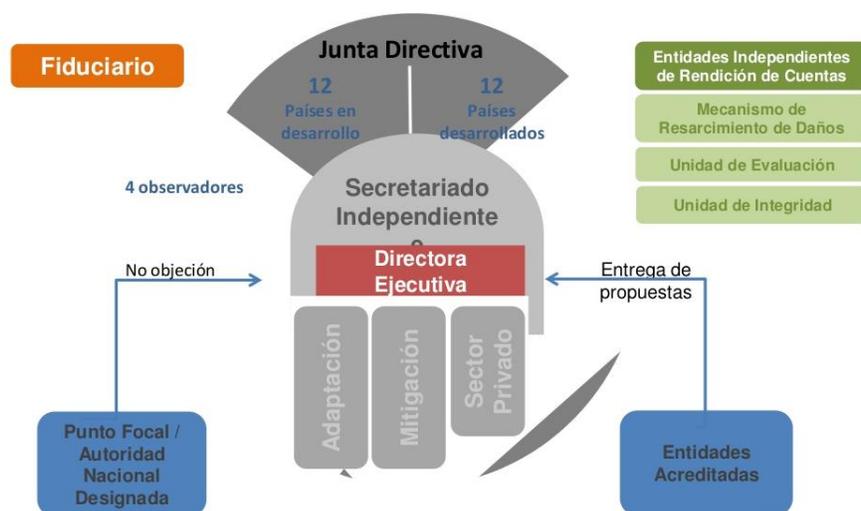
Green Climate Fund:

It is a UNFCCC financial mechanism financial which applies a country-based approach, is expected to be the main entity to mobilize public and private resources to finance mitigation and adaptation to climate change in developing countries.

The Green Climate Fund is accountable to the COP and operates under its own guidance. The Paris Agreement recognizes the financial mechanisms of the Convention, it mandates funding to less developed countries, it agrees to support the preparation of financing by developed countries, and funding for the preparation of National Adaptation Plans. In conclusion, GCF negotiations will be the funding framework for the Agreement.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has a Board and an independent Secretariat. The Board is the supreme governing body, is composed of 24 members, 12 developed countries and 12 developing countries. Each year the board elects two co-chairs of each group.

The following graph shows the structure of the GCF:



Operational Policies and Rules of the Green Climate Fund

- Operates in a transparent and responsible manner, and in an efficient and effective way.
- Its role is to channel new, additional, adequate and predictable resources to developing countries.
- Focus on a country-led approach to promote and strengthen participation at the national level with the effective involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Maximize the impact of adaptation and mitigation funding, seeking balance between sectors, while generating and promoting co-benefits of social, environmental and economic development taking into account a gender-sensitive approach.

Gender Policy Objectives:

1. Ensure that through a gender-sensitive approach; the Green Climate Fund achieves more effective results and sustainable and equitable climate impact in an efficient form and across its internal and external processes.
2. Create equal resilience in women and men to combat climate change and ensure that they equally contribute and benefit from activities supported by the Green Climate Fund.
3. Combat and mitigate risks for women and men associated with adaptation and mitigation activities funded by the Green Climate Fund.
4. Continue to reduce the gender gap on social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities exacerbated by climate change.

Dissemination of Information Policy:

1. The new policy was facilitated by the Ethics Committee of the Fund and a public call for input was made that seeks to maximize access to information produced and/or which is under its possession and not within the list of exceptions.

2. The request for access to information is made in English by email at disclosure@gcfund.org, and the response period is 30 days maximum, and there is an appeal mechanism.
3. Clarity as to when one can access any communication:
 - a. Proposal: when the board meets.
4. Environmental and Social Reporting: Category A - those calling for 120 days before the decision; Category B - those that are requested 30 days before the decision.
5. Board records: there is live transmission of the meetings and access to the meeting recordings are available 3 weeks after, for the next year and a half.

