

## TC ABSTRACT

### I. Basic project data

▪ Country/Region:	Regional
▪ TC Name:	Biodiversity: Indigenous Peoples and African Descendants
▪ TC Number:	RG-T2395
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Judith Morrison (SCL/GDI), Team Leader; Michelle Lemay (INE/RND); Ashley Camhi (INE/RND); Hugo Us (SCL/GDI); Lina Uribe (SCL/GDI)
▪ Indicate if: Operational Support, Client Support, or Research & Dissemination.	Research and Dissemination
▪ If Operational Support TC, give number and name of Operation Supported by the TC:	
▪ Reference to Request <sup>1</sup> : (IDB docs #)	
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	August 13, 2013
▪ Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	Regional
▪ Executing Agency and contact name (Organization or entity responsible for executing the TC Program) {If Bank: Contracting entity} {If the same as Beneficiary, please indicate}	Bank-executed
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	\$650,000 (\$300,000 Special Program for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \$350,000 Gender and Diversity Fund)
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	n/a
▪ Disbursement period (which includes execution period):	36 months
▪ Required start date:	October 2013
▪ Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants):	Individual Consultants
▪ Prepared by Unit:	SCL/GDI
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	SCL/GDI
▪ Included in Country Strategy (y/n);	n, n
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	
▪ GCI-9 Sector Priority:	Gender and Diversity; poverty reduction and equity enhancement; and climate change, sustainable (including renewable) energy, and environmental sustainability

### II. Objective and Justification

The Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes the close relationship indigenous peoples and other traditional communities, such as rural Afro-descendants, share with their ancestral lands, territories and associated natural resources. This relationship is highlighted as important not just for these specific communities, but as important for maintaining biodiversity in the future (Art. 8(j))<sup>2</sup>. This co-dependence is pronounced in Latin America as illustrated by the overlap between areas inhabited or used by

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<sup>2</sup> One of the landmark agreements from the first Earth Summit in 1992 was the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention has been ratified by all IDB borrower member countries and recognizes the role of indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices.

indigenous and traditional communities and centers of high biodiversity. In Central America, for example, it is estimated that as much as 23 percent of indigenous land overlaps with established protected areas.<sup>3</sup>

The conservation and maintenance of biodiversity in LAC has long been a priority of the IDB, and operations having specific biodiversity conservation objectives and outcomes increasingly appear in the Bank's portfolio.<sup>4</sup> Following up on a recommendation of the Independent Advisory Group in 2011, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) developed the Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (BES) Program aimed at helping countries in the region to achieve more effective policies and investments in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, while opening new economic and business opportunities for enhancing the value of the region's natural capital as a contribution to sustainable development.

To help advance the Bank's commitment to promote the protection and maintenance of biodiversity in the region, the Gender and Diversity Division (SCL/GDI) provides technical and operational support for the preparation and implementation of biodiversity-related operations effecting indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. The experience of the Bank has shown that indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants have a key role to play in ensuring the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of such operations. This technical cooperation specifically aims to improve the Bank's ability to design future operations in biodiversity and payment for ecosystem services that incorporate the active participation of indigenous peoples.

This TC will contribute to the following GCI-9 priority areas: (a) poverty reduction and equity enhancement by creating new opportunities for IDB specialists to integrate biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and indigenous peoples into operations and analytical work; (b) gender and diversity by focusing on development opportunities for indigenous peoples; (c) environment and climate change by identifying areas where IDB operations can further integrate biodiversity operations with indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants. The proposed TC will also support the implementation of a two stage GDI Economic and Sector Work (ESW) operation (RG-K1332)<sup>5</sup> and a large scale Nordic Development Fund (NDF) operation (HO-X1019).<sup>6</sup> Finally, the proposed TC will support the IDB Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Program, by integrating the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services into strategic sectors of the Bank.

### III. Description of activities and outputs

The proposed TC involves the following activities, outputs, and results:

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<sup>3</sup> Tucker, C. 1999. Private versus common property forests: Forest conditions and tenure in a Honduran Community. *Human Ecology* 27: 201-230.

