

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE FOR THE OPERABILITY OF THE **AMAZON INDIGENOUS REDD+**

Based on the AIDSESP and COICA



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I. INTRODUCTION

This guide has been prepared by AIDSEP and WWF Peru as part of the project “**Inclusion of key components of the indigenous REDD+ proposal in the Amazon region into the national and regional strategies**” whose 2017 objective is to: “complement the approach of Amazon Indigenous REDD+ with technical support, adapt it at an intermediate level and contribute to international, national and sub-national processes in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru so that at least one of these three countries adopts it into its national strategy before the project’s conclusion.”

This document is addressed to the indigenous leaders of native communities which have decided to implement RIA in their territories and technical teams. In addition, this guide is intended for indigenous, public and private organizations that provide support and may take some decisions on how to tailor RIA to their needs and specific situations.

This guide is not meant to be either a directive or a restrictive guideline. It advances contributions and recommendations that might adjust to each case and specific context. However, carrying out all the actions, activities and tasks mentioned in Section 3 “Processes of Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (RIA) on a territorial scale” would be advisable. It is possible that the community or village decides to develop only a few of them. It is precisely in these cases when reading this section is relevant since this describes certain relationships between actions and activities that might have significant impacts on the results sought.



II. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE OF AMAZON INDIGENOUS REDD+ (RIA) AT A NATIONAL SCALE



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1. PRESENTATION OF THIS METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE

This document is divided into three parts. The first part introduces this methodological guide, the second one outlines the RIA concept framework in general and the third one provides further details of processes, actions and activities for the implementation of RIA at a national scale.

To take full advantage of this methodological guide we suggest reading first this section “Introduction to this methodological guide”, paying special attention to this sub-section as it contains the order or hierarchy of actions, activities and proposed tasks and the sequential idea within the three processes for RIA implementation at a territorial level.

Then, carefully read the conceptual framework so that you can get familiar with several significant aspects. Thus you will better understand why each process, action and activity plays an important role. Afterwards you will be ready for the crucial part of the methodological guide: the section 3 about “Processes of the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (RIA) at a territorial scale.”

Although it is desirable to carry out all the actions, activities and tasks of the Section 3, the community may decide to conduct only a few of them.

But it is precisely in these cases when reading the whole section is relevant since this describes certain relationships between actions and activities that might have significant impacts if these are not conducted. When you make up your mind, please pay attention to these relationships and make sure that in case all the actions or activities are not accomplished, this will not impact the results sought.

This guide uses a hierarchy of actions that is important to have in mind:

- **Amazon Indigenous REDD+** is implemented on a territorial level through components or actions grouped in processes.
- **Procesos de RIA** are sets of similar components or actions for better implementations.
- **RIA Component or Actions** are basic units of RIA implementations, they are grouped into other similar components or actions in processes and they are sub-divided into activities.
- **Activities** are the sub-units into which actions or components are sub-divided. In turn these activities may be divided into tasks groups.

Section 3 of this methodological guide (RIA Processes) displays graphs of processes, actions, activities and RIA tasks that will be explained here so they can be understood:

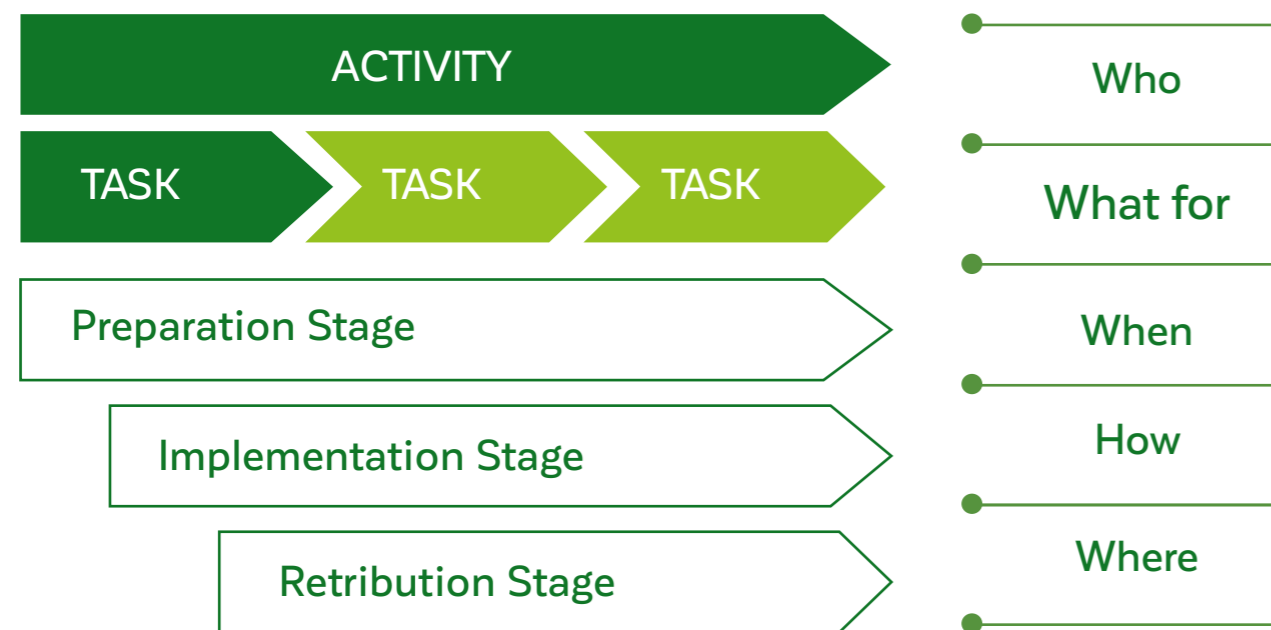
Graph 1: Structure of Presentation of RIA Processes



Graph 2: Structure of Presentation of RIA Actions



Graph 3: Structure of Presentation of RIA Activities



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For each RIA process a sequencing of actions is suggested, that is an order proposed in which actions should be started. It is not necessary that previous actions have been fully implemented. That means that they are not a pre-requisite. This suggested sequencing is based on the fact that some of them may provide input, information, and capacity useful to continue the process, but that will depend on each case and situation and sometimes it will be necessary to start the activities simultaneously or in a different sequencing. It is noteworthy that many of the RIA actions and their activities not only have sequential relationships within the same process but they may be also interrelated to actions and activities of other processes.

2. RIA CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (known as RIA in Spanish)

Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (RIA) was born in 2010 as an AIDSESP's proposal to deal with the threats posed by some bad projects of the conventional REDD+. That was the case of the "Carbon Cowboys" that were promoted by REDD+ projects through damaging agreements for native communities. In 2011, RIA was accepted and assumed by COICA, the organization for the indigenous people of the Amazon River basin.

RIA is the proposal of adequacy of the REDD+ national and international policy with regards to worldview, rights and proposals of indigenous peoples of the Amazon region. It is how they consider REDD+ should be developed and implemented beyond carbon and market issues.

This is a dynamic mechanism that is changing while REDD+ continues to evolve. In this way, the indigenous movement is in a constant creation of RIA, which adapts to the new challenges faced and to the realities of each country and indigenous peoples.

