

Culturally Appropriate Participation Protocol
Caribbean Climate Innovation Center (P131734)



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List of Acronyms

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCIC	Caribbean Climate Innovation Center
CTP	Climate Technology Program
DGF	Development Grant Facility
DMKA	Dominica Ministry of Kalinago Affairs
EPIC	Entrepreneurship Program for Innovation in the Caribbean
GTS	Guguplex Technologies SAC
IPED	Institute of Private Enterprise Development
IPPs	Indigenous Peoples Participation Plans
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
ISLLE	Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Leadership and Exchange
MSMEs	Micro Small to Medium Enterprises
NDFD	National Development Foundation of Dominica
PoC	Proof of Concept
VIDS	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname
VSG	Association of Saamaka Traditional Authorities

1. Introduction

Under the World Bank's Indigenous Peoples Social Safeguard Policy (OP 4.10)¹, this Participation Protocol sets out to identify the following:

- a) **The types of programs and subprojects likely to be proposed for financing under the project.**
- b) **The potential positive and adverse effects of such programs or subprojects on Indigenous Peoples.**
- c) **A plan for carrying out the Social Assessment for such programs or subprojects.**
- d) **A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of project preparation and implementation (see paragraph 10 of this policy).**
- e) **Institutional arrangements (including capacity building where necessary) for screening project-supported activities, evaluating their effects on Indigenous Peoples, preparing IPPs, and addressing any grievances.**
- f) **Monitoring and reporting arrangements, including mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project.**
- g) **Disclosure arrangements for IPPs to be prepared under the Protocol.**

¹ See Annex 1

2. Project Background

The Caribbean Climate Innovation Center (CCIC) is one of the three pillars of infoDev's Entrepreneurship Program for Innovation in the Caribbean (EPIC), a seven year CAD 20 million program funded by the Government of Canada through the World Bank to build an enabling ecosystem to foster high-growth and sustainable enterprises throughout the Caribbean. The CCIC is also one of the eight (8) Climate Innovation Centers (CICs) being set up around the world by infoDev's Climate Technology Program (CTP) in Kenya, Ethiopia, India, South Africa, Ghana, Morocco and Vietnam. These CICs will help build regional capacity and linkages among institutions and stakeholders through a number of programs aimed at facilitating knowledge exchange, investing in networking facilities and software and identifying deal flow. The CCIC will benefit from the knowledge sharing and exchange of lessons learned with the other centers. InfoDev's work in the Caribbean is designed to serve 14 of the 15 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries. These countries include 11 island states (Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, **Dominica**, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, and Trinidad & Tobago) and 3 continental countries (**Belize, Guyana, and Suriname**). Haiti is the only CARICOM country that does not fall within the scope of this program.

The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the Caribbean Climate Innovation Center (CCIC), which was established by InfoDev in 2013 with a \$1.5 million grant from a World Bank Development Grant facility (DGF). The CCIC's goal is to establish regional institutional capacity that will support Caribbean entrepreneurs and new ventures involved in developing locally-appropriate solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Through its programs and activities the CCIC and its network of partners and stakeholders will provide a regionally-driven approach to solve climate, energy and resource challenges and support economic development through job creation. The program is providing targeted support, mentoring, training among a range of services to up to 80 companies in the region over 6 years.

The CCIC's business plan supports the World Bank's regional priorities and themes (including private sector-led growth, competitiveness and climate change) and complements a number of other on-going initiatives within the Caribbean. Of particular relevance are programs that assist aspiring entrepreneurs to further develop their concepts. The CCIC offers targeted programs and services in three main areas; 1) Technology Commercialization, 2) Market Development and 3) Venture Acceleration. The services of the CCIC aim to build a pipeline of high-impact new ventures through the provision of Proof of Concept (PoC) funding; support iterative testing and prototyping; provide entrepreneurs access to facilities, information and networks, including online platforms; facilitate access to early growth-stage capital through the provision of targeted pre-investment advisory services, investment facilitation and syndication; support entrepreneurial capacity through technology-enabled business development services, networking, mentoring and training; and, identify and develop local, regional and international markets. The CCIC's focus areas are the following:

1. Resource use efficiency: Waste-to-energy, materials recovery, reuse and recycling.
2. Water management: Potable water, rainwater harvesting, efficient irrigation, waste water treatment and recycling, water use efficiency, desalination.
3. Sustainable agribusiness: Water/energy efficient irrigation systems; waste management; high-value agribusiness; sustainable land use practices; waste-to-energy; and wind and solar energy for farms.

4. Solar energy: Residential and commercial self-generation, residential and commercial water heating, solar-powered air-conditioning.

5. Energy efficiency: Lighting, household appliances, air-conditioning, commercial cooling and ventilation systems, consumer behavior, building energy management systems, building design and materials.

The Project to be funded by World Bank is for a follow on grant of US\$1.5 million to be given to a “Consortium” consisting of Jamaica’s Scientific Research Council (SRC) and Trinidad and Tobago’s Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI) to continue implementing the Caribbean Climate Innovation Center (CCIC)’s initiatives. The DGF grant was utilized towards the establishment of the CCIC, and implemented activities have included establishment of office space, recruitment of key staff, identification of key partners in various CARICOM countries, and establishment of the CCIC IT infrastructure and website. The official launch of the CCIC occurred at CARIRI’s Center for Enterprise Development in Freeport (Trinidad) on January 27, 2014. The launch marked the official opening of the CCIC, and served as an opportunity for creating an awareness of the CCIC services and the launch of the first PoC grant competition.

Based on the progress made so far by the CCIC towards meeting the DGF’s grant objectives, infoDev’s team would like to award the consortium a follow on grant to continue implementing and scaling up its core services and programs. Access to financing includes provisions of risk capital through highly flexible Proof of Concept (PoC) funding. The PoC grant facility is designed to assist small high growth entrepreneurs and Micro Small to Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with innovative climate technologies to bridge the gap between their research and the earliest stages of a marketable innovation, including product design, demonstration and field-testing and so on.

The Grant competition is aimed at providing grants of up to US\$50,000 for proposals that demonstrate exceptional potential impact in the 5 areas supported by the CCIC. Awards were given to 11 entrepreneurs from across the region in the first competition which closed on April 20, 2014. Examples of activities for which Grants were awarded include: (a) the testing of mobile and modular bio-digesters, (b) fiber optic solar lighting, (c) portable solar power lanterns for fishing camps, (d) reuse of castor-oil-plant waste to make charcoal briquettes, (e) testing of innovative low-cost reverse-osmosis systems, and (f) testing of microalgae biofuels, among others. The scale of the Grants is small, with individual entrepreneurs or MSMEs with only a few employees. The goal is that PoC funding will serve as start-up capital that will allow the eventual expansion of successful technologies and enterprises, after the Grant funds have been exhausted. The scale of the activities is expected to be small at this early stage of development of the recipients’ enterprises; however, by this early incorporation of the elements of sound environmental planning and management, it is expected that once the businesses are successful and grow, they will continue with the practice of good environmental management.

