



GREEN
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Independent
Redress
Mechanism

Accountability in Action

Independent Redress Mechanism – 2019 Annual report



ACCOUNTABILITY IN ACTION

Independent Redress Mechanism – 2019 Annual Report

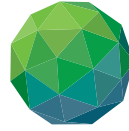
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Independent Redress Mechanism**

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2019



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) plays a critical role in ensuring a robust accountability system at the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

In 2019, the GCF underwent a successful replenishment process, with 27 countries pledging to replenish the GCF by USD 9.78 billion equivalent for the next four years. The GCF's portfolio is growing rapidly; with over 100 projects expected to be under implementation by the end of first quarter 2020 against 40 at the beginning of 2019. This growth requires an ever-increasing need for a responsive, transparent, independent, fair and equitable grievance mechanism, and we feel confident in the ability of the IRM to meet the challenges associated with handling complaints and requests for reconsideration of funding.

The GCF is a young organisation, which is continuously learning from its experiences and striving to find new ways to be more effective and efficient. The GCF has engaged positively with the IRM in 2019 in relation to the IRM's first self-initiated inquiry into GCF Funded Project 001 (FP001): Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru. The GCF agreed to a series of actions to help strengthen its work, particularly in relation to projects involving indigenous peoples. The GCF was happy to cooperate with the IRM in this case and is pleased with the way in which the GCF was able to learn from and improve its systems as a result of this inquiry.

The GCF is also encouraged by the progress that the IRM has made in fulfilling its mandate to build the capacity of the grievance redress mechanisms of the GCF's accredited entities. Increased capacity to handle complaints at this level is critical to ensuring an ecosystem of accountability, which is robust and responsive to the needs of complainants. I am happy to note that in these and other in-reach efforts the IRM has closely collaborated with the Environmental and Social safeguard staff of the Secretariat.

With a challenging and exciting year ahead, we look forward to continued engagement with the IRM and to increasing accountability in our work.

Yannick Glémarec,
Executive Director, GCF





MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD IRM

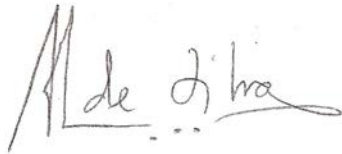
It is with great pride that the IRM presents its Annual Report for 2019 to the Board. 2019 has been a year in which the IRM was able to test drive its five main functions and gain experience. In doing so, we have strengthened GCF's accountability as originally envisaged in paragraph 69 of the Governing Instrument.

In 2019, the IRM handled its first self-initiated inquiry in one of GCF's early projects eliciting a positive and constructive response from the Secretariat. The IRM also developed two Advisory Reports and conducted its first capacity building workshop for the grievance redress personnel of Direct Access Entities. The IRM also conducted or participated in several outreach workshops for civil society organizations.

One of our main achievements in 2019 was the adoption of the Procedures and Guidelines of the IRM by the Board in February. These guidelines have since been cited by both civil society organizations as well as other independent accountability mechanisms of international financial institutions as best practice against several indicators. They have also been replicated by other institutions.

The coming year will see increased attention to capacity building of the grievance redress mechanisms of Direct Access Entities and outreach to civil society organizations. These efforts will enlarge and fortify the ecosystem of grievance redress mechanisms that the IRM is building for the GCF in order to ensure that grievances and complaints from project affected people are handled quickly, justly and at no financial cost to the complainant. Additionally, we remain ready to handle any complaints or reconsideration requests that may be filed as funding is disbursed in more GCF funded projects and activities begin on the ground.