<sup>4</sup> Castro de la Mata, C. 2012.

<sup>5</sup> "Provision of Ecosystem Services: Incentives for Indigenous Peoples" and "Provision of Ecosystem Services in Mexico: Incentives for Indigenous Peoples through the equitable distribution of benefits and REDD+".

<sup>6</sup> "Pueblos Indígenas Afrohondureños y Cambio Climático"

### **Activity 1. Research and Analytical Work on the Effectiveness of Co-Management Schemes for Protected Areas**

Forest co-management refers to devolution of control over forests from central or regional governments to local communities. Although comprehensive up-to-date statistics on forest co-management in LAC are scarce, the information we do have clearly reflects a significant transfer of control to local communities. As of 2002, roughly 195 million hectares of forest and forest mosaics had been granted to local communities in 16 Latin American countries (White and Martin 2002; Pacheco 2008). Unfortunately, the evidence on the causal effects of co-management and resource use is quite thin.

This activity will draw on the common-pool resource literature and empirical evidence to support the hypothesis that building partnerships among authorities and indigenous communities provides a basis for overcoming the collective action problem in natural resource management. The analysis will focus on which partnership models have the greatest potential to overcome the collective action problems posed by co-management schemes with local indigenous communities.

The output of this activity will be a flagship publication with a foremost international expert on the topic that will provide an overview of approaches for designing and implementing effective co-management schemes with indigenous peoples in Latin America. This publication will be accompanied by a robust dissemination strategy for internal and external audiences throughout the region.

### **Activity 2. Classification and Design of IDB Areas of Intervention in Biodiversity Conservation and Indigenous Peoples**

This activity will identify pilots to work on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services with indigenous peoples. The activity will include the design of at least two specific modules that can be incorporated into loans or large scale BES operations, and at least one TC abstract for a pilot to work on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services with indigenous peoples that will take into account the analytical findings generated by Activity 1. An internal report will highlight opportunities for incorporating BES in IDB pipeline operations and will list potential sources of IDB and external funding. A core output of this activity will be a comprehensive guideline note on how to design BES operations with indigenous peoples.

Activity 2 will be realized concurrently with Activity 1 using three consultants. The first will have expertise on indigenous peoples and natural resource management, while the second will have expertise in IDB operations related to natural resource management, and the third will be a specialist in mapping and geo-referencing. The first two consultants will participate in IDB project teams throughout the duration of the consultancy by providing design and operational support.

### **Activity 3. Support for Operations on Biodiversity Conservation with Indigenous Peoples**

The Gender and Diversity Division is implementing an Economic and Sector Work (ESW) in Mexico and an operation with the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) in Honduras with significant biodiversity components.

These projects are the first operationally specific collaborations between GDI and the BES Program and will provide inputs for the expansion of ecosystem services programs for future operations with governments and indigenous peoples. Successful implementation requires continuous field supervision.

This activity will hire a consultant to provide field coordination and operational support for the implementation of these operations. The transitional (term-appointed) staff member who worked on the design and initial stages of implementation of both operations has completed his term, and a second consultant tasked to provide analytical support to this operation has also left the Bank. This technical cooperation fills the gaps in implementation for these two operations, and will support the origination of new operational and analytical products.