Additional project information is available on the CCIC website and on the InfoDev website (<http://www.infodev.org/>).

3. Potential positive and adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples.

Social impacts can be defined as the consequences to people of any proposed action that changes the way they live, work, relate to one another, organize themselves and function as individuals and members of society. This definition includes social-psychological changes, for example to people's values, attitudes and perceptions of themselves and their community and environment. Social impacts are the 'people impacts' of development actions. Social impact assessments focus on the human dimension of environments, and seek to identify the impacts on people who benefits and who loses. It is not possible to state with any level of certainty or detail at this stage what the positive or negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples will be, since the grant activities to be finance under this project have yet to be identified. The types of projects however fall into the following broad categories:

Impacts:

Type of Project	Positive Impacts	Adverse Impacts
Resource use efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job creation, especially for women and youth * - More sustainable use of natural resources (decrease degradation of ecosystem) * - Economic development* - Savings of scarce foreign exchange from decreased fossil fuel purchases* Create an awareness of climate change and green technology* - Improved sanitation due to the cleaning up of waste for recycling 	Unknown at this time
Water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased availability of fresh water - Decreased water bills - Productive use of waste water for bio-fuels (e.g. methane) and decreased use of propane gas for cooking. 	Unknown at this time

Type of Project	Positive Impacts	Adverse Impacts
Sustainable agribusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased crop production - Reduced use of pesticides - Reduced use of inorganic fertilizers (therefore reduced use of petroleum based products used to produce inorganic fertilizers) - Reduced soil erosion 	Unknown at this time
Solar energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced use of fossil fuels - Increase in energy availability for productive and other uses - Off grid access for rural electrification - Decreased energy bills due to cheaper source of electricity 	Unknown at this time
Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced use of fossil fuels - Decreased energy bills 	Unknown at this time

*Applies to all five (5) broad categories

In the event that grants are awarded in the contexts where indigenous peoples are present, a social assessment will be conducted in order to ascertain the nature and extent of likely positive or negative impacts. A social impact assessment can help to ensure that the needs and voices of diverse groups and people in a community are taken into account

4. Plan for carrying out the Social Assessment

The breadth, depth, and type of analysis required for the Social Assessment are proportional to the nature and scale of the proposed sub-project's potential effects on the Indigenous Peoples. The Social Assessment includes the following elements, as needed:

- (a) A review, on a scale appropriate to the sub-project, of the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples.
- (b) Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected communities, the land and territories that they have

- traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.
- (c) Taking the review and baseline information into account, the identification of key project stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with communities.
 - (d) An assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation, with the affected communities, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected communities given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
 - (e) The identification and evaluation, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected communities, of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

5. Framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation

The World Bank's Policy (OP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples) aims to contribute 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 Indigenous Peoples. For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, the Bank requires that there are free, prior and informed consultations of potentially affected Indigenous Peoples. The World Bank recognizes that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and levels of impacts from development projects, including loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, as well as exposure to disease.

In considering the objectives and approach of OP 4.10 the consultation protocol is to **ensure that Indigenous Peoples will have an opportunity to provide their views and feedback in a culturally appropriate manner during project implementation as well as to ensure access to appropriate project benefits.**

Consultation Principles

For the consultation process of communities to be participatory, inclusive and comply with the spirit of the World Bank's OP 4.10, it is required that the engagement of communities is based on the principles of free, prior, and informed consultation. It must also be culturally appropriate. Free, prior and informed consultation is defined as follows:

- Free – the engagement should be free of coercion, corruption, interference and external pressures. Community members should have the opportunity to participate regardless of gender, age or socio-economic status.

- Prior – the engagement should be during the design phase and prior to the execution of any project or sub-project activities that may affect them. Times of engagement should be established in advance.
- Informed – information sharing during consultation should be timely, sufficient, and accessible and should cover the potential impacts of the project whether positive or adverse.
- Consultation - the consultation process is to be carried through in good faith, is meaningful and that it meets the conditions set out by the consultation principles, and adheres to established protocol.
- Culturally appropriate – the process must ensure that information is provided in the appropriate language, traditional and customary leadership and decision-making processes are respected and seek to maximize community input into the process regardless of age or gender.

6. Institutional Arrangements

In order to ensure that the social safeguard policy requirements of the World Bank are adhered to under the project, and that the required community engagement processes for the Culturally Appropriate Participation Framework are followed the following institutional arrangements are proposed for implementation.

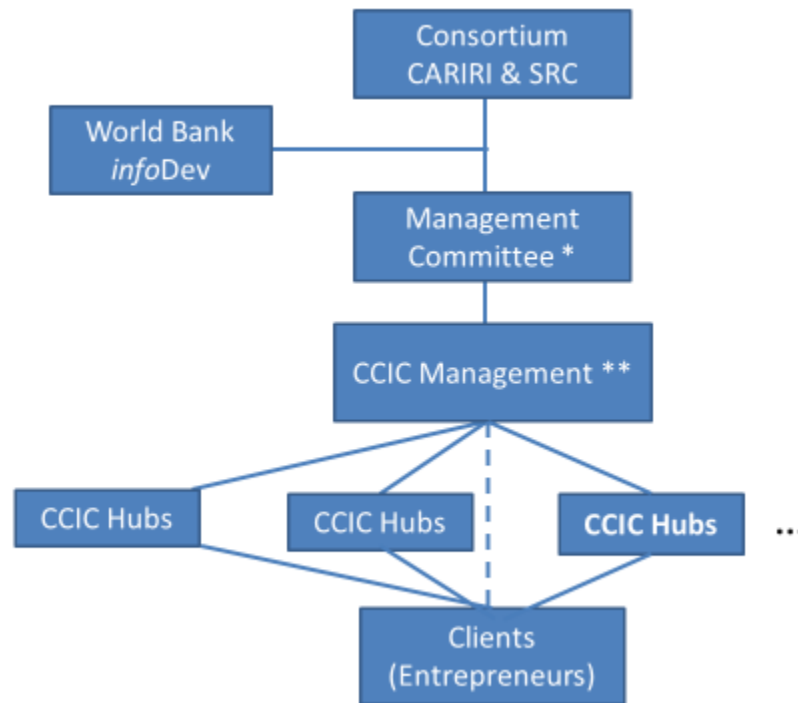
Project Coordination

The Consortium will be the project management agencies responsible for overall coordination of the project. This will be done through the CCIC.

As such, they will have the overall responsibility for project management including, ensuring compliance with agreed implementation procedures and other Bank guidelines, in particular, the Bank's safeguards policies. They are charged with:

- Ensuring that the Social Assessments and the Indigenous Peoples Participation Plans (IPPs) are developed, consulted and disclosed
- Screening project-supported activities
- Evaluating their effects on Indigenous Peoples, and
- Addressing any grievances.

Organizational Chart of CCIC and its Hubs



***Seven-member committee comprised of two members from CARIRI, two Members from SRC, and three independent members; the chair is selected from the independent members.**

****Located at CCIC's headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica.**

Entrepreneurs are the beneficiaries of CCIC's services in various countries of the Caribbean. The hubs are in contact with these entrepreneurs on the ground in their respective country. These hubs are also in touch with the CCIC's headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica in relation to the affairs of the entrepreneurs in their respective countries.