Social and Environmental Safeguards:

The Green Climate Fund has adopted in interim form the International Financial Corporation (IFC) standards that focuses on: i) assessment and management of environmental risks and impact, ii) labor and work conditions, iii) resource efficiency and pollution prevention, iv) community health, safety and security, v) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, vi) biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources, vii) indigenous peoples, and viii) cultural heritage.

Fund focused on the protection of forests (REDD+):

REDD+ has reached a prominent track after recognitions that land use change, mainly due deforestation, is responsible for 12 to 20% of global emissions of greenhouse gases. In addition, tropical forests provide multiple ecosystem services and support livelihoods of an estimated 1.6 billion of the poorest people in the world who depend on forest resources.

REDD+ is supposed to have the potential to help promote environmentally and socially sustainable use and conservation of forest resources as part of development strategies, adoption of protective measures, gender sensitive inclusive beneficiary schemes and rights to traditional use by indigenous peoples are recognized and protected.

The Framework for REDD+ negotiations at COP 19 (Warsaw, 2013) highlighted the importance of the application of safeguards in addition to focus on financing for verified emission reduction results.

CBP: Capacity Building Program of the FCPF aims to provide IPs dependent of forests and other forest dwellers and Southern CSOs: information, knowledge and awareness of REDD+ in order to improve their understanding of REDD+, and to participate more meaningfully in the implementation of REDD+ activities, and to strengthen mechanisms for inclusion, accountability and participation.

DGM: Dedicated Grant Mechanisms for IPs and LCs of the CIF-FIP, is a global initiative conceived and developed as a special window under the Forest Investment Program (FIP) to provide grants to Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC) to improve their capacity and support initiatives to strengthen their participation in FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national and global levels.

UNREDD-CBR+ is a partnership between the UN-REDD Program and the Small Grants Program GEF to provide grants directly to Indigenous peoples and communities to empower them to participate fully in the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities of preparation REDD+, and develop experiences, lessons and recommendations at the local level that can contribute to national REDD+ processes.

Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) supports projects at community level that complement national UN-REDD programs, processes and/or strategies for preparation for national REDD+. Currently in its

pilot phase, CBR+ is present in six countries: Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Panama, Paraguay, Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria.

Climate Investment Fund (CIF):

It is a financing instrument to help developing countries to experience different ways to transform their economies through low carbon emissions development resilient to climate change through increased funding channeled through multilateral development banks (MDB).

Participation and role of Indigenous observers in the Climate Investment Fund

Responsibilities of Indigenous Observers:

- Serve as key carriers of knowledge and voice of their constituents.
- Ensure that information and decisions of the Climate Investment Fund will be widely and entirely shared to their constituents.
- Provide their constituents views and expectations to the Committee.
- Have experience in Climate Investment related matters.

Peruvian experience presentation

The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and the Green Climate Fund

MINAM's vision is to achieve the proposed objectives in the main policy documents for the management of natural resources at the national and sub-national level like the National Strategy on Climate Change, Biological Diversity, Combat on Desertification and Drought, Forests and Climate Change (under discussion); and commitments on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

MINAM was proposed as the National Designated Authority for the Green Climate Fund in Peru, in other words as its counterpart. Its functions as the focal point are:

- Provide a strategic vision and secure that activities financed by the Fund are in alignment with the national priorities.
- Convene representatives of the public and private sectors and civil society to identify the programs and projects that can benefit from the Fund and experiencing funding gaps in the country.
- Present to the Fund's Board of Directors project proposals for implementation at the national level, as well as, institutions that seek accreditation as intermediary entities.

The management of climate finance that promotes MINAM is focused on four pillars:

1. Planification of the activities before identifying financing funds.
2. Access to national and international resources.
3. Monitoring of the activities.
4. Evaluation of results, that is how to reach the goals outlined in the national management of climate change.

The Readiness program for preparation to access resources from the Fund by MINAM was approved, this includes:

1. Designing a system for evaluation of projects and applications for accreditation of institutions seeking access to the Fund.