2.2 Objectives of Amazon Indigenous REDD+

RIA specific objectives are as follows:

- Prioritize the community forest management and economic and productive systems of the standing forests (or of Full Life) reducing extractive and development pressure.
- Contribute to maintaining (the rise of) the global, national and local average temperature (below) 1.5°C.
- Contribute and consolidate the cultural and social continued existence of Indigenous Peoples exercising their right to self-determination.

2.3 Main Aspects of Amazon Indigenous REDD+

a) The holistic management of indigenous land for a productive conservation aims at assuring the conservation and management of forests in indigenous lands providing legal security through the recognition, demarcation and titling of these territories, solving overlapping-related problems and promoting the implementation of Full Life Plans enabling Indigenous People to generate their own model of Full Life or welfare.

b) The reduction of global ecological footprint is the commitment to put into practice major global changes and rectify the current approach that will cause increasingly more amazon and global climate refugees. To avoid this problem, an effective reduction in greenhouse gases emission from all sources across all the countries – especially industrialized ones --, is required.

c) The reduction and control of drivers for deforestation and degradation in the Amazon region concerns the need of the design and implementation of national and regional strategies to reduce and control pressure on forests from extractive industries, mega-projects, agro-industries, and livestock farming that negatively impact Indigenous Peoples' lands.

2.4 Scales of Amazon Indigenous REDD+

RIA is implemented simultaneously in these three scales:

a) Global Scale. The reduction of the ecological footprint is of a global scale. In that sense, the regional indigenous organizations (e.g. COICA)



RIA'S GENERAL OBJECTIVE IS TO STRENGTHEN THE FULL LIFE PLAN IN THE COMMUNITIES AND THEREBY TO CONTRIBUTE TO SLOW DOWN THE CLIMATE CRISIS WITH A MITIGATION, ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE STRATEGY



are the ones promoting changes to the global game rules for the conventional REDD+ such as the establishment of safeguards, comprehensive approaches of mitigation and adaptation, etc. RIA actions at a global scale must encompass all the actions at national and territorial scale.

b) National Scale. The reduction of deforestation drivers is of national or sub-national scale. In this sense RIA actions are led by national indigenous organizations such as AIDSESEP and are aimed at repelling threats to the territories resulting in deforestation such as the expansion of palm oil production, road constructions, illegal mining, etc. RIA actions at national scale take place within the global scale actions.

c) Territorial Scale. The holistic land management takes place mainly at territorial, communal or local scale where RIA pilot projects are implemented in Peru and in other countries that are part of COICA. Here the participation of native communities is essential and straightforward. At this level, the reduction of emissions of deforestation takes place in practice. RIA actions at territorial scales occur within the actions of national scale.

2.5 Stages of Amazon Indigenous REDD+

Like the conventional REDD+, RIA requires the two stages to achieve its objectives at territorial and national scale:

a) Preparation stage, involves decision-making by the community, preparation of needed studies and approval of plans or strategies required to achieve RIA objectives on a territorial scale. In addition, at national scale, it is desirable to develop enabling conditions and needed requisites for RIA during this stage.

b) Implementation stage, involves the start-up of said plans or strategies, the conduction of changes needed but also the continuation and consolidation of actions and RIA activities that might have been started simultaneously with the preparation stage.

c) Retribution for contributions stage. Indigenous peoples are compensated for their climate contributions such as the reductions of deforestation and forest degradation. This is in addition to other types of benefits that directly or indirectly communities may receive as part of the compliance of enabling conditions (for example titling of their territories) or as an implementation of RIA (for example support to the Indigenous economic activities).

2.6 Principles of Amazon Indigenous REDD+

The three leading principles of RIA are as follows:

1. Contribution to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change: RIA is a contribution from Indigenous peoples to the fight against climate changes



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by mitigating its causes (including those emissions of greenhouse gasses) and consolidating the adaptation and resilience of communities. This principle falls into the specific objective of contributing to maintaining the rise of the average temperature below 1.5°C and the main aspects of effective reductions of global ecological footprint and drivers of deforestation and degradation in the Amazon region.

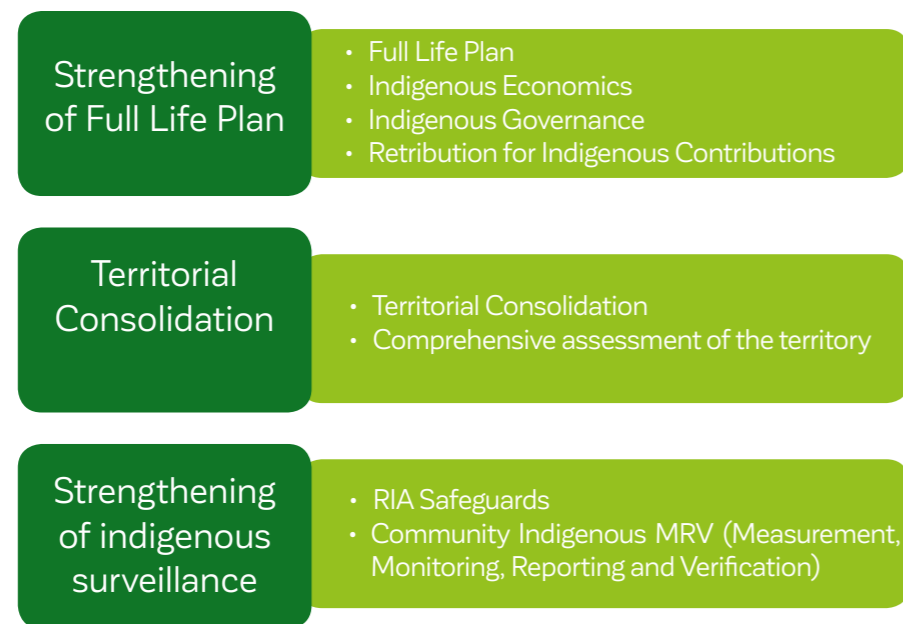
2. Primacy of collective rights of Indigenous peoples: The States are obliged to respect (and not infringe), guarantee (avoid infringement by others) and comply with (provide measures for the effective enjoyment) all the collective rights of the Indigenous peoples (self-determination, participation, consultation, consent, land and territory, etc.). This principle is set within the specific objectives of prioritizing the community forest management and economic and productive systems of the standing forest (or Full Life) reducing extractive and developmental pressure and contributing and consolidating the cultural and social continued existence of the Indigenous peoples exercising the rights to self-determination.

3. Comprehensive Approach: RIA encompasses multiples scales (local scale: holistic management of territory, national scale: reduction of mega-drivers, global scale: reduction of carbon footprint), integrates multiple strategies (adaptation, resilience, mitigation), including socio-ecosystems as a whole (all functions and components of the ecosystem in balance with cosmogonies, social and cultural needs), etc. This principle also recognizes that these scales, strategies and systems are interconnected and interdependent. In addition, this principle incorporates the interdependence among objectives, aspects and the three scales in which RIA is implemented and falls within the central axis of the holistic management of land territories for the productive conservation.

2.7 Actions of Amazon Indigenous REDD+ on a territorial scale

For this methodological guide eight (08) actions have been prioritized and grouped into three (03) processes:

Graph 4: Actions for the operability of RIA on a territorial scale.