Part of the modus operandi of the CCIC is the building of a partnership network and this includes the establishment of hubs. These hubs are entities that work closely with MSMEs in the 14 Caribbean countries in which the CCIC operates. The key considerations that have led to the development of this delivery method include (a) the need to have a good geographic spread across the Caribbean, (b) assurance of physical coverage by having partners from these geographic locations, (c) ensuring that entrepreneurs in the respective countries are connected with the CCIC and its network through modern IT and social media platforms on the ground, (d) the benefits associated with having partners that understand the technical and business aspects of the prioritized sectors in relation to the local, culture and environmental perspectives, (e) the need to have experienced partners with excellent local networks to play key roles in deal flows and the provision of business development services, and (f) the need to function cost efficiently using a combination of in-house and outsourced resources and facility

sharing arrangements that ensure that the program has the greatest potential to become largely sustainable in the long-term.

Country hubs represent the CCIC on the ground in their respective countries. There is a Memorandum of Understanding and a Terms of Reference executed between the CCIC and its twelve (12) hubs. CCIC's communications campaigns in the Caribbean are intended to create an awareness of hubs. PoC winners currently work with and through the hub in their respective country; for example, the hubs in Dominica and Belize have visited and reported on the winners' projects. All individuals throughout the Caribbean who are interested in CCIC's services or who have issues to be resolved with the CCIC are encouraged to discuss the matter with local hubs first and if the matter cannot be resolved locally, then contact is made with CCIC's headquarter offices.

The current communication arrangement between the CCIC and its hubs is to hold one meeting per month by videoconference; each month all twelve (12) hubs and the staff of the CCIC plan to meet to discuss matters regarding the CCIC and other activities on the ground.

Hubs will play a critical role in developing the IPPs for expediency, given that they are on the ground. However, primary responsibility will rest with the CEO's office to ensure that Project Coordination is carried out in an effective manner.

In the countries where there are indigenous peoples, the following are the CCIC's hubs:

DOMINICA

The National Development Foundation of Dominica

Cletus Joseph/Lydia Andrew
Executive Director
9 Great Marlborough Street
P.O. Box 313
Roseau, Dominica
Telephone: 767-448-3240
E-mail: cjoseph@ndfd.dm

BELIZE

Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Leadership & Exchange

Unamay Gordon
Governing Trustee
2-4 Altun Ha Street
Apt. #5, Belmopan City
Belize
Telephone: (501)-610-4353
E-mail: unamaygordon@gmail.com

GUYANA

Institute of Private Enterprise Development Limited

Ramesh Persaud/Jagdesch Haripershad
Chief Executive Officer
253-254 South Road
Bourda, Georgetown
Guyana
Telephone: (592)-227-1954; (592)670-9864; 011 592-600-3970
E-mail: rpersuad@ipedgy.com

SURINAME

Guguplex Technologies SAC

Orlando Olmberg
Director
Henck Arronstraat 188 hoek Anniestraat,
Paramaribo, Suriname
Telephone: +597 521630
E-mail: orlando.olmberg@yahoo.com

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievances may arise during the planning and execution of the sub-projects and as such a grievance mechanism will need to be put in place.

- a) The procedure must be established and communicated to all relevant parties in the event that an injustice is deemed to have occurred and it is felt that an investigation may be necessary.
- b) The procedure must ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are protected and nothing is done that might prejudice the outcome of any investigation. No arbitrary judgment shall be made about the likely outcome of any proceedings.
- c) The grievance procedure should adhere to the following criteria:
 1. Be consistent
 2. Begin with a thorough investigation
 3. Guarantee all parties the right to be heard and the right to representation
 4. Guarantee the right of appeal
 5. Be conducted as quickly as possible

Steps in the Grievance Redress Procedure

a) **Reporting**

The complainant (s) should have discussions with the Hub Coordinator (HC) who would assist in documenting the matter promptly and contact the CCIC's head offices aimed at taking steps to remedy the situation. The HC should specify in writing, the nature of the complaint, the time, location and any other initial information in order to facilitate an investigation into the matter. This should take no longer than two (2) weeks and care should be taken to capture all the relevant details from anyone who may have been involved.

The CCIC shall report all grievances by Indigenous Peoples to the World Bank Task Team and Social Specialists with a recommendation of the steps to be taken to address the situation

b) **Investigation**

Upon receipt of the complaint, the CCIC should immediately launch an investigation into the matter which should include collecting statements from the complainant(s) and witnesses. This should be undertaken as quickly as possible.

c) **Hearing**

If necessary, written communication should be sent to the complainants and should include an invitation to a hearing of the matter, stating the date and time of the hearing and the right to be accompanied by a witness/representative.

8. Grant Application Process

The Proof of Concept (PoC) competition is normally held annually. An initial count is usually made of the number of PoC applications received for grant funding under the CCIC's PoC competition. An administrative elimination process is then carried out by the CCIC offices where incomplete applications, submissions from outside of the Caribbean, and other applications that do not meet the competition's basic criteria² are eliminated. The reduced list is then allocated evenly between CARIRI and SRC for an initial evaluation. CARIRI and SRC are two of the Caribbean's most reputable science-based organizations with expertise in the five (5) thematic areas that the CCIC operates in. Based on the scores awarded by SRC and CARIRI, approximately one hundred (100) top applications are selected. For transparency, these applications are then evaluated by external judges, with each application examined by at least two external judges. These external judges are from throughout the Caribbean and are successful entrepreneurs or experts in the thematic areas.

Based on the new scores from the external judges, approximately twenty five (25) final applications are further evaluated by an evaluation panel consisting of the CCIC's Management Committee and five (5) external judges, one for each thematic area. Based on the final evaluation process, the winners are selected.

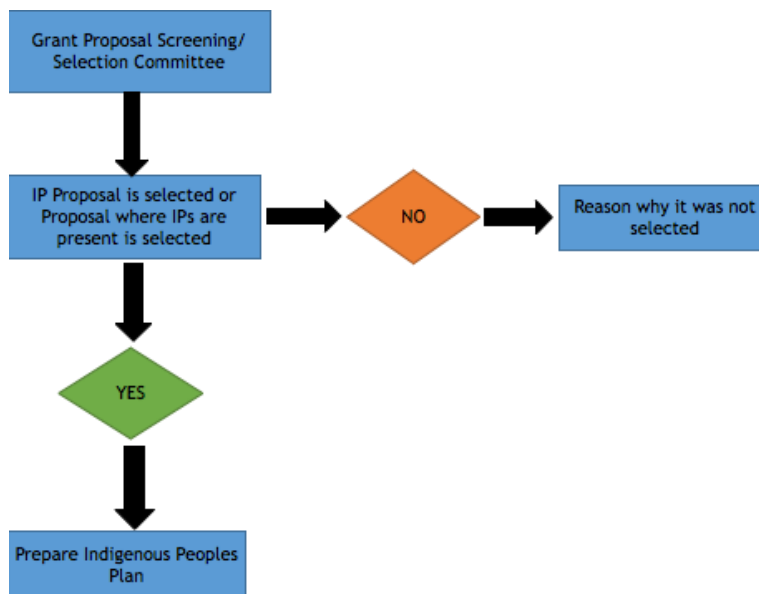
² See Annex 3: Evaluation and Selection of Grant Applications

Grant Application Forms

The grant application documentation to be used by entrepreneurs to apply for grant funding under the CCIC initiative will include at least the following questions;

- (a) Are you a member of an Indigenous Peoples Community? If yes, please indicate the name of the community you belong to and its location.
- (b) Is your project likely to be implemented in an area where Indigenous Peoples are present or have a collective attachment to the project area? If yes, please indicate the name of the community and its location. If maybe or you don't know, please elaborate.