Lalanath de Silva, Ph.D, LL.M,
Head, Independent
Redress Mechanism, GCF







WHO WE ARE

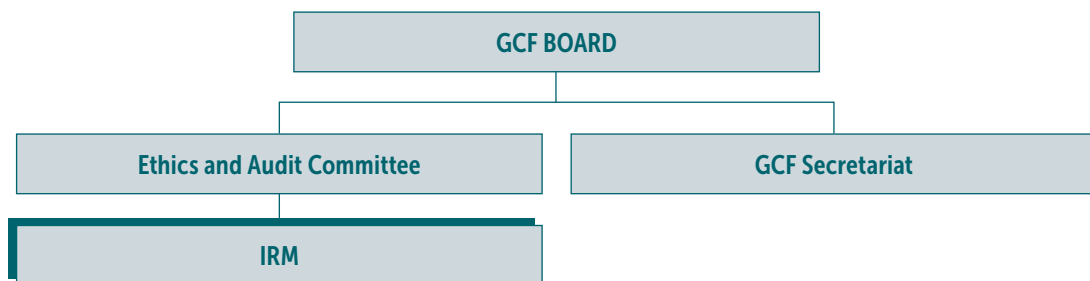
The Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) is one of the accountability mechanisms of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The IRM's main goal is to help the GCF to be faithful and accountable to its own policies and procedures. The IRM's mission is to address complaints from project affected people and requests from developing countries for reconsideration of funding denied by the Board, in a way that is fair, effective and transparent, and enhances the performance of GCF's climate finance and the overall mission of the Fund to address climate change globally. In delivering its mandate, the IRM is guided by principles of fairness, equity, independence, transparency, effectiveness, expedition and justice.

Grievance mechanisms like the IRM offer significant benefits both for the projects of the parent institution, and for potentially affected people and other stakeholders. Grievance mechanisms provide a forum for resolving disputes relatively quickly and can help to avoid project delays and costs associated with conflict. Grievance mechanisms also provide a cost-effective method for reporting complaints, and a structure for accessing a fair hearing and appropriate remedies.

The IRM is independent of the Secretariat of the GCF and reports to the Board of the GCF on all substantive matters.

FIGURE 1. THE IRM IN THE GCF STRUCTURE



The Board of the GCF is composed of 24 Board members – 12 from developed countries and 12 from developing countries.

The IRM reports to the Board, and actively consults with the Ethics and Audit Committee (EAC), a sub-committee of the Board.



FIGURE 2. THE IRM PLAYS FIVE ROLES IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH ITS MISSION.

	RECONSIDERATION REQUESTS	Addressing requests from developing countries for reconsideration of Board decisions denying funding to a project or programme
	COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES	Addressing complaints and grievances from persons adversely impacted by projects or programmes of the GCF
	ADVISORY	Recommending reconsideration of GCF policies, procedures, guidelines and systems based on lessons learned from IRM cases and from good international practice; providing guidance to the GCF's readiness and accreditation activities based on best practices
	CAPACITY BUILDING	Strengthening the capacities of accountability and redress mechanisms of direct access entities (DAEs) of the GCF
	OUTREACH	Providing education and outreach on the IRM's work to stakeholders and the public and to staff at the GCF

2019: STRENGTHENING OUR SYSTEMS AND DELIVERING ON OUR MANDATES

In February 2018, the Board approved the IRM's Procedures and Guidelines, which have since been hailed as representing best available good practice on several fronts. The IRM concluded its first self-initiated inquiry into a GCF project and is monitoring the undertakings given by the GCF Secretariat following its recommendations. The IRM has made substantial progress in furtherance of its capacity building objectives by developing in-person and online training materials for grievance mechanisms of GCF's Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and hosting its first in-person training event. The IRM is also working with other partners to build a community of practice for new grievance redress and accountability mechanisms. The IRM hosted and participated in a number of outreach and in-reach (for GCF staff) activities to advance its mandate and produced information materials in a number of different languages. The IRM also processed 5 pre-cases, one of which proceeded to a preliminary inquiry, one of which was referred internally, two of which were closed following the IRM sharing information about its mandate and the complainants no longer pursuing the matters, and one of which is still under consideration as a pre-case.

STRENGTHENING AND OPERATIONALISING THE IRM'S PROCEDURES

Procedures and Guidelines (PGs): The PGs cover a wide range of issues including reconsideration requests, problem solving, compliance review, due process, access to information and confidentiality, response to retaliation, language requirements, time limits, standards of evidence and costs. After considerable consultation with stakeholders, the PGs were presented to the Board for approval at B.22 in February 2019. The Board adopted the PGs, which now enhance the framework procedures in the IRM's TOR and have replaced the interim procedures for the reconsideration of funding decisions adopted by the Board in 2016.