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3. AMAZON INDIGENOUS REDD+ (RIA) PROCESS ON A TERRITORIAL SCALE

On a territorial scale the RIA implementation requires a sequencing of actions and logically arranged activities for the accomplishment of RIA specific objectives. This type of sequences with a certain degree of order to address a purpose are called processes. For the RIA implementation three processes are proposed that cover basic aspects to achieve RIA objectives taking into account its principles.

The **first process** seeks the strengthening of the Full Life Plan, which is vital for the continued existence of Indigenous Peoples, the respect of their

collective rights and the sustainability of the global temperature rise control.

The **second process** seeks the consolidation of the Indigenous Territory which is related to the three RIA specific objectives but also to the comprehensive approach and the Indigenous climate contribution.

The **third process** focuses on the indigenous surveillance required to safeguard previous breakthroughs in particular collective rights and Indigenous climate contribution.

Graph 5: Suggested Sequencing of RIA actions





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For each of the three processes it is proposed that the RIA actions have a particular sequencing. Although these sequences will be detailed and explained in the corresponding sections of each RIA process, in this section we would like to highlight some relationships among the actions of different processes:

3.1 Strengthening of a Full Life

The RIA actions that are more closely linked to the strengthening of a Full Life are four: Full Life Plans, Indigenous Economics, Indigenous Governance and Retribution for Climate Contributions of Indigenous Peoples. This section will describe the activities suggested to be conducted for each of these actions. A sequence for their execution will be proposed and key points such as who, how and why these activities should be conducted must be pointed out.¹

¹ Three of these actions have in common an activity called implementation/operation and monitoring. However, this does not mean they are the same activity. The implementation of each of them occurs independently, although the monitoring activity perhaps can be incorporated through the activities of indigenous surveillance and updated information. Despite that fact this section will describe the monitoring individually for each RIA action as if implemented independently.

THE RIA ACTIONS THAT ARE MORE CLOSELY LINKED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF A FULL LIFE ARE FOUR: FULL LIFE PLANS, INDIGENOUS ECONOMICS, INDIGENOUS GOVERNANCE AND RETRIBUTION FOR CLIMATE CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.



Graph 6: Activities of Actions for the Strengthening of the Full Life Plan

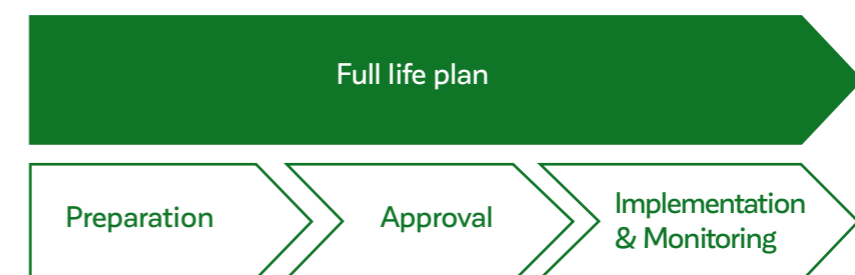


3.1.1 Full Life Plan

Full Life Plans put into practice the right to self-determination and autonomy of Indigenous peoples. This action must be given priority since this is the first step for the native communities' decision-making of implementing RIA in their territories. Through the preparation of Full Life

Plans Indigenous peoples set their objectives, priorities and plans in line with their own worldviews, cultures and interests. Only in this previously defined framework the possibility of RIA implementation, to be subordinated to the full life plan, can be discussed.

Graph 7: Sequencing of Activities of Full Life Plan



A) Preparation of Full Life Plan

For the preparation of the Full Life Plan the community itself will decide the procedure to follow. There are diverse procedures and to prepare a full life plan. In this sense this methodological guide will not serve to choose one or the other. However, no matter what procedure or methodology is selected by the community or the indigenous people, it is important to make sure that this is conducted in a participatory manner involving all of its members. This procedure should recognize different groups, interests and positions. It will be advisable that during the process this could expressly include a reflection on Amazon Indigenous REDD+ and that they are provided with information, answers to questions, and concerns and inputs are considered.



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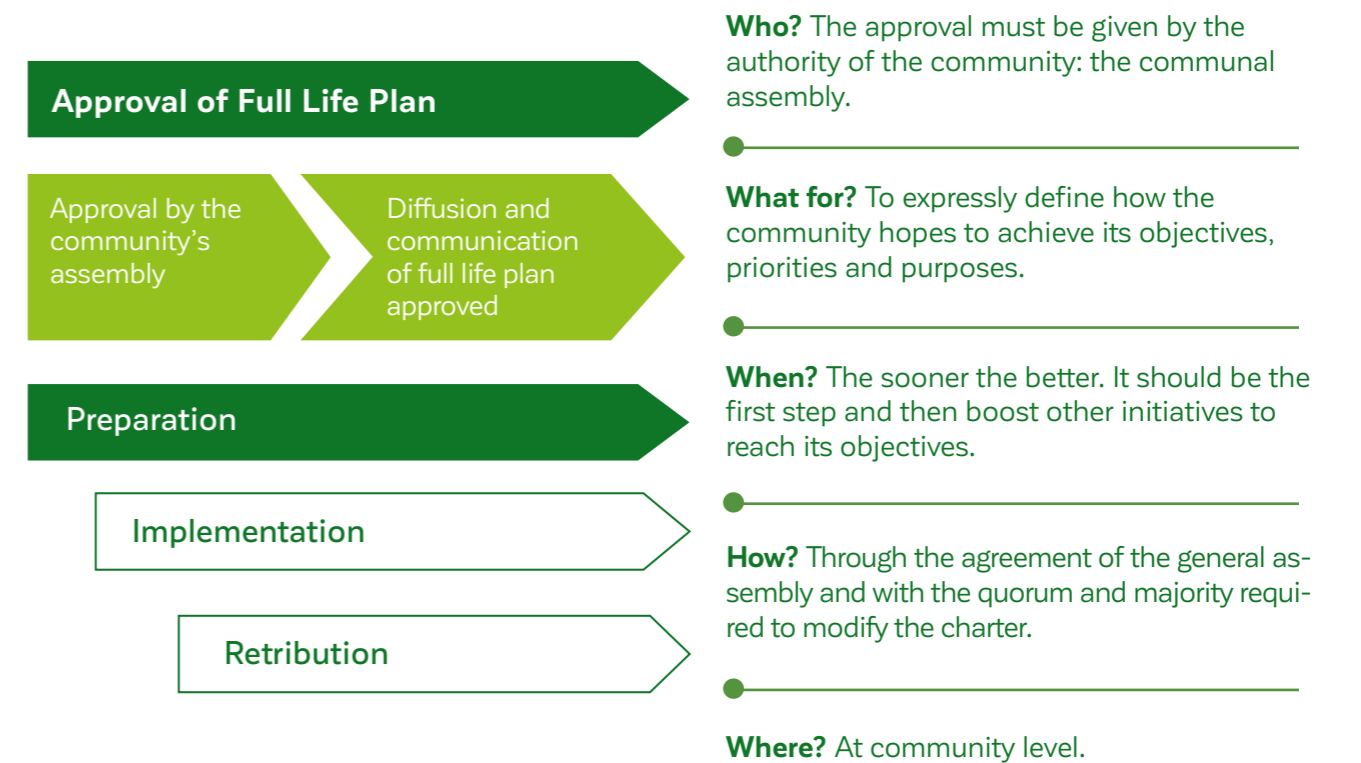
B) Approval of Full Life Plan

The full life plan must be approved by the highest body in the community's organization, that is to say by the Communal Assembly, respecting the quorum and majority stipulated in its charter. If a full life plan involves more than one native community or organization it is possible that this requires the approval by the communal assemblies of each of them. Finally, it is important that this full life plan approved is first released to the community members and then to relevant public institutions of local and regional governments and cooperating private institutions.