Flowchart for steps to follow if IPs are selected for grants or if IPs are present in a project area



In screening the proposals received for a PoC competition, the Bank project team will engage the World Bank LAC Social Safeguards team, to support the assessment of the proposals received to ensure that, if there are any applications from IP populations or proposed in areas where IPs are present, these are properly assessed according to the World Bank OP 4.10. It is envisaged that such support would be through assignment of Bank staff or a consultant to be contracted.

In the event that proposals from IP communities /proposals in areas where IP's are present are selected as winners of the PoC competition, the Bank project team will hire a consultant to assist the recipient in developing an Indigenous Peoples Plan as per OP 4.10.

Furthermore, in the event that Indigenous Peoples Plans are developed, the Bank project team will cover the costs for capacity building sessions aimed at strengthening the capacity of the recipient on OP 4.10.

9. Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

The monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the Culturally Appropriate Planning Framework will be led by the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (Grantee), through the CCIC. The objective of monitoring is to identify implementation problems and successes as early as possible so that the implementation arrangements can be adjusted. The monitoring process will help to determine the extent to which activities are being implemented effectively and will help to identify areas that need improvement or require adjustment.

Staff/Consultant Field Activity Reports: The recipient will be required to document and report their activities engaging with Indigenous Communities. Reports will capture date and time of events, purpose of meeting, attendance, summary of proceedings, agreements made and observations. These should be provided to the Bank.

10. Disclosure Arrangements for Social Safeguards Instruments

The disclosure of this Framework and other Social Safeguards Instruments (Indigenous Peoples Plans, Social Assessments) will be the responsibility of CCIC by way of the relevant country Hubs. CCIC is responsible for preparing said instruments (if required) and make these available to the affected communities in an appropriate form, manner, and language. CCIC sends the Social Assessment and draft IPP to the Bank for review. Once the Bank accepts the documents as satisfactory under OP 4.10, the Bank makes them available to the public in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information and CCIC will make them available to the affected communities as stipulated under OP 4.10 to ensure that communities that are likely to be affected are aware of the social safeguard instruments. Furthermore, this Framework and subsequent instruments should be disclosed in the different Consortium websites, local Hub websites and through the local Indigenous Peoples organizations listed below:

a) Belize

Responsibility for indigenous peoples falls under the **Ministry of Forestry Fisheries and Indigenous People with significant collaboration with the** Ministry of Human Development and Social Transformation. In addition, there are a number of organizations that work specifically with Indigenous Peoples and play a significant role in their lives.

The CCIC hub in Belize is the Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Leadership & Exchange (ISLLE), an NGO that works with small businesses in Belize, including those in communities where Indigenous Peoples live. ISLLE plans to engage other organizations that do work in IP communities to ensure that they are a part of the CCIC network with the possibility of partnership with the CCIC. In addition, the Government of Belize through the **Ministry of Forestry Fisheries and Indigenous People** and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Transformation will be approached by the CCIC hub in Belize to discuss CCIC activities in that country.

b) Dominica

The National Development Foundation of Dominica (NDFD) is the CCIC hub in Dominica. The social safeguard instruments will be posted on NDFD's website. In addition, efforts will be made to have the framework posted on the website of Dominica's Ministry of Kalinago Affairs (DMKA). There would also

be a link between NDFD, DMKA and CCIC websites. The CCIC working with its hub in Dominica would also ensure that DMKA and its network becomes a partner of the CCIC. NDFD also plans to have discussions with the Government of Dominica in relation to the sensitivity of the CCIC activities to IP in Dominica.

c) Guyana

The Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED) is the CCIC hub in Guyana. The social safeguard instruments will be posted on IPED's website. In addition, efforts will be made to have the framework posted on the website of Guyana's Ministry of Amerindian Affairs (GMAA). There would also be a link between IPED, GMAA and CCIC websites. The CCIC working with its hub in Guyana would also work to ensure that GMAA and its network becomes a partner of the CCIC. IPED also plans to have discussions with the Government of Guyana in relation to the sensitivity of the CCIC activities to IP in Guyana

d) Suriname

Suriname does not have a specific Ministry for its indigenous Peoples. Responsibility for indigenous peoples falls under the Ministry of Regional Affairs. In addition, there are a number of non-government organizations (NGOs) and associations that work specifically with Indigenous Peoples in Suriname, including the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS) and Association of Saamaka Traditional Authorities (VSG).

The CCIC hub in Suriname is Guguplex Technologies SAC (GTS), a company that works with Micro Small to Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Suriname, including those in communities where Indigenous Peoples (mainly Maroons and Amerindians) live. GTS plans to engage all NGOs and associations that work in IP communities to ensure that they are a part of the CCIC network. In addition, the Government of Suriname through the Ministry of Regional Affairs will be approached by GTS to discuss CCIC activities in Suriname.

Annex 1 – OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples

OP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

These policies were prepared for use by World Bank staff and are not necessarily a complete treatment of the subject.

OP 4.10
July, 2005

Note: OP/BP 4.10, *Indigenous Peoples*, were revised on April 2013 to take into account the recommendations in “*Investment Lending Reform: Modernizing and Consolidating Operational Policies and Procedures*” (R2012-0204 [IDA/R2012-0248]), which were approved by the Executive Directors on October 25, 2012. As a result of these recommendations: (a) OP/BP 10.00, *Investment Project Financing*, were revised, among other things, to incorporate OP/BP 13.05, *Supervision*, and OP/BP 13.55, and *Implementation Completion Report*, (which have accordingly been retired); and (b) OP 8.60, *Development Policy Lending*, and OP 9.00, *Program-for-Results Financing*, have also been revised. OP/BP 4.10 have consequently been updated to reflect these changes, as well as to clarify the extent of their applicability to Development Policy Lending and Program-for Results-Financing and to reflect the updated title of the Bank’s policy on access to information. Questions on this OP/BP may be addressed to the Safeguard Policies Helpdesk in OPCS (safeguards@worldbank.org).

Revised April 2013

1. This policy¹ contributes to the Bank's² mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples,³ the Bank requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation.⁴ The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples.⁵ Such Bank-financed projects include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive.