**Indicative Results Matrix**

<b>Project objective</b>	Improving the Bank’s ability to design future operations in biodiversity and payment for eco-system services.		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Verification</b>
<b>1. Research and Analytical Work on the Effectiveness of Co-Management Schemes for Protected Areas</b>			
1.1. Publication on the effectiveness of co-management schemes for protected areas in LAC	Flagship publication	Approaches for designing and implementing effective co-management schemes with indigenous peoples in Latin America	Publication
<b>2. Classification and Design of IDB Areas of Intervention in Biodiversity Conservation and Indigenous Peoples</b>			
2.1. Comprehensive Guideline Note and design of BES Modules (2) and IP operations	Practical guidelines to design operations	At least one new operation designed for working with indigenous communities on biodiversity conservation	Two modules for loans or large-scale operations (GEF, NDF, etc.) At least one new TC abstract submitted to the GCM single window for approval
2.2 Report on Operational Opportunities and Funding Sources	Report	Centralized information on pipeline and funding sources	Review of report
2.3. Mapping biodiversity levels and Indigenous Peoples concentration	Interactive maps	Inputs for IDB specialists to define priority areas	Maps available to team leaders/specialists
<b>3. Support for Operations on Biodiversity Conservation with Indigenous Peoples</b>			
3.1. Coordination and support for operations on biodiversity with indigenous peoples	Support for implementation of ESW and NDF	Successful implementation of ESW and NDF	Reports on the ESW and NDF operation

**IV. Budget**

**Indicative Budget**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>IDB/Fund Funding: GDI</b>	<b>IDB/Fund Funding: BES Program</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
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<b>1. Research and Analytical Work on the Effectiveness of Co-Management Schemes for Protected Areas</b>				
1.1. Publication draft on the effectiveness of co-management schemes for protected areas in LAC	Consultant	65,000	65,000	130,000
1.2 Publication	Formatting, Layout, Editing	10,000	10,000	20,000
<b>2. Classification and Design of IDB Areas of Intervention in Biodiversity Conservation and Indigenous Peoples</b>				
2.1 Design of BES and IP modules and pilots	Consultant – participation in project teams (Background Bank operations, biodiversity, economics)	75,000	75,000	150,000
2.2 Comprehensive Guideline Note on the Design of BES Operations and IPs	Technical Consultant (Background indigenous peoples and natural resource management)	50,000	50,000	100,000
2.3 Mapping biodiversity levels and Indigenous Peoples at the level needed for IDB operations	Consultant	25,000	25,000	50,000
<b>3. Support for Operations on Biodiversity Conservation with Indigenous Peoples</b>				
3.1. Coordination and support for existing operations on biodiversity with indigenous peoples	Consultant	75,000	75,000	150,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses		40,000	-	40,000
Monitoring and evaluation		10,000		10,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>350,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>650,000</b>

## V. Executing agency and execution structure

This TC requires highly specialized expertise across the region in indigenous peoples, resource management, economics, and geospatial tools. The operation must be Bank executed because a single institution outside of the Bank would not be able to supervise the complex nature of this operation in a way that would satisfy the needs of the Bank, clients and indigenous peoples stakeholders. The TC capitalizes on the IDB's role to create capacity, serve as a promoter of knowledge and innovation, and impact policy within the region. As a Bank-executed regional operation the Bank will quickly incorporate lessons learned into IDB lending, operations, and analytical work. This operation addresses the increasing demand from the region for biodiversity services that can better encompass equitable co-

management of resources in a way that meets the financial, technical and analytical standards of the Bank.

#### **VI. Project Risks and issues**

The technical requirements needed for the consultants hired through this TC are highly unusual. Consultants will need to have technical (economic, biological, and scientific) skills, knowledge of traditional knowledge, an ability to work with local communities, and familiarity with the Bank. A single individual consultant or firm will not have the needed background to fulfill these diverse requirements. Therefore multiple consultants are being proposed, and there is a risk associated with finding so much specialized expertise. This risk will be mitigated by seeking support from the UN Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples to help identify solid consultants for the TC. Several promising candidates have already been identified through this initial outreach.

This TC will be evaluated through an assessment which will (i) review the quality and feasibility of the two modules and new pilot operation identified on biodiversity and indigenous peoples, (ii) measure the degree to which indigenous peoples have been better incorporated in biodiversity operations, and (iii) analyze the quality of the implementation of the biodiversity ESW and NDF operation based on the inputs from this technical cooperation.

#### **VII. Environmental and Social Classification**

It is not anticipated that the activities to be financed in this TC will have negative direct or indirect environmental or social effects. Following ESG's project classification process requirements, it has been determined that this project falls under Category C. No environmental assessments or consultations are required for operations in this Category.