Graph 8: Preparation of Full Life Plan



Graph 9: Approval of Full Life Plan



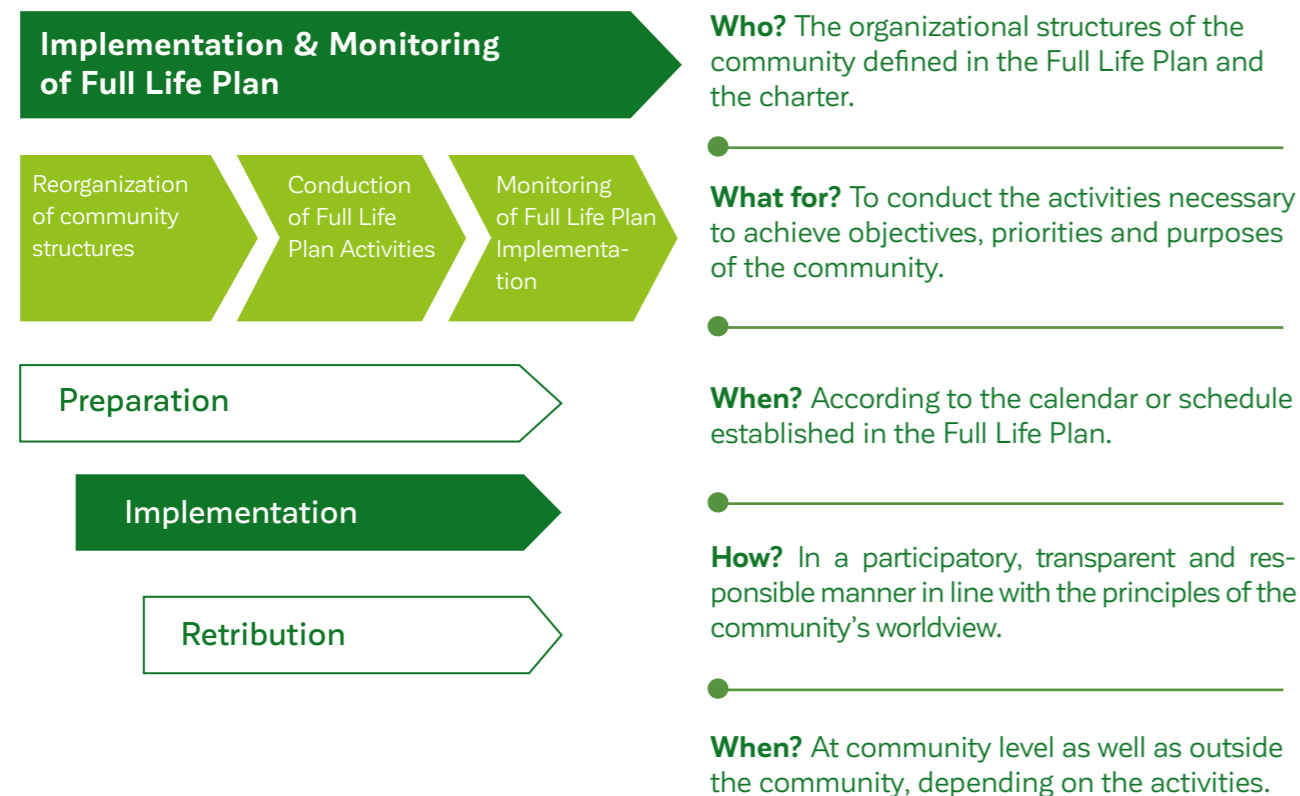
C) Implementation & Monitoring of the Full Life Plan

For the implementation of the Full Life Plan it is important to take into consideration the already existing community structures either those that are more strengthened or those that may be strengthened by this action. Nevertheless, to implement it the building of new community organization structures is required. In these cases it is recommended that the plan includes a description of the conditions necessary for the establishment and operation (capacities, financial resources, legal paperwork, etc.). One of the new structures that may be necessary is that of monitoring of the compliance of the Full Life Plan, which is paramount for the community or the organization to review, assess and rectify its implementation. It is advisable that the monitoring may provide the community with inputs for the subsequent updating of the plan.

3.1.2 Indigenous Economics

The Indigenous Economics is based on the self-management, solidarity, equity and food security of Indigenous Peoples, and advances a balance between production aimed at the market and reciprocity and solidarity relationships with the community and ecosystem. Among some economic activities included in the Indigenous Economics we can mention diverse community entrepreneurs such as the use of medicinal plants, community forest management, organic agro-biodiversity, aquiculture of native fishes, experience- and health- based ecotourism. It is important that the economic resources generated from the activities of the Indigenous Economics are also used to provide sustainability to the others activities of the Full Life Plan, the Land Consolidation and the Indigenous Surveillance.

Graph 10: Implementation & Monitoring of the Full Life Plan



IT IS ADVISABLE THAT THE MONITORING MAY PROVIDE THE COMMUNITY WITH INPUTS FOR THE SUBSEQUENT UPDATING OF THE PLAN.

Graph 11: Sequencing of Activities of Indigenous Economics

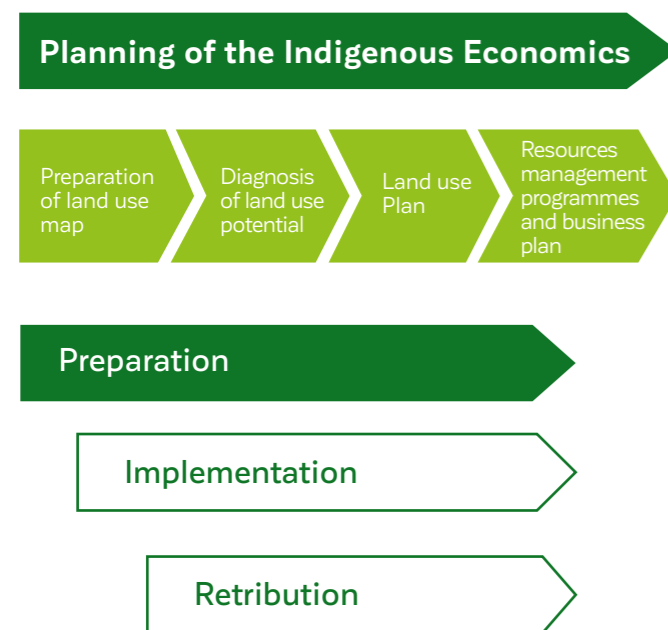


A) Planning of the Indigenous Economics of Full Life

It is advisable that the planning is part of the Full Life Plan or that is conducted after its approval – if not considered in the beginning –, so that the activities of the Indigenous Economics are consistent with the objectives and purposes agreed to in the Plan. Even when external technical support is required for the planning of the Indigenous Economics, it is important that this is led by authorities and members of the community. This activity may start with the participatory preparation of a land use map, that is to say, a map showing the activities conducted so far, stressing the historic and current land use as well as its natural resources and ecosystems services. With such information, the potential of the territory may be analysed, defining a plan for its use, considering the ac-

tivities that may be conducted in the short, intermediate and long term; in function of the community capacity and the opportunities of the environment. Afterwards, a reflection may be carried out by different groups and collectively as well so as to identify and prioritize the activities and natural resources and prepare Resources Management Programmes and business plans for each of the activities or resources prioritized always bearing in mind the community's culture and worldview. A criteria the Community may consider when prioritizing activities or resources is its relationship with climate change. For example, those activities that can contribute to increasing the reduction of emissions, or that are more adaptive and resilient to the climate change effects.