2. The Bank recognizes that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and levels of impacts from development projects, including loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, as well as exposure to disease. Gender and intergenerational issues among Indigenous Peoples also are complex. As social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, Indigenous Peoples are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests in and rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, and/or restricts their ability to participate in and benefit from development. At the same time, the Bank recognizes that Indigenous Peoples play a vital role in sustainable development and that their rights are increasingly being addressed under both domestic and international law.

3. *Identification.* Because of the varied and changing contexts in which Indigenous Peoples live and because there is no universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples,” this policy does not define the term. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as “indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” or “tribal groups.”

4. For purposes of this policy, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group⁶ 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 territories⁷
- (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"; (paragraph 4 (b)) because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.⁸ Ascertaining whether a particular group is considered as "Indigenous Peoples" for the purpose of this policy may require a technical judgment (see paragraph 8).

5. *Use of Country Systems.* The Bank may decide to use a country's systems to address environmental and social safeguard issues in a Bank-financed project that affects Indigenous Peoples. This decision is made in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Bank policy on country systems.⁹

Project Preparation

6. A project proposed for Bank financing that affects Indigenous Peoples requires:

(a) screening by the Bank to identify whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area (see paragraph 8);

(b) a social assessment by the borrower (see paragraph 9 and [Annex A](#));

(c) a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project (see paragraphs 10 and 11);

(d) the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (see paragraph 12 and [Annex B](#)) or an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (see paragraph 13 and [Annex C](#)); and

(e) disclosure of the draft Indigenous Peoples Plan or draft Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (see paragraph 15).

7. The level of detail necessary to meet the requirements specified in paragraph 6 (b), (c), and (d) is proportional to the complexity of the proposed project and commensurate with the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential effects on the Indigenous Peoples, whether adverse or positive.

Screening

8. Early in project preparation, the Bank undertakes a screening to determine whether Indigenous Peoples (see paragraph 4) are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area.¹⁰ In conducting this screening, the Bank seeks the technical judgment of qualified social scientists with expertise on the social and cultural groups in the project area. The Bank also consults the Indigenous Peoples concerned and the borrower. The Bank may follow the borrower's framework for identification of Indigenous Peoples during project screening, when that framework is consistent with this policy.

Social Assessment

9. *Analysis.* If, based on the screening, the Bank concludes that Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area, the borrower undertakes a social assessment to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples, and to examine project alternatives where adverse effects may be significant. The breadth, depth, and type of analysis in the social assessment are proportional to the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential effects on the Indigenous Peoples, whether such effects are positive or adverse (see [Annex A](#) for details). To carry out the social assessment, the borrower engages social scientists whose qualifications, experience, and terms of reference are acceptable to the Bank.

10. *Consultation and Participation.* Where the project affects Indigenous Peoples, the borrower engages in free, prior, and informed consultation with them. To ensure such consultation, the borrower:

(a) establishes an appropriate gender and intergenerationally inclusive framework that provides opportunities for consultation at each stage of project preparation and implementation among the borrower, the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) if any, and other local civil society organizations (CSOs) identified by the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities;

(b) uses consultation methods¹¹ appropriate to the social and cultural values of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities and their local conditions and, in designing these methods, gives

special attention to the concerns of Indigenous women, youth, and children and their access to development opportunities and benefits; and

(c) provides the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities with all relevant information about the project (including an assessment of potential adverse effects of the project on the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities) in a culturally appropriate manner at each stage of project preparation and implementation.

11. In deciding whether to proceed with the project, the borrower ascertains, on the basis of the social assessment (see paragraph 9) and the free, prior, and informed consultation (see paragraph 10), whether the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities provide their broad support to the project. Where there is such support, the borrower prepares a detailed report that documents:

(a) the findings of the social assessment;

(b) the process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities;

(c) additional measures, including project design modification, that may be required to address adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples and to provide them with culturally appropriate project benefits;

(d) recommendations for free, prior, and informed consultation with and participation by Indigenous Peoples' communities during project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and

(e) any formal agreements reached with Indigenous Peoples' communities and/or the IPOs.

The Bank reviews the process and the outcome of the consultation carried out by the borrower to satisfy itself that the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities have provided their broad support to the project. The Bank pays particular attention to the social assessment and to the record and outcome of the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities as a basis for ascertaining whether there is such support. The Bank does not proceed further with project processing if it is unable to ascertain that such support exists.

Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework

12. *Indigenous Peoples Plan.* On the basis of the social assessment and in consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the borrower prepares an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that sets out the measures through which the borrower will ensure that (a) Indigenous Peoples affected by the project receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (b) when potential adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, those adverse effects are avoided, minimized, mitigated, or compensated for (see [Annex B](#) for details). The IPP is prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner,¹² and its level of detail varies depending on the specific project and the nature of effects to be addressed. The borrower integrates the IPP into the project design. When Indigenous Peoples are the sole or the overwhelming majority of direct project beneficiaries, the elements of an IPP should be included in the overall project design, and a separate IPP is not required. In such cases, the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) includes a brief summary of how the project complies with the policy, in particular the IPP requirements.

13. *Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.* Some projects involve the preparation and implementation of annual investment programs or multiple subprojects.¹³ In such cases, and when the Bank's screening indicates that Indigenous Peoples are likely to be present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area, but their presence or collective attachment cannot be determined until the programs or subprojects are identified, the borrower prepares an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The IPPF provides for the screening and review of these programs or subprojects in a manner consistent with this policy (see [Annex C](#) for details). The borrower integrates the IPPF into the project design.

14. *Preparation of Program and Subproject IPPs.* If the screening of an individual program or subproject identified in the IPPF indicates that Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the area of the program or subproject, the borrower ensures that, before the individual program or subproject is implemented, a social assessment is carried out and an IPP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of this policy. The borrower provides each IPP to the Bank for review before the respective program or subproject is considered eligible for Bank financing.¹⁴

Disclosure

15. The borrower makes the social assessment report and draft IPP/IPPF available to the affected

Indigenous Peoples' communities in an appropriate form, manner, and language.¹⁵ Before project appraisal, the borrower sends the social assessment and draft IPP/IPPF to the Bank for review.¹⁶ Once the Bank accepts the documents as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes them available to the public in accordance with [The World Bank Policy on Access to Information](#), and the borrower makes them available to the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities in the same manner as the earlier draft documents.

Special Considerations

Lands and Related Natural Resources

16. Indigenous Peoples are closely tied to land, forests, water, wildlife, and other natural resources, and therefore special considerations apply if the project affects such ties. In this situation, when carrying out the social assessment and preparing the IPP/IPPF, the borrower pays particular attention to:

- (a) the customary rights¹⁷ of the Indigenous Peoples, both individual and collective, pertaining to lands or territories that they traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods;
- (b) the need to protect such lands and resources against illegal intrusion or encroachment;
- (c) the cultural and spiritual values that the Indigenous Peoples attribute to such lands and resources; and
- (d) Indigenous Peoples' natural resources management practices and the long-term sustainability of such practices.