2. The process of socialization and training at national level on the Fund, its opportunities and how it works (there was a first workshop).
3. Identify new and potential national institutions that can directly access the Fund's resources (for new entities).

PROFONANPE was accredited as intermediary national entity in Peru, becoming the first institution in Latin America to gain this status. Other institutions that can seek accreditation are: AgroBanco, COFIDE, among others.

The first project was approved: “Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón in Peru” for US\$10m, it has as objective “to enhance the resilience capacity of the indigenous communities living in the rich carbon stock wetland ecosystem in the Province of Datem del Marañón (PDM) in the Region of Loreto, Peru, improve their livelihoods and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.

Reflections on concerns and observations from Indigenous peoples on the Green Climate Fund and other funding mechanisms:

- It is necessary to carefully review the Green Climate Fund’s website, sign-up to the subscription list and track relevant information that may be useful for Indigenous peoples’ advocacy.
- Have information about the focal point or entity accredited in each country, make contact and request information about the process in which it is located.
- Read the reports and updates from the observers from civil society organizations.
- There is slow implementation and poor coordination of complementary activities.
- There is either no information transparency or lack of information on the workshops and priority areas for Indigenous peoples on the website.
- The materials available online are in English, language that Indigenous peoples do not have.
- There is a lack of proper assessment of the impacts and progress of implemented activities in countries with this Fund.
- Much of the funds are to cover consultants’ budgets that are not familiar with Indigenous people’s issues and perspectives.

6. CHAPTER III - Evaluation and participation of Indigenous peoples in the climate financing

Reflections of the working groups:

Indigenous Peoples participation on the Green Climate Fund	<p>There are some participating, but not in an effective manner. It is expressed that there is a need to be inside to have real participation and to be taking into consideration.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples participate in an indirect way. This participation is in an isolated manner, when it should be done in blocks and in community.</p>
Evaluation of participation	<p>There is inequality in the access to information about the mechanisms of climate financing.</p> <p>There are indigenous representatives in these spaces but are not able to disseminate information on negotiations to community based organizations.</p>

	<p>The decision making of the indigenous representatives in these spaces must take place from the bases, a bottom-up identification of the community needs to the organization, and from the organizations to those in the decision making spaces on climate.</p> <p>The decision and execution of decisions will be inefficient if it does not incorporate Indigenous peoples in this process, this can lead to ineffectiveness from the proposal to the implementation.</p> <p>Mechanisms must be guaranteed to access specific funds to address the problems of Indigenous peoples. These funds must be direct, allowing to combat problematics directly and have support to correctly enter the process within the framework of financing.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples must establish alliances with international organisms already accredited, with voice and vote, to effectively enforce the agreements and proposals from indigenous peoples.</p> <p>They must build and secure scenarios through technical specialists to support indigenous organizations's own initiatives.</p> <p>Constitute a team with a clear and articulated policy proposal that allows to develop and implement a negotiation plan that influences the different climate finance mechanisms, allowing access to them.</p> <p>There must be a direct communication channel with those responsible for decision making within the Green Climate Fund, as sometimes information provided by intermediaries is not specific or effective.</p>
<p>Advantages and disadvantages for Indigenous peoples</p>	<p><u>Advantages:</u> Indigenous peoples are the holders of rights to their territories. There is the capacity to implement the free and informed consent. They have international legal frameworks that guarantee their rights.</p> <p>There is the possibility of funding mechanism, the environment is preserved, not allowing the destruction of the environment</p> <p><u>Disadvantages:</u> Non-existent policies for our own safeguards</p> <p>Non-existent real participation and representation in the decision making and governance processes.</p> <p>The mechanisms to access financing are cumbersome and complicated. Due to the intermediaries, there is no direct participation.</p> <p>When decisions are made the participation of the State is only considered, it is necessary that Indigenous peoples are also included.</p> <p>The knowledge and ancestral wisdom is not respected many times,</p>

	<p>thanks to this knowledge, forests and natural resources are conserved.</p> <p>Indigenous people don't have the capacity, financing and logistical means to equally negotiate in negotiation processes with the States.</p> <p>Developed countries commit to allocating funds but not to reduce carbon emissions or real environmental protection.</p>
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7. CHAPTER IV - Reflections on the necessary organizational capacity for tracking and monitoring the mechanisms.