Graph 12: Planning of the Indigenous Economics



Who? The organizational structures of the community defined in the Full Life Plan and the charter.

What for? To conduct the activities necessary to achieve land potentials of the community.

When? During the preparation of the Full Life Plan or after its approval.

How? In a participatory, transparent and responsible manner in line with the principles and the community's worldview.

When? At community level as well as outside the community, depending on the activities.

Graph 13: Setting Organizational Conditions



Who? Leaders and members of the community with the support of external specialists.

What for? To conduct the activities necessary to tap the land potentials for the community welfare.

When? After approval of Resources Management Programmes and Business Plans.

How? In a participatory, transparent and responsible manner in line with the principles and the community's worldview.

When? At community level.

B) Setting Organizational Conditions

The capacities or organizational conditions are closely related to the development of the organizational structures necessary for the implementation of the Full Life Plan, that is why it is advisable to consider them as related processes. The first task is the evaluation of the internal organizational conditions of the community. This evaluation must be carried out in accordance with Resource Management Programmes and Business Plans approved by the same native community. In case there are shortfalls between the neces-

sary capacities and the existing ones, they can be supplemented with external alliances formed with communities, organizations and institutions with which they share aims and purposes as long as the capacities are built internally. But it should not be forgotten that the most important aspect must be the internal capacity-building of the native community for the use of their resources. Then, based on the evaluation, alliances, and capabilities developed, the organizational forms and the use of resources must be determined.



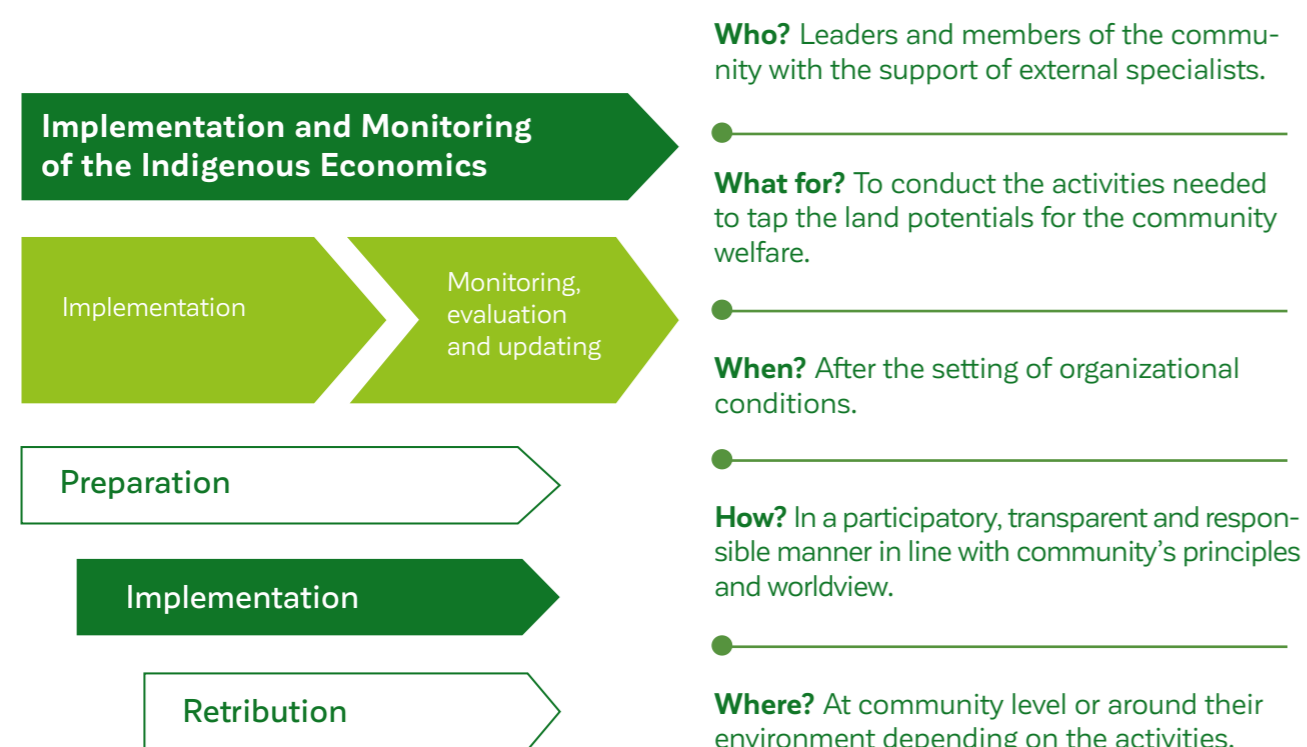
C) Implementation, Monitoring and Review of Indigenous Economics of Full Life

The implementation will require monitoring to assure they follow the corresponding programmes and plans as well as the community's Full Life Plan. Hence it is important the community or the organization are able to review, assess and rectify the implementation of programmes or plans. Also, it is desirable that the monitoring may supply the indigenous community with inputs for a subsequent updating of programmes and plans when the community deems it necessary. Likewise, it would be advisable that the monitoring is integrated to domestic information and monitoring systems that provide information to REDD+. Thus, climate contributions from the Indigenous Economics may be monitored as well as the respect for safeguards.



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Graph 14: Implementation and Monitoring of the Indigenous Economics of a Full Life

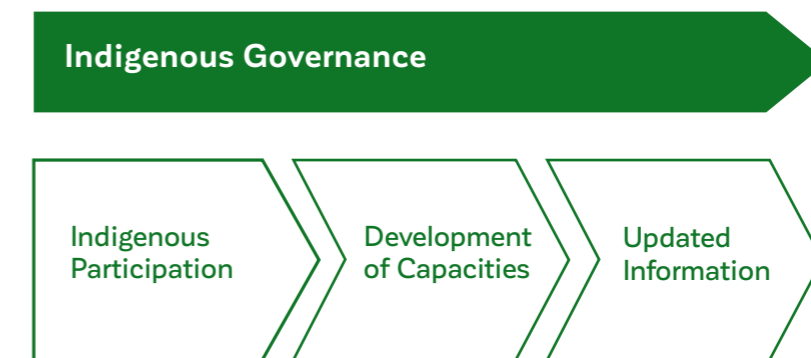


3.1.3 Indigenous Governance

The indigenous governance shows how the community, village or indigenous organization make their decisions and execute them as well as solve their differences. The development of a good indigenous governance is proposed, one that is characterized by participation, transparency, responsibility and effectiveness along with a fair and equal redistribution of resources and benefits, but mainly respectful of the autonomy and self-determination of indigenous peoples.