17. If the project involves (a) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied (such as land titling projects), or (b) the acquisition of such lands, the IPP sets forth an action plan for the legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage. Normally, the action plan is carried out before project implementation; in some cases, however, the action plan may need to be carried out concurrently with the project itself. Such legal recognition may take the following forms:

- (a) full legal recognition of existing customary land tenure systems of Indigenous Peoples; or
- (b) conversion of customary usage rights to communal and/or individual ownership rights.

If neither option is possible under domestic law, the IPP includes measures for legal recognition of perpetual or long-term renewable custodial or use rights.

Commercial Development of Natural and Cultural Resources

18. If the project involves the commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbon resources, forests, water, or hunting/fishing grounds) on lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, the borrower ensures that as part of the free, prior, and informed consultation process the affected communities are informed of (a) their rights to such resources under statutory and customary law; (b) the scope and nature of the proposed commercial development and the parties interested or involved in such development; and (c) the potential effects of such development on the Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods, environments, and use of such resources. The borrower includes in the IPP arrangements to enable the Indigenous Peoples to share equitably in the benefits¹⁸ to be derived from such commercial development; at a minimum, the IPP arrangements must ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive, in a culturally appropriate manner, benefits, compensation, and rights to due process at least equivalent to that to which any landowner with full legal title to the land would be entitled in the case of commercial development on their land.

19. If the project involves the commercial development of Indigenous Peoples' cultural resources and knowledge (for example, pharmacological or artistic), the borrower ensures that as part of the free, prior, and informed consultation process, the affected communities are informed of (a) their rights to such resources under statutory and customary law; (b) the scope and nature of the proposed commercial development and the parties interested or involved in such development; and (c) the potential effects of such development on Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods, environments, and use of such resources. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of these Indigenous Peoples is conditional upon their prior agreement to such development. The IPP reflects the nature and content of such agreements and includes arrangements to enable Indigenous Peoples to receive benefits in a culturally appropriate way and share equitably in the benefits to be derived from such commercial development.

Physical Relocation of Indigenous Peoples

20. Because physical relocation of Indigenous Peoples is particularly complex and may have

significant adverse impacts on their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, the Bank requires the borrower to explore alternative project designs to avoid physical relocation of Indigenous Peoples. In exceptional circumstances, when it is not feasible to avoid relocation, the borrower will not carry out such relocation without obtaining broad support for it from the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities as part of the free, prior, and informed consultation process. In such cases, the borrower prepares a resettlement plan in accordance with the requirements of [OP4.12](#), *Involuntary Resettlement* that is compatible with the Indigenous Peoples' cultural preferences, and includes a land-based resettlement strategy. As part of the resettlement plan, the borrower documents the results of the consultation process. Where possible, the resettlement plan should allow the affected Indigenous Peoples to return to the lands and territories they traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, if the reasons for their relocation cease to exist.

21. In many countries, the lands set aside as legally designated parks and protected areas may overlap with lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied. The Bank recognizes the significance of these rights of ownership, occupation, or usage, as well as the need for long-term sustainable management of critical ecosystems. Therefore, involuntary restrictions on Indigenous Peoples' access to legally designated parks and protected areas, in particular access to their sacred sites, should be avoided. In exceptional circumstances, where it is not feasible to avoid restricting access, the borrower prepares, with the free, prior, and informed consultation of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, a process framework in accordance with the provisions of [OP 4.12](#). The process framework provides guidelines for preparation, during project implementation, of an individual parks and protected areas' management plan, and ensures that the Indigenous Peoples participate in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the management plan, and share equitably in the benefits of the park's and protected areas. The management plan should give priority to collaborative arrangements that enable the Indigenous, as the custodians of the resources, to continue to use them in an ecologically sustainable manner.

Indigenous Peoples and Development

22. In furtherance of the objectives of this policy, the Bank may, at a member country's request, support the country in its development planning and poverty reduction strategies by providing financial assistance for a variety of initiatives designed to:

- (a) strengthen local legislation, as needed, to establish legal recognition of the customary or traditional land tenure systems of Indigenous Peoples;
- (b) make the development process more inclusive of Indigenous Peoples by incorporating their perspectives in the design of development programs and poverty reduction strategies, and providing them with opportunities to benefit more fully from development programs through policy and legal reforms, capacity building, and free, prior, and informed consultation and participation;
- (c) support the development priorities of Indigenous Peoples through programs (such as community-driven development programs and locally managed social funds) developed by governments in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples;
- (d) address the gender¹⁹ and intergenerational issues that exist among many Indigenous Peoples, including the special needs of indigenous women, youth, and children;
- (e) prepare participatory profiles of Indigenous Peoples to document their culture, demographic structure, gender and intergenerational relations and social organization, institutions, production systems, religious beliefs, and resource use patterns;
- (f) strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples' communities and IPOs to prepare, implement, monitor, and evaluate development programs;
- (g) strengthen the capacity of government agencies responsible for providing development services to Indigenous Peoples;
- (h) protect indigenous knowledge, including by strengthening intellectual property rights; and
- (i) facilitate partnerships among the government, IPOs, CSOs, and the private sector to promote Indigenous Peoples' development programs.

1. This policy should be read together with other relevant Bank policies, including *Environmental Assessment* [OP 4.01](#), *Natural Habitats* [OP 4.04](#), *Pest Management* [OP 4.09](#), *Physical Cultural Resources* [OP/BP 4.11](#), *Involuntary Resettlement* [OP 4.12](#).

Forests [OP 4.36](#), and *Safety of Dams* [OP 4.37](#).