It is important to highlight that the Board also requested the Head of the IRM, in consultation with the Ethics and Audit Committee (EAC), to consider options to facilitate the Board's consideration of reports from the IRM, and to prepare appropriate guidelines for consideration by the Board. The IRM is currently developing these guidelines, which will guide the Board to act in keeping with the principles of fairness, equity, impartiality, transparency and justice in making any decisions on the IRM's case findings and recommendations. These guidelines have the potential to become an innovation in accountability that has potential for replication in other financial institutions.

The IRM's PGs, as well as its Terms of Reference (TOR), were cited against multiple indicators as representing best available good practice in a report recently shared by a group of NGOs (led by the Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO)). The IRM's PGs and TOR were also recently referenced by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in providing technical assistance to the Chinese government. The ADB cited and adopted in bulk provisions from the IRM's PGs as representing good practice that Chinese Financial Intermediaries and Banks investing abroad should adopt in establishing their own grievance redress mechanisms.

Supporting Operating Procedures (SOPs): The IRM drafted SOPs which are meant as internal instructions and guidance to IRM staff on the routine implementation of the TOR and PGs. While the TOR and PGs are outward facing, the SOPs are inward facing. They form a staff manual on the IRM's day-to-day operations. The SOPs will be finalised in early 2020 after they are reviewed by General Counsel.

Case Management System: The IRM has acquired a tailored case management system (CMS) in 2018-2019 through an open competitive process. The CMS allows the IRM to systematically, consistently and timely process complaints and reconsideration requests received by it. The CMS is also able to collect and analyse data related to such complaints and reconsideration requests so that the IRM's capacity building activities for accredited entities and advice to the GCF based on lessons learned are well grounded. In 2020, the IRM plans to update its website and to include public access to more data on its complaints and requests for reconsideration by linking its website to the CMS. Additionally, the CMS is also used by the Independent Units to register and process appeals under the Information Disclosure Policy of the GCF.



Training workshop for grievance redress mechanism staff of DAEs, October 2019

IRM ROLE AND FUNCTIONS: PROGRESS REPORT

PROCESSING COMPLAINTS AND RECONSIDERATION REQUESTS



The IRM is fully operational and able to process complaints from persons adversely affected by GCF funded projects or programmes, and requests from developing countries for reconsideration of funding proposals denied by the Board. The IRM did not receive any complaints or requests for reconsideration in 2019 but did process 5 pre-cases which did not proceed to case registration. The growth in pre-cases and informal inquiries to the IRM signals an increasing awareness of the role of the IRM amongst potentially affected people.

PROFILE OF SELF-INITIATED PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

COUNTRY	Peru
GCF PROJECT	FP001 - Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru
ACCREDITED ENTITY	Profonanpe
DATE INITIATED	23 August 2018
DATE UNDERTAKING FROM GCF SECRETARIAT PROVIDED	1 May 2019
ISSUES	Mis-categorization of the environmental and social impacts of the project; Free prior informed consent of indigenous people involved.
STATUS	In monitoring

Preliminary Inquiry

In late 2018, as a result of routine press monitoring, the IRM came across three articles that raised concerns about GCF Funded Project FP 001: Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru. The IRM conducted a preliminary inquiry and found that there was *prima facie evidence* that the conditions set out in para 12 of the IRM's TORs for initiating an investigation were met. However, the IRM did not initiate proceedings in view of an undertaking given by the GCF Secretariat on 1 May 2019 to implement several remedial actions. The IRM's summary of the preliminary inquiry report is available on its website: <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register>. Out of the four undertakings provided, two have now been completed – the issuance of

guidance on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements, and on risk categorization for projects involving Indigenous Peoples. The IRM will continue to monitor the remaining remedial actions in 2020. If at the conclusion of the monitoring phase the requirements are fulfilled, the IRM will close the case.

ADVISORY

The IRM is mandated to recommend to the Board reconsideration of policies, procedures, guidelines and systems based on lessons learned from the IRM's work and from good international practice, and provide guidance to the GCF's readiness and accreditation activities based on best practices.