The language barrier is one of the main difficulties of indigenous peoples to access information on opportunities related to climate change funds and the Green Climate Fund. In general, online portals, official sites of different funding mechanisms for climate actions are in English, so it is necessary to stress that this information is at least to be distributed in Spanish.

It is also necessary for indigenous organizations to make the effort to train its members not only in the technical and operational aspect, but also in learning the terminologies and narratives used in the official language of either the United Nations and other climate funding mechanisms; to ensure that the documents, petitions and statements of Indigenous peoples are welcomed and timely within these systems.

The efficiency of indigenous people's participation should be improved through exchange of experiences and proposals that allows informed discussion and proposition. To do this, information must be shared with the organizations, only then could the capacity of proposal articulation can increase, which could lead to send joint proposals via the States or directly with an institution accredited to the Green Climate Fund and other financing mechanisms.

Because Indigenous peoples cannot directly participate in the decision making as they are not considered a negotiating party in this process, it is necessary to continue joint, organized, fraternal advocacy within a same national jurisdiction (State party); and continue influencing in the complaints mechanisms at national and continental levels that will decolonized in an intellectual manner and therefore be recognized as an irreplaceable wealth.

8. CHAPTER V - Conclusions

Our territories and our rights against Climate Finance:

- Indigenous peoples have international legal frameworks that guarantee our rights and participation. However, some funds or implemented projects do not guarantee the human rights of Indigenous peoples.
- We note with serious concern the legal risk that our territorial rights are under. We note that not all mechanisms ensure territorial rights in the process of free, prior and informed consent; despite Indigenous peoples being the primary holders of the right to land, forest and natural resources.

About the GCF and other climate finance mechanisms:

- The current structure of the Green Climate Fund does not guarantee the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples in the mechanisms that directly affect their rights and respect of their territories. In addition, the architecture, structure and functions of each agency of the Green Climate Fund it is quite complex.
- There is no direct participation of indigenous peoples in the Green Climate Fund governance.
- The policies of the Green Climate Fund do not contemplate indigenous peoples' own vision or their rights. There is the absence of specific policies towards indigenous peoples, or specific funds for indigenous peoples as in the case of the Climate Investment Fund.
- Indigenous peoples have insufficient information or no appropriate channels for communication and information mechanisms. For example, queries can be made in English only (website has no Spanish version).
- The Green Climate Fund does not have its own safeguard policies; it has no safeguards to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and their territories.
- We note that the Green Climate Fund does not guarantee the right and possession of the territory of indigenous peoples, human rights, political participation and the free and informed prior consultation.
- The resources of the Climate Investment Fund are quick to find for the pre-investment phase, these are given for specific studies for investment proposals, but it is still difficult to understand and directly access them.

About our participation in this framework:

- There is a need for indigenous peoples to be informed and trained in everything that happens on the Green Climate Fund, the main concern is the implementation of its mechanisms in indigenous territories and its possible interference in community structures of indigenous peoples.
- There is no effective, active and direct involvement of indigenous organizations in the different processes of the Green Climate Fund.
- The governance of the Fund will be poor if indigenous peoples are not incorporated as part of the decision-making as subjects of primary rights.
- The procedures that affect the participation in territory and indigenous peoples must follow the free, prior and informed consent.
- Barriers have been identified for direct access to funds. It is of concern that the funds are not directly managed by indigenous organizations, mainly and supposedly because as they are large amounts, indigenous organizations do not have the capacity to handle them. However, since the Designated National Authority is to provide guarantees and an intermediary is to act as administrator, there is a risk of the national authority not reflecting as national interest the priorities of Indigenous peoples and that the high overhead and unnecessary costs would be utilized by the intermediary on activities that are neither useful or necessary for Indigenous peoples.
- The capacity of organizations and networks of Indigenous peoples to meet the referenced norms and fiduciary standards is limited; therefore it is necessary that indigenous people's organizations built their financial and administrative capacities.