2. "Bank" includes IBRD and IDA; "loans" includes IBRD loans, IDA credits, IDA grants, IBRD and IDA guarantees, and Project Preparation Facility (PPF) advances, but does not include Development Policy Lending or Program-for-Results Financing. For social aspects of Development Policy Lending and program-for-Results Financing operations, see [OP 8.60](#), *Development Policy Lending*, paragraph 10 and [OP/BP 9.00](#), *Program-for-Results Financing*. The term "borrower" includes, wherever the context requires, the recipient of an IDA grant, the guarantor of an IBRD loan, and the project implementing agency, if it is different from the borrower.
3. This policy applies to all components of the project that affect Indigenous Peoples, regardless of the source of financing.
4. "Free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities" refers to a culturally appropriate and collective decision making process subsequent to meaningful and good faith consultation and informed participation regarding the preparation and implementation of the project. It does not constitute a veto right for individuals or groups (see paragraph 10).
5. For details on "broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples," see paragraph 11.
6. The policy does not set an *a priori* minimum numerical threshold since groups of Indigenous Peoples may be very small in number and their size may make them more vulnerable.
7. "Collective attachment" means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to lands and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites. "Collective attachment" also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis.
8. "Forced severance" refers to loss of collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories occurring within the concerned group members' lifetime because of conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession from their lands, natural calamities, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area. For purposes of this policy, "urban area" normally means a city or a large town, and takes into account all of the following characteristics, no single one of which is definitive: (a) the legal designation of the area as urban under domestic law; (b) high population density; and (c) high proportion of nonagricultural economic activities relative to agricultural activities.
9. The currently applicable Bank policy is [OP/BP 4.00](#), *Piloting the Use of Borrower Systems to Address Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues in Bank-Supported Projects*. Applicable only to pilot projects using borrower systems, the policy includes requirements that such systems be designed to meet the policy objectives and adhere to the operational principles related to Indigenous Peoples identified in [OP 4.00](#) (see [Table A1](#)).
10. The screening may be carried out independently or as part of a project environmental assessment (see [OP 4.01](#), *Environmental Assessment*, paragraphs 3, 8).
11. Such consultation methods (including using indigenous languages, allowing time for consensus building, and selecting appropriate venues) facilitate the articulation by Indigenous Peoples of their views and preferences. The *Indigenous Peoples Guidebook* (forthcoming) will provide good practice guidance on this and other matters.
12. When non-Indigenous Peoples live in the same area with Indigenous Peoples, the IPP should attempt to avoid creating unnecessary inequities for other poor and marginal social groups.
13. Such projects include community-driven development projects, social funds, sector investment operations, and financial intermediary loans.
14. If the Bank considers the IPPF to be adequate for the purpose, however, the Bank may agree with the borrower that prior Bank review of the IPP is not needed. In such case, the Bank reviews the IPP and its implementation as part of supervision (see [OP/BP 10.00](#), *Investment Project Financing*).
15. The social assessment and IPP require wide dissemination among the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities using culturally appropriate methods and locations. In the case of an IPPF, the document is disseminated using IPOs at the appropriate national, regional, or local levels to reach Indigenous Peoples who are likely to be affected by the project. Where IPOs do not exist, the document may be disseminated using other CSOs as appropriate.
16. An exception to the requirement that the IPP (or IPPF) be prepared as a condition of appraisal may be made with the approval of Bank management for projects meeting the requirements of paragraph 11 of [OP/BP 10.00](#), *Investment Project Financing*. In such cases, management's approval stipulates a timetable and budget for preparation of the social assessment and IPP or of the IPPF.
17. "Customary rights" to lands and resources refers to patterns of long-standing community land and resource usage in accordance with Indigenous Peoples' customary laws, values, customs, and traditions, including seasonal or cyclical use, rather than formal legal title to land and resources issued by the State.
18. The *Indigenous Peoples Guidebook* (forthcoming) will provide good practice guidance on this matter.
19. See [OP/BP 4.20](#), *Gender and Development*.

Annex 2 - Institutional and Legal Frameworks (Indigenous Peoples)

Belize

Indigenous peoples in Belize are recognized by the Constitution³ in its preamble where it affirms the rights of all citizens. The preamble which was amended by Act No. 2 of 2001 makes explicit reference to the Indigenous Peoples of Belize. The relevant parts are quoted here:

“WHEREAS the people of Belize ... (a) affirm that the Nation of Belize shall be founded upon principles which acknowledge ... faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms ... and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are endowed ... (e) require policies of state which protect ... the identity, dignity and social and cultural values of Belizeans, including Belize’s Indigenous Peoples ... with respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings among nations.” (Emphasis added)

The Constitution contemplates and guarantees the same protection of fundamental rights to Indigenous Peoples as it does for the rest of the citizenry. Section 3 (a) of the Constitution guarantees that “every person in Belize is entitled to ... life, liberty, security of the person, and the protection of the law.” Citizens including indigenous people are also protected from discrimination under the provisions of Section 16 where it states that “no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect and no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person or authority.” Discrimination, under the Constitution means:

“...affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by sex, race, place of origin, political opinions, color or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.”

There is no specific domestic legislation that outlines the rights of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination and autonomy. However, as a member of the international community, the State is also required to protect the rights of indigenous people based on its commitments and subscriptions under international law and treaty obligations. Belize is a party to several international treaties including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); and The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS); all of which speaks to the importance of respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples over their land and resources. In 1997, the Committee for the Elimination of the All Forms of Racial Discrimination called on all States:

“...to recognize and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples to own, develop, control and use communal lands, territories and resources and where they have been deprived of their lands and territories traditionally owned or otherwise inhabited or used without their free and informed consent, to take steps to return these lands and territories.”

³ http://www.belize.gov.bz/web/e_library/constitution.html

The United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIPS) also provides an international framework for the recognition and support for the rights of Indigenous Peoples. The UNDRIP was adopted by resolution of the UN General Assembly on September 13, 2007. It is a non-legally binding aspirational document that describes both individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples around the world. It addresses issues such as culture, identity, language, health and education and provides guidance to states, the United Nations, and other international organizations on harmonious, cooperative relationships with Indigenous Peoples. It is based on the principles of equality, partnership, good faith and mutual respect. UNDRIPS specifically calls for the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples under Article 26 where it states:

- Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
- Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
- States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the Indigenous Peoples concerned.

Similarly, the OAS Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man adopted in 1948 in Bogota, Colombia, also sets out human rights including cultural rights to be enjoyed by citizens of member states. While not necessarily binding, the provisions of the declaration have become a source of legal norm for Belize since becoming a member of the OAS in 1981. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is an organ of the Organization of American States (OAS) that promotes the observance and defense of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the OAS. The human rights advanced by the IACHR are enshrined in the American Convention on Human Rights and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man among others. Indigenous people in Belize have used this mechanism to advance respect for their rights by the State.

Guyana

The Amerindian Act⁴, 2006 provides for, inter alia:

Grants to communal land. Unlike the old Act, the new Act includes a process for the granting of land. For instance, a community can apply for land once they can prove that they have been living there for at least 25 years and the Minister must commence an investigation and make a decision within 6 months.

Leases. The Minister is not required to approve leasing of titled Amerindian land, as opposed to the 1st Act where the Minister is required to approve it. In the new Act, the communities are only required to seek the advice of the Minister.

Intellectual Property Rights. With respect to the use of scientific research, the Researcher will, among other things, have to submit to the Village Council a copy of any publication containing material derived from the research.

Environmental Protection. The Amerindian Act supports the need for the communities to use their natural resources in a way that lends support to the concept of sustainability: Impact Assessments will have to be completed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act.

Mining and Forestry. Amerindians will have a legal right to traditional mining with the consent of the Village Council and they must comply with the relevant legislation. With regard to forestry, the Village Council plays an integral role in determining who is allowed to use their land and on what terms.

Governance. The Village Council is empowered to establish rules for their communities and set fines within the legal confines of the law. Notably, the money received due to the non-adherence of the rules, goes into the Village Council's account, not the Government's.

Consultations. More than half of the recommendations are reflected in the Act. These inclusions were as a result of recommendations from the communities and other stakeholders. The process lasted two years and is an unprecedented one in this part of the hemisphere.

⁴ <http://www.amerindian.gov.gy/legislation.html>

Dominica

The Carib Reserve Act of 1978⁵ provides for the establishment of a body corporate for the administration of the Reserve and for matters connected herewith. It gives the Carib Council the authority and responsibility for the management of the Carib Territory.