Graph 15: Sequencing of Activities of the Indigenous Governance



A) Indigenous Participation

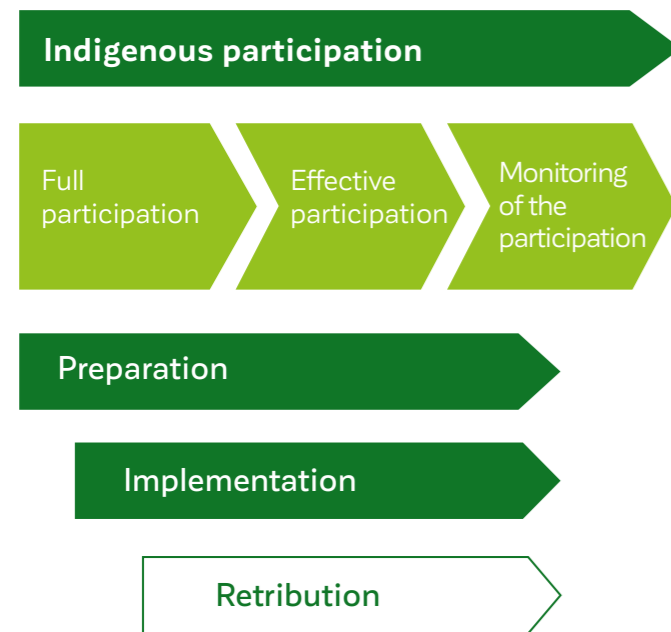
It seeks to promote the right to the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the developmental and climate processes that concern them, but also in the internal processes of decision making at community level based on their customs, traditions and institutions. This activity is divided into tasks for the full participation² and for the effective participation.³

² The full participation focuses on the compliance of substantive and formal requirement of the participation.

³ The effective participation focuses on the outcome of the participation, the impact on final decisions. Their interests, positions and contributions are taken into account. That is, the stage of collecting information, opinions, discussion of options is concluded and if possible a construction or joint decision making stage is reached.

Relevant processes and spaces for the community participation must be pinpointed as well as those where participation must be strengthened. Strategy, protocols or specific mechanisms must be designed to promote and facilitate said participation and then monitor it so as to verify that the contributions, positions and interests have been taken into account, and then advance improvements to the process. This implies a permanent surveillance of participation, consultation, and prior consent of the Indigenous Peoples as well as its implementation and compliance. It would be desirable that said monitoring is aligned with the community indigenous surveillance. However, if necessary, it can be accomplished independently.

Graph 16: Indigenous Participation



Who? By leaders and members appointed by the community.

What for? To ensure that interests, positions and proposals of indigenous governance are taken into account.

When? Anytime but the identification and design tasks as soon as possible.

How? In a transparent and effective manner.

Where? At community or territorial level and out of the community when necessary.



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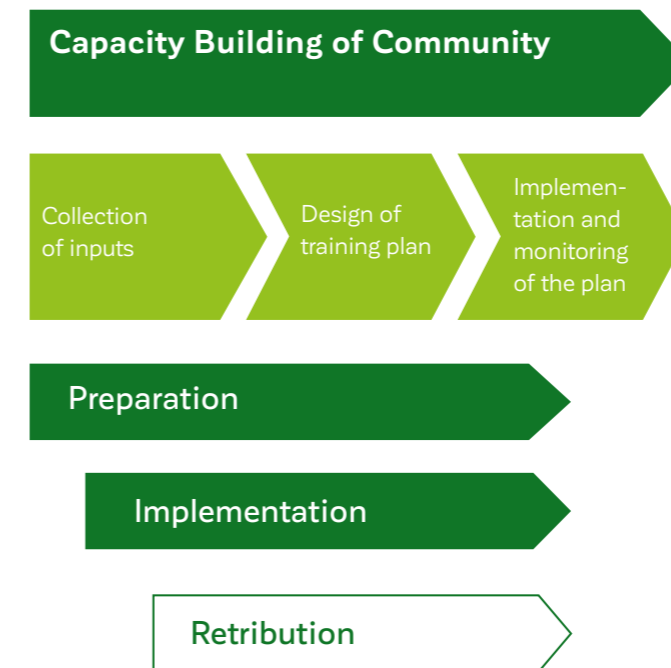


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B) Capacity-building of the community

It seeks to strengthen indigenous peoples to fully assert their rights and take part in a full and effective manner in the development and climate processes that concern them. For that purpose it is relevant to design, implement, monitor and assess a capacity-building plan of the community based on their needs. It is advisable to lay special emphasis on their leaders and youngsters as they are primary players for the operability and sustainability of RIA. For this activity, external technical support from specialists may be required.

Graph 17: Capacity-Building of the Community



Who? By leaders and members of the community with external support from specialists.

What for? To strengthen the community capacities for a good indigenous governance.

When? It would be ideal from the beginning, but the full life plan, comprehensive assessment and indigenous surveillance may be their inputs.

How? Taking the inputs generated in other activities in a participatory manner, with emphasis on leaders and youngsters.

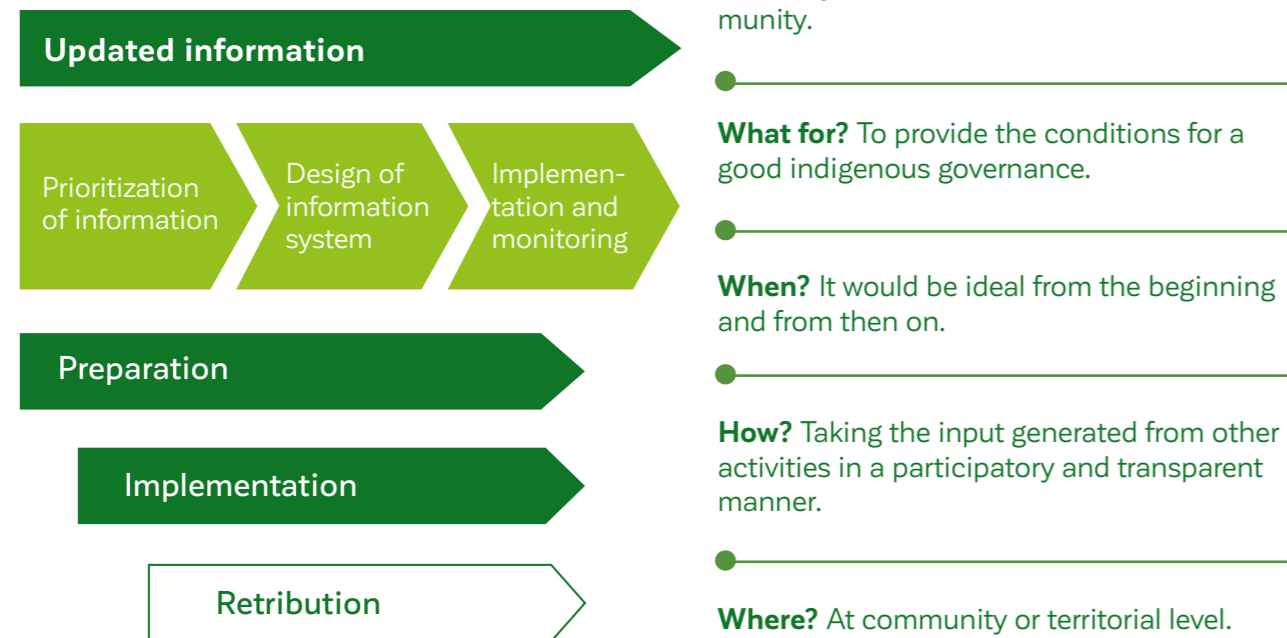
Where? At community or territorial level.