9. CHAPTER VI Declaration - Indigenous Peoples with Voice

Latin American representatives of indigenous organizations gathered for a Regional Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Climate Finance in Lima on April 25-26, 2016. Through dialogue and analysis we evaluated with particular attention the Green Fund Climate (GCF) and the Climate Investment

Funds (CIF), major financial funds created by the UN Framework on the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

In this space we reviewed with emphasis the creation processes, implementation, and incidence of the GCF and CIF funds; as well as their policies related to indigenous peoples and their territories, within the framework of respect for international instruments for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples policies.

An analysis on the progress in the implementation of these funds in some countries in the region was also conducted, through the voices of representatives of indigenous peoples themselves.

In this paper, we present the main conclusions and recommendations, which are also challenges:

1. The Green Climate Fund's (GCF) current structure does not guarantee the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the mechanisms that directly affect our rights as indigenous peoples and our territories.
2. Currently, according to GCF's processes, indigenous peoples do not have enough information nor adequate communication channels and information mechanisms.
3. The policy of the GCF does not contemplate the vision of indigenous peoples and their rights.
4. Considering that GCF is in the process of defining safeguards, it should carry a consultation process with indigenous organizations from the 7 sociocultural regions to inform the safeguards.
5. Indigenous peoples must have information and training on what happens on the GCF; being our main concern the implementation of its mechanisms in indigenous territories and its interference in our indigenous people's community structures.
6. The GCF must recognize and take note that indigenous peoples are the primary holders of rights to our territories, forests and natural resources.
7. Procedures involving the implementation in the territories of indigenous peoples must follow our rights to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in the implementation of ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; as well as international and national legal frameworks that guarantee our rights and participation.
8. Given GCF's architecture, structure and functioning complexity, indigenous peoples demand improved communication to and towards networks of indigenous peoples organizations and thus to contribute to an efficient governance with full indigenous peoples participation.
9. One of the identified gaps is that the flow of information distributed by the GCF and on the web is only in English, limiting the access of indigenous peoples to appropriate and useful information for decision making.
10. We note that indigenous peoples have no direct representation on the civil society main group, which does not respond to the recognition and respect for indigenous peoples achieved in the UN system with representation as actors with direct involvement.
11. It is worrying that indigenous organizations cannot access management of funds directly; funds go to intermediaries who don't know the priorities, interests and rights of indigenous peoples. The identified barriers for indigenous peoples to access these funds demand and require more effort to develop relevant management skills.
12. We note that current and existing mechanisms in the GCF do not guarantee the right and possession of territory of indigenous peoples, human rights, political participation and FPIC, referred to in the UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169.

Recommendations:

1. Ensure the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the mechanisms of the CIF and GCF, taking as a fundamental basis the UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169.