The Act variously describes the establishment of the office of the Carib Chief, the Constitution, and powers of the Carib Council. Specifically, it gives various powers to the Carib Chief and the Carib Council and outlines responsibilities of the Minister responsible for the Council.

The Act further outlines the means of conducting elections for Council Members and the Chief. It also indicates how funds are to be used on behalf of the Reserve. The Act gives the Carib Council powers to institute various bylaws pertinent to the management of the community.

The Council is further organized into Hamlet Development Committees, governed by a constitution prepared by the Council. There are 8 hamlets in the Territory, but 7 hamlet development committees since 2 hamlets were combined. The committees serve as branches to the Carib Council which lends to the effective management of the Territory.

⁵ <http://caribaffairs.gov.dm/index.php/latestnews/23-social-assessment-for-indigenous-peoples-plan-carib-territory>

Suriname

The Constitution of Suriname does not explicitly recognize the communal property rights systems exercised and enjoyed by members of indigenous and tribal peoples particularly the right to own Property, in accordance with communal traditions.

However, under the American Convention on Human Rights⁶, to which Suriname is signatory to, the State is bound to provide the following rights to Indigenous Peoples under the following relevant articles of the Convention:

Article 1. Obligation to Respect Rights

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition.
2. For the purposes of this Convention, "person" means every human being.

Article 2. Domestic Legal Effects

Where the exercise of any of the rights or freedoms referred to in Article 1 is not already ensured by legislative or other provisions, the States Parties undertake to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional processes and the provisions of this Convention, such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to those rights or freedoms.

Article 21. Right to Property

1. Everyone has the right to the use and enjoyment of his property. The law may subordinate such use and enjoyment to the interest of society.
2. No one shall be deprived of his property except upon payment of just compensation, for reasons of public utility or social interest, and in the cases and according to the forms established by law.
3. Usury and any other form of exploitation of man by man shall be prohibited by law.

Article 25. Right to Judicial Protection

1. Everyone has the right to simple and prompt recourse, or any other effective recourse, to a competent court or tribunal for protection against acts that violate his fundamental rights recognized by the constitution or laws of the state concerned or by this Convention, even though such violation may have been committed by persons acting in the course of their official duties.

⁶ http://www.oas.org/dil/treaties_B-32_American_Convention_on_Human_Rights.htm

2. The States Parties undertake:

- a. to ensure that any person claiming such remedy shall have his rights determined by the competent authority provided for by the legal system of the state;
- b. to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy; and
- c. to ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

EVALUATION AND SELECTION OF GRANT APPLICATIONS

Grant Application Forms will be examined and evaluated with the assistance of an independent evaluation committee. All submissions by applicants will be assessed according to the following steps and criteria:

(1) STEP 1: Opening and Administrative Check

Within 24 hours after the deadline for submission of applications staff of the CCIC will perform the Opening and Administrative Check and all applications will be issued a CCIC reference number. The following will be assessed:

- The deadline has been respected. If the deadline has not been respected the Application will automatically be rejected.
- The Grant Application contains all information required for evaluation:
 - The completed Application Form
 - A copy of the company registration document (for a Company) or ID card/passport photo page (for an individual or team)
 - The signed and scanned Application Authorisation (Section A of the application form)
 - CVs of all key individuals
 - The project budget (where a separate budget sheet is being used)
- If any of the requested information is missing or is incorrect, the Grant Application Form may be rejected solely on that basis.

Following the Grant Application Form opening session and administrative check, the CCIC will send a letter to all applicants, indicating whether their submission was received prior to the deadline, informing them of the reference number they have been allocated and whether their application has satisfied all the criteria mentioned in the Checklist and has been recommended for Evaluation.

(2) STEP 2: Evaluation of the Grant Application Form

All Grant Application Forms will be evaluated and discussed by the Evaluation Committee, except those which have not met the deadline or those which have not fulfilled the administrative check criteria.

The Grant Application Form will be given an overall score out of 100 based on the Evaluation Grid below.

Please note:

Scoring:

The evaluation criteria are divided into sections and subsections. Each subsection will be given a score between 1 and 5 in accordance with the following guidelines: 1 = very poor; 2 = poor; 3 = adequate; 4 = good; 5 = very good. These scores are then multiplied by the weighing factors to give the weighted score

for each subsection. The weighted scores are added to give the total weighted score for each section and the section scores added to give the Total Score for the application

Provisional selection

Following the evaluation, the CCIC will establish a table listing the proposals ranked according to their score. The highest ranked applications will receive funding for their projects within the available finance.

Section of the Grant Application Form	score	weight	Weighted Score	
Section B: Project Details	S	W	SxW	30
B.1 How relevant is the proposed project to the main purpose of the CCIC –climate mitigation and adaptation (<i>If the project does not fall within the focal sectors supported by the CCIC the application should be rejected</i>)		3		
B.2 Is the technology or product new, innovative?		1		
B.3 Is there a credible business/revenue model?		2		
Section C: Relevant Experience				10
C.1 Does the applicant have sufficient experience in commercialisation management, project management and/or business management?		1		
C.2 Does the applicant have sufficient technical expertise (notably knowledge of the issues to be addressed in implementing the project)?		1		
Section E: Market				15
E.1 Does the innovation meet a clear market need? Is there a sufficiently large potential market, has the customer base been clearly identified? Is there evidence that customers will pay for the product/service?		2		
E.2 Does the applicant have a sufficient understanding of their competition and a strategy to differentiate the product /service from competitors? Is there a credible route to market?		1		
Section F: Impacts				15
Score the degree to which the project demonstrates:				

F.1	Potential benefits to the environment		1		
F.2	Potential benefits to society/the community		1		
F.3	Potential benefits to women		1		
Section H: Case For POC Financing, Budget and Risks					30
H.1	Is the POC grant necessary for implementing the innovation? Does the applicant demonstrate commitment to the project through significant investment of time and own resources (to date and proposed)?		2		
H.2	Are the proposed eligible activities and budget appropriate, practical and consistent with the objectives and expected results of the proposed project?		2		
H.3	Does the applicant have an appreciation of the project risks (technical, commercial, market, legal, regulatory or environmental?) and have strategies been devised to mitigate these?		1		
H.4	Is the project likely to be sustainable, has the applicant demonstrated a feasible path to sustainability/profitability?		1		
TOTAL SCORE					100

Comments and Recommendations

Declaration

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have executed my responsibilities honestly and fairly.

I am independent of all parties which stand to gain from the outcome of the evaluation process. To the best of my knowledge and belief, there are no facts or circumstances, past or present, or that could arise in the foreseeable future, which might call into question my independence in the eyes of any party; and, should it become apparent during the course of the evaluation process that such a relationship exists or has been established, I will immediately cease to participate in the evaluation process.

I agree to hold in trust and confidence any information or documents ("confidential information") disclosed to me or discovered by me or prepared by me in the course of or as a result of the evaluation and agree that it shall be used only for the purposes of this evaluation and shall not be disclosed to any third party. I also agree not to retain copies of any written information supplied.

Name	
Signed	
Date	