C) Updated Information

The aim is to keep the community updated and informed of the changes in development and climate processes, internal and external. For this activity the following tasks are suggested:



Graph 18: Updated Community Information



3.1.4 Retribution for Indigenous contributions

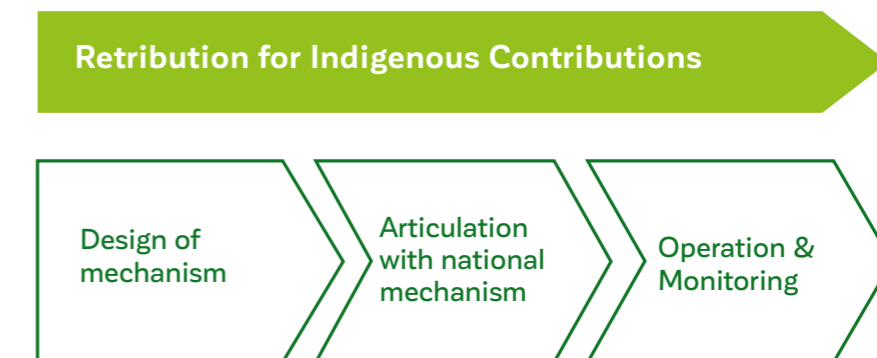
It refers to the construction of a mechanism whereby receiving retributions for indigenous climate contributions helps the self-management of indigenous peoples in a supportive and equal manner. From the indigenous perspective their efforts to achieve these reductions are not meant for reductions with commercial purposes but for contributions to the global, national and local fight against the climate change. Hence said payments must not be considered

as a price but as a recognition for their contributions. Native communities deserve these retributions for the sustainable use they make of forests and their eco-system functions, as well as for their effective defence against deforestation drivers. Furthermore these retributions are central for the sustainability of the activities mentioned in the Full Life Plan, as well as the Indigenous Economics, the Consolidation of the Territory and Indigenous Surveillance.



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Graph 19: Sequencing of Retribution Activities by Indigenous Contributions



A) Design of Compensation Mechanism

It outlines a mechanism that provide native communities with access to compensations for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Local or community expression of benefits distribution mechanisms should be implemented nationwide. This mechanism operates in a horizontal manner at community or multicommunal level distributing the benefits gained for their climate con-

tributions. The horizontal distribution of these compensations must be conducted balancing equity (in function of its contributions) and solidarity (in function of needs). The mechanism design must be in charge of leaders and members of the native community or indigenous organizations but technical support from external specialists may be required in climate finance issues.