In 2019, the IRM prepared two advisory reports. The first note deals with the prevention of sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse (SEAH) in GCF funded projects, and contains learnings and recommendations based on complaints which were filed with the Inspection Panel of the World Bank Group. The draft report has been circulated to the GCF Secretariat and will be submitted to the Ethics and Audit Committee and the Board in 2020 together with a formal Secretariat response. The second note concerned various institutional strengthening issues, but the IRM decided not to pursue this note after having met with various units within the Secretariat, which either resulted in issues of concern being clarified, or the Secretariat informing the IRM of ongoing efforts to address these issues. One issue concerning the interpretation of paragraph 13 of the template Accreditation Master Agreement was resolved by General Counsel providing the IRM with a clarifying opinion that will guide the IRM in future cases.

In 2019 the IRM also worked collaboratively with the other two Independent Units, the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) and the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU), and the Secretariat to provide advice and feedback on a range of policy documents, including inputs into the Secretariat's Legal Risk Policy, the IIU's SEAH Policy, the IEU's Independent Assessment of the GCF's Country Ownership Approach, Independent Assessment of the GCF's Environmental and Social Safeguards, the GCF Performance Review, and the Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. The IRM also provides advice on the development of Administrative Instructions (AIs) for GCF staff when called upon to do so, and when appropriate.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF DIRECT ACCESS ENTITY GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

One of the key new functions entrusted to the IRM by the Board in September 2017 is that of capacity building for the grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) of Direct Access Entities (DAEs). The GCF currently has around 48 DAEs and all of them are expected to have a grievance redress mechanism at the institutional level. However, IRM research had shown that such GRMs were either non-existent, weak or lacked capacity. The new Board mandate to the IRM is critical in ensuring that GRMs are in place, and appropriately structured, so that accountability exists at all levels.



As the number of AEs with grievance mechanisms grows, the IRM is also considering ways in which it can provide leadership to a community of second-generation accountability and grievance redress practitioners. In this context, the IRM in 2019 established a Grievance Redress and Accountability Mechanisms (GRAM) partnership together with the Internal Audit office of the Black Sea Trade & Development Bank, the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit of the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Accountability Counsel.

In 2019, the IRM also developed learning modules for use in on-line and in-person training. The online learning modules will be made publicly available in the first quarter of 2020.

The IRM's first in-person training for GRM representatives from DAEs took place in Songdo over three days in October 2019. The IRM sponsored the participation of 14 representatives from the GRMs of DAEs. In addition to sponsored participants, another 5 DAE and AE representatives attended as self-sponsored participants, along with the Vice Chair of the GCF's Accreditation Panel, and 4 members from the GCF's Environmental and Social Safeguards team.

The outcomes of this training workshop included equipping participants with an understanding of:

- a.** The rationale for establishing GRMs;
- b.** Core principles for establishing and operating a successful GRM;
- c.** How to set up and customize a GRM;
- d.** How to practically operate a GRM from intake through resolution, documentation, and learning/evaluation;
- e.** The role of project-level GRMs, and determining when a project-level GRM is needed; and
- f.** How to strengthen and oversee project-level GRMs.

Building on the materials produced for this workshop, and on the lessons learnt, the GRAM partnership will host a three-day workshop in 2020 to bring together GRAMs, international accountability mechanisms, CSOs, academics and other grievance redress and accountability practitioners to share experiences and knowledge, provide training to GRAMs and to learn from each other. The IRM will be sponsoring the participation of 30 DAE/GRAM representatives, and 12 civil society organisations (CSOs). It is hoped that an online community for disseminating good practice notes and other GRAM news may have its genesis at this conference.

COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

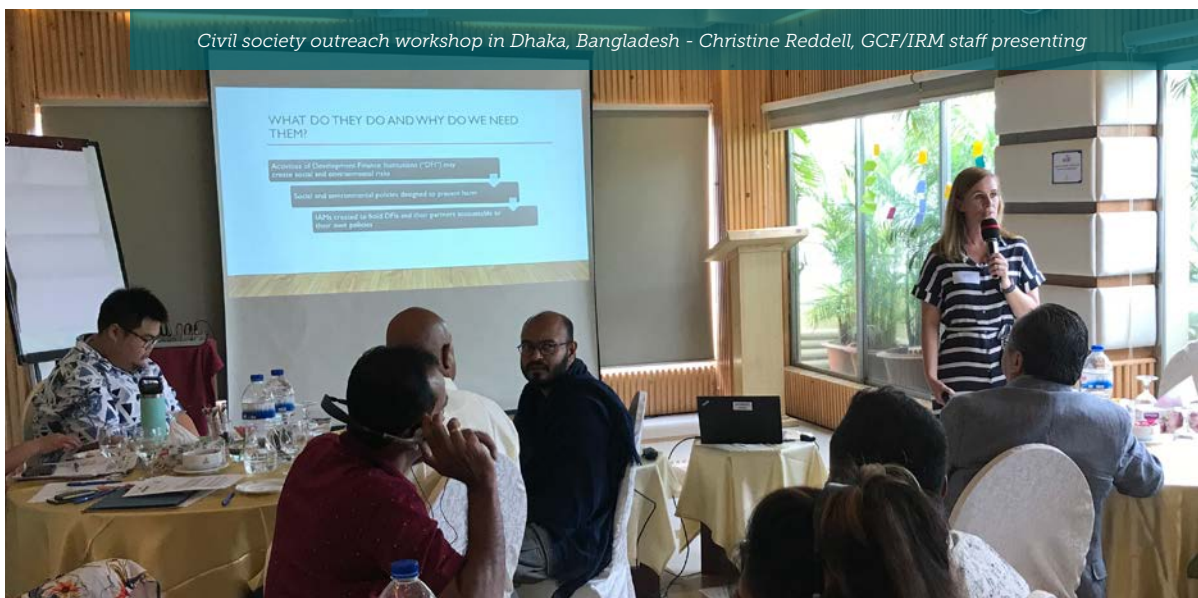
The IRM has a mandate to provide education and outreach on the IRM's role and work to stakeholders and the public and to staff at the GCF.



In 2019, the IRM hosted and participated in a number of outreach workshops. In May, the IRM presented at a regional workshop in Shanghai targeting Chinese and regional financial intermediaries, to increase awareness about accountability and due diligence issues in international finance. In May the IRM also hosted a CSO workshop in Santiago, Chile for 9 participants from Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina, and Chile.

In June, the IRM attended the IAMnet (Independent Accountability Mechanisms Network) Annual Meeting held in Abidjan, Côte D'Ivoire, which included a civil society organisation forum with participants from the West African region. In August, the IRM organised a side meeting with civil society organisations participating in the GCF's Global Programming Conference in Songdo, South Korea. Following discussions at this meeting with TEBTEBBA (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education), the IRM was invited to participate in a workshop for indigenous peoples organisations in Bangkok, Thailand in late October to discuss issues concerning the implementation of the GCF's Indigenous Peoples' Policy. In September, the IRM also co-hosted an outreach workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh with other international accountability mechanisms and civil society partners. This outreach event targeted civil society organisations in the South Asia region, and included roughly 30 participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

In 2019, the IRM hosted a number of in-reach events for GCF staff to raise awareness of its mandate, to share knowledge and to strengthen relationships within the GCF. Dedicated half-day workshops were held for the GCF country programming, project origination, and portfolio



management teams. These workshops were organized together with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards (ESS) team and were aimed at strengthening the GCF's understanding of ESS issues, conflict prevention, and the benefits of having a grievance mechanism. In these workshops, staff also received training on how to interact with the IRM when complaints and requests for reconsideration are received.

The IRM, together with the Independent Integrity Unit, hosted a lunchtime talk on Preventing Sexual Abuse in Projects, with Ms. Imrana Jalal, Chairperson of the World Bank's Inspection Panel, as our guest speaker. The IRM also hosted another lunchtime discussion on the US Supreme Court opinion holding that the IFC can be sued in US courts, and the implications of this judgment for the GCF and the IRM.

In 2019, the IRM also launched its triennial newsletter, "Redress Counts", two issues of which have now been published and widely circulated to stakeholders. The IRM also produced two short videos to raise awareness about the work of the complaints function of the IRM and the need for grievance redress mechanisms at an institutional level. The IRM's brochure on how to access the complaints function of the IRM has been updated following the approval of the IRM's PGs, and has been published in English, Spanish, French, Russian, Arabic, Chinese, Ukrainian and German. The IRM plans to publish a number of other brochures in 2020 in relation to specific issues such as sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) and retaliation, and on other IRM functions, such as handling requests for reconsideration, and our capacity building initiatives.