2. Ensure participation of indigenous peoples actively, directly and in all processes of the CIF and GCF at national, regional and international levels.
3. The GCF should support the creation of an indigenous technical team to participate fully and effectively in all related implementation processes of the fund, at national and international levels. This initiative needs effort and investment to train indigenous professionals.
4. Make the effort and ensure spaces for indigenous observers in international negotiation processes, understanding that the interests and priorities of indigenous peoples are specific in relation to the general interests of civil society, due to the socio-cultural context (e.g. territory).
5. Establish adequate information flows that allow understanding in different languages, at minimum in UN official languages.
6. Ensure participation in national implementation mechanisms to help reduce risk for violation of human rights of indigenous peoples and their territories.
7. Ensure an appropriate legal framework, taking into account indigenous peoples as primary law subjects relative to their territories. Developing specific safeguards instruments consistent with existing rights of indigenous peoples.
8. Ensure culturally appropriate communications and information to secure the adequate spaces for dialogue and consensus free, prior and informed manner on decision-making, at all levels.
9. Designate resources to generate capacity on GCF from our own perspective and in full respect for our worldview, in appropriate communication forms.
10. Consider indigenous peoples as key players for proper implementation of programs and their impact on indigenous territories, taking their indigenous knowledge contributions on climate change and its complexities from local and at all levels.
11. Develop clearly defined policies and criteria for the accreditation of "accredited organization". They must share the purposes of the GCF in combating effects of climate change and with full respect for indigenous peoples inhabiting the territories; taking into account these basic conditions:
 - Full respect for the rights of indigenous peoples.
 - Sustainability criteria.
 - Transparent and full respect for human rights processes.
 - Association and collaboration of indigenous counterparts to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and their right to land at the local level.
 - Transparency and proper application of FPIC due process.
 - Transparency and access to information on NDA selection processes.
 - Indigenous participation in the selection process of accredited entities (in the accreditation council directly).
 - Respect ethical rules, avoid conflicts of interest in decisions on accreditation, and grant funding rules.
 - Do not accredit entities with extractive or polluting activities that go against the ethical principles of GCF and indigenous peoples.
 - Evaluate the entity applying for accreditation and not just evaluating the project.
12. In the governance structure, the direct and active participation of representatives of indigenous peoples should be considered for direct involvement with GCF actions to specific concerns and strategies that are not included or understood as civil society and in accordance with the achievements in the UN system.

10. CHAPTER VII - Recommendations

Cross-cutting Immediate Actions

- Creation of an indigenous technical team to participate fully and effectively in all processes related to the implementation of the Green Climate Fund and similar mechanisms, with the respective recognition as a negotiating party and as an autonomous entity that captures its own funds for improving their impact.
- Have spaces for observers in international negotiation processes with the understanding of maintaining clear differences between civil society organizations and Indigenous peoples organizations.
- Establish information flows adequate to languages that allow ease of understanding, of at least the UN official languages, such as Spanish and French.

Strengthening Indigenous peoples participation

- Ensure culturally appropriate information and communication to ensure the adequate spaces for dialogue and consensus for free, prior and informed communication and information decision-making.
- Participate in the implementation mechanisms to ensure risk reduction in the violation of the rights of indigenous peoples and our territories.
- Ensure appropriate legal framework, taking into account indigenous peoples as subjects of primary rights in relation to their territories.
- Consider indigenous peoples as a collaborator with proposals for the appropriate implementation of programs and impact on their indigenous territories.

On the functioning of Climate Finance

- That the ethical rules be respected and conflicts of interest avoided in decisions on accreditation and grantmaking.
- Direct and active participation of Indigenous peoples must be considered, in the governance structure of all global finance mechanism, in different forms that we must build/propose.
- It should be advocated that all global funding mechanisms grant 10% of its financial provision to indigenous peoples, as nonrefundable, because they usually have the figure of climatic repairs.
- Include participation of Indigenous peoples in developing Green Climate Fund's safeguards.
- Have designated resources to build Indigenous peoples' capacity on the Green Climate Fund, and delivered from our own perspective and with full respect of our cosmovision.
- Advocate for global funds to include a 10% allocation of their financing for indigenous peoples, as non-refundable, as it is generally the figure for climate reparations.

On the accreditation of Designated National Authorities (DNAs) Green Climate Fund

- Clear criteria to be defined in the accreditation of an Accredited Entity, with the understanding that they have to be aligned with objectives of the fund, the fight against climate change and with full respect for indigenous peoples.
- Indigenous peoples should participate in the selection process of accredited entities, for example directly in the accreditation body.
- Exclude from accreditation institutions that have carried or carry activities working against the ethical principles of the Green Climate Fund, or violate human rights and indigenous peoples rights and have extractive and polluting activities.

ANNEX DOCUMENTS

- Call for Convening, Workshop Agenda, List of participants, Statement, Visual presentation, Press release