In June 2019, the IRM sent out a general survey to various stakeholders who have been involved in the IRM's activities (i.e. complainants, requesters, civil society representatives, AEs, GCF Secretariat staff, etc.). The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the IRM's performance and identify areas that may need improvement. The IRM tallied the results and set about implementing changes to address the feedback received. While the bulk of the feedback received was very positive, with the IRM scoring an average score of 4 out of 5 in each category (5 being exceptional), a few challenges from a stakeholder perspective were identified. One of the initiatives implemented to address feedback include the IRM's development of a simplified version of its PGs for internal use, in response to a comment made by a GCF Secretariat staff member that a more succinct version of the IRM's PGs should be made available to clarify the process for interaction between the IRM and the GCF Secretariat.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

ROSTER OF EXPERTS

As reported in the IRM's 2018 Annual Report, the IRM has developed three rosters of subject experts, mediators and translators to assist it in its work, particularly in relation to case investigations. On its rosters, the IRM currently has 16 mediators, 19 subject experts, and 43 translators. The IRM will continue to recruit for its rosters until it has sufficient expertise in all key areas identified.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM NETWORK

With Board approval, the IRM joined the Independent Accountability Mechanisms Network (IAMnet) in February 2017. IAMnet is a community of practice in this area. There are over 40 accountability mechanisms of international financial institutions and funds, and a significant number of the independent redress mechanisms of the current accredited entities are members of this network. The IRM will continue to actively participate in IAMnet, including attending its annual meeting and serving on working groups to develop good practices, collaborate on outreach activities, and implement governance reforms. The secretariat to the network is currently provided by the Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency of the World Bank Group.



Capacity Building workshop for the staff of GRM's of DAEs, October 2019

THE FUTURE: LOOKING AHEAD TO 2020

Handling cases: The IRM's main role is to address complaints from project affected persons and requests for reconsideration of funding decisions. The IRM is fully staffed and is well on its way to put in place the procedures and guidelines and operating protocols needed to ensure that this work is performed efficiently and delivers high quality outcomes. In 2020, the IRM also looks forward to concluding the monitoring phase of its self-initiated inquiry into FP001, Peru.

Capacity building: In the first quarter of 2020 the IRM will make online learning modules for grievance mechanisms available publicly. The IRM will lead the GRAM partnership, which will host its first capacity building workshop in April 2020 for grievance mechanism practitioners, particularly targeting direct access entities in accordance with the IRM's mandate.

Lessons Learned: The IRM will present its advisory report on preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) in GCF projects to the Board in 2020. The IRM will prepare other advisory notes, as appropriate, based on its experiences in handling complaints, self-initiated investigations, and requests for reconsideration, as well as lessons learned from good international practice.

Outreach: In 2020, the IRM plans to continue its active outreach programme, and will focus on regions such as Southern Africa and South Asia. It will join accountability mechanisms of accredited entities and civil society groups to have greater convening power, and it will create an engaging space for civil society representatives in its April workshop for grievance mechanisms. The IRM is also revising its communication strategy, in consultation with key stakeholders participating in a communications survey, and looks forward to finalizing and implementing this new strategy in 2020.

CONCLUSIONS

The IRM has had positive experiences with the GCF Secretariat in 2019 and considers the GCF to be responsive to its concerns, particularly in relation to the IRM's first self-initiated inquiry. The Board's approval of the IRM's Procedures and Guidelines in February 2019 signals the commitment of the GCF Board to create an enabling environment for the IRM to become a leader in the field of accountability in development and climate finance.

Given the GCF's unique funding model, with significant reliance placed on accredited entities to provide adequate and appropriate levels of social and environmental safeguards and due diligence, the IRM has in 2019 placed considerable focus on its capacity building mandate, and it plans to ramp-up its activities in 2020. In-person and online training materials have been produced, and the IRM looks forward to creating a strong community of practice for grievance mechanisms that may in the future be called upon to handle complaints regarding GCF projects.

The IRM is confident that it is ready to meet the challenges associated with handling complaints and requests for reconsideration with the support of the Board, the GCF Secretariat and other GCF stakeholders, including accredited entities and their grievance redress mechanisms, and civil society organisations.







APPENDIX 1

BOARD APPROVED WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2020

Please visit this link:

www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b24-03-rev01

APPENDIX 2

INDEPENDENT REDRESS MECHANISM BUDGET 2019 INDEPENDENT REDRESS MECHANISM UNIT BUDGET EXECUTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 (IN USD)

ITEMS	2019 BUDGET	ACTUAL	SUB-TOTAL	%
Staff Costs				
Full-time Staff ¹	728,680	660,129	660,129	91%
Consultants & Interns ²	121,000	69,795	69,795	58%
Sub-total	849,680	729,924	729,924	86%
Travel				
General	95,140	56,336	56,336	59%
Travel associated with complaints/request	68,850	-	-	0%
Sub-total	163,990	56,336	56,336	34%
Contractual services				
Contractual services	147,550	152,721	152,721	104%
TOTAL	1,161,220	938,981	938,981	81%

¹ Staff Costs includes staff salaries, benefits, staff training and development costs

² Consultants & interns costs include consultants' and interns fees and benefits

Notes: As indicated in the IRM's Board approved 2019 Workplan and Budget, the IRM set aside funds for travel and consultancy fees associated with potential complaints and requests for reconsideration. In 2019, the IRM did not receive any complaints or reconsideration requests. While the IRM did process a self-initiated inquiry in 2019, this inquiry did not involve any travel or consultants. The funds set aside for travel and consultancy fees relating to potential complaints and requests accordingly reverted to the common fund at the end of 2019. The under expenditure in travel and consultancy costs is accordingly expected, and in line with the 2019 Workplan and Budget.

APPENDIX 3

IRM TEAM PROFILES



LALANATH DE SILVA
HEAD OF UNIT

Dr. Lalanath de Silva is the Head of GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism. Lalanath has extensive experience in legal affairs, with more than 30 years of service as a practicing lawyer. In Sri Lanka, he supported the Ministry of Environment as a legal consultant, and was a member of his country's Law Commission. Lalanath previously worked at the Environmental Claims Unit of the UN Compensation Commission in Geneva, and served as Director of the Environmental Democracy Practice at the World Resources Institute (WRI) in Washington DC. As a member of the Compliance Review Panel of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), he led the review of multiple compliance cases. Lalanath has a PhD from the University of Sydney, a Master of Laws from the University of Washington, and graduated from the Sri Lanka Law College as an Attorney-at-Law.



PACO GIMENEZ-SALINAS
COMPLIANCE AND DISPUTE
RESOLUTION SPECIALIST

Paco Gimenez-Salinas, born in Spain, is a lawyer by profession specialized in alternative dispute resolution with a focus in mediation. He has participated in cases handled by the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (IFC) as an external facilitator, as well as in cases managed by the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (IADB) in the role of its consultation phase coordinator. In México, he spent several years working in the field of community mediation. Amongst other experiences, he has participated in the design and facilitation of several major multi-party dialogues around issues such as air pollution reduction strategies, the impacts of dams and windmill fields, the strengthening of conflict resolution systems of land tenure related conflicts, etc. Paco has undertaken post-graduate studies in the fields of conflict resolution at the University of Barcelona, political analysis at the Mexican University CIDE and community-company mediation at the University of Cape Town.

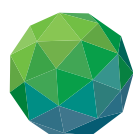


CHRISTINE REDDELL
REGISTRAR AND CASE OFFICER

Christine Reddell is the Registrar and Case Officer of the IRM. Christine is from Cape Town, South Africa, where she practiced as an attorney before joining the IRM. Christine spent time in both private practice, and as an attorney for the Centre for Environmental Rights (CER), South Africa's largest public interest, environmental law firm. While at the CER, she also participated as a core team member of the Commonwealth Climate and Law Initiative, a research, education and outreach project set up by the University of Oxford's Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, the Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project, and ClientEarth. In 2018, Christine was one of the recipients of the Mail and Guardian's 200 Young South Africans award, which recognises exceptional South Africans under the age of 35. Christine holds a Bachelor of Arts degree (History and Sociology), Bachelor of Laws degree, and a Master of Laws degree (Marine and Environmental Law) from the University of Cape Town.

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