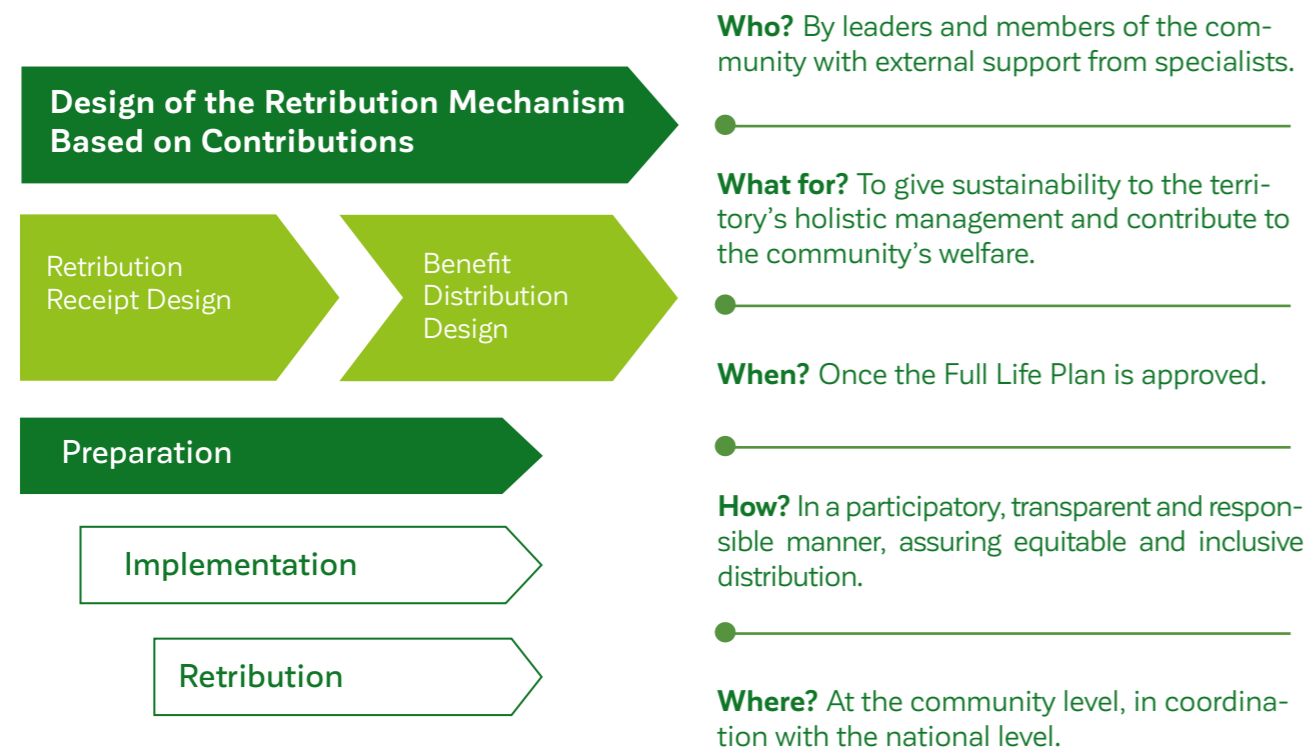


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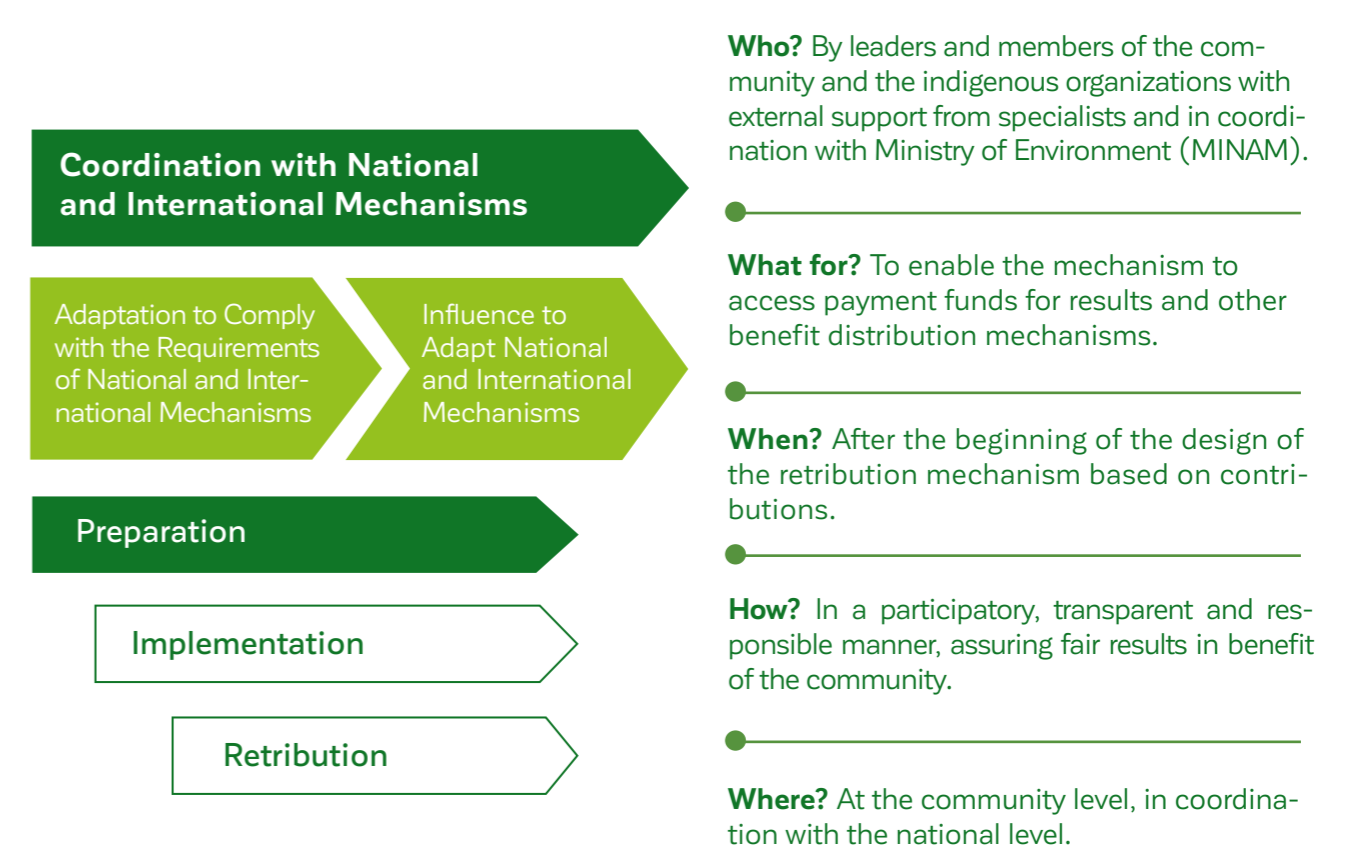
B) Coordination with National and International Mechanisms

Activities should be carried out in coordination with national and regional indigenous organizations, as well as with the Ministry of the Environment, in order to ensure compliance with the requirements needed to obtain retributions. The goal is also to explain their needs and capacities so that they take them into account when designing or operationalizing their own mechanisms.

Graph 20: Design of the Retribution Mechanism Based on Contributions



Graph 21: Coordination with National and International Mechanisms





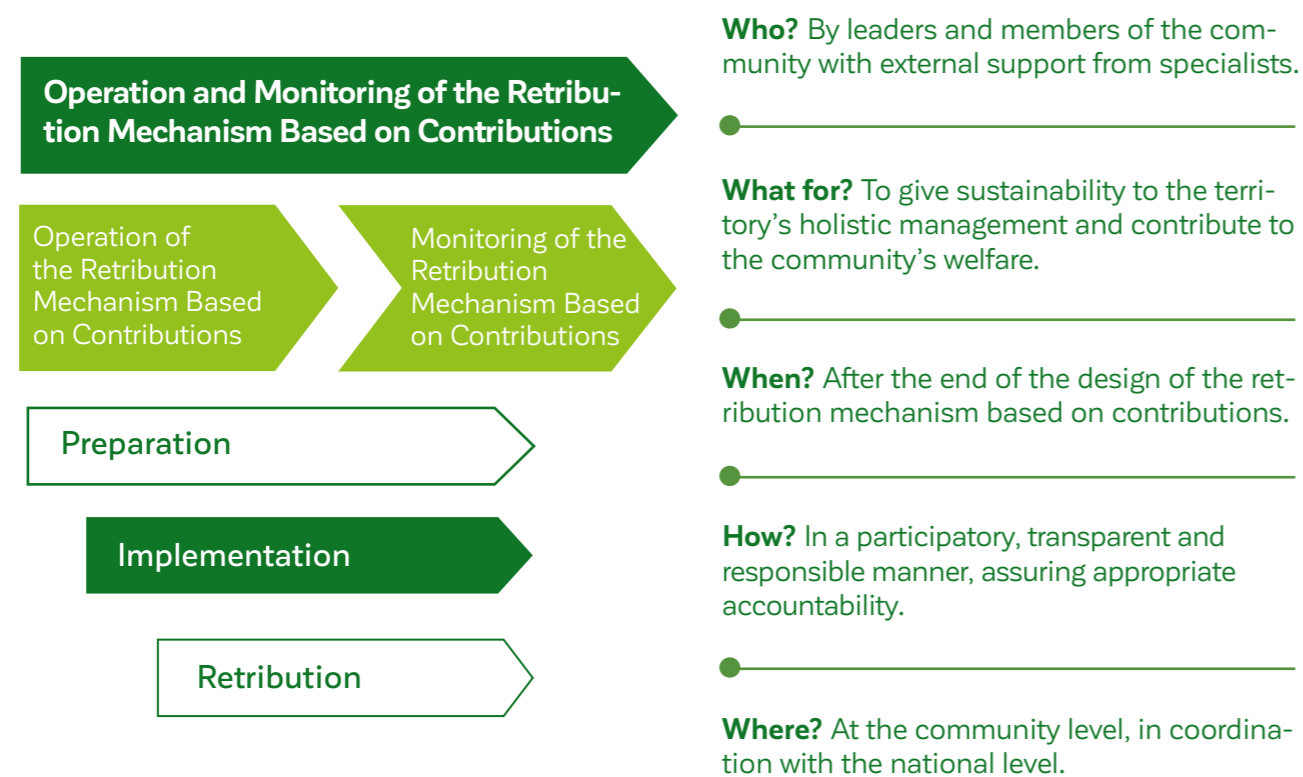
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C) Operation and Monitoring of the Retribution Mechanism

The retribution mechanism based on climate contributions must come into operation by spreading the benefits of RIA and by making appropriate individual and collective payments which are based on the peculiarities of the mechanism's design. This distribution of contributions at the territorial level,

as well as its effects, should be monitored by the community in order to assess the mechanism and promote improvements. Furthermore, an important task of the mechanism is to ensure transparency and accountability in order to avoid misuses of benefits or resources received as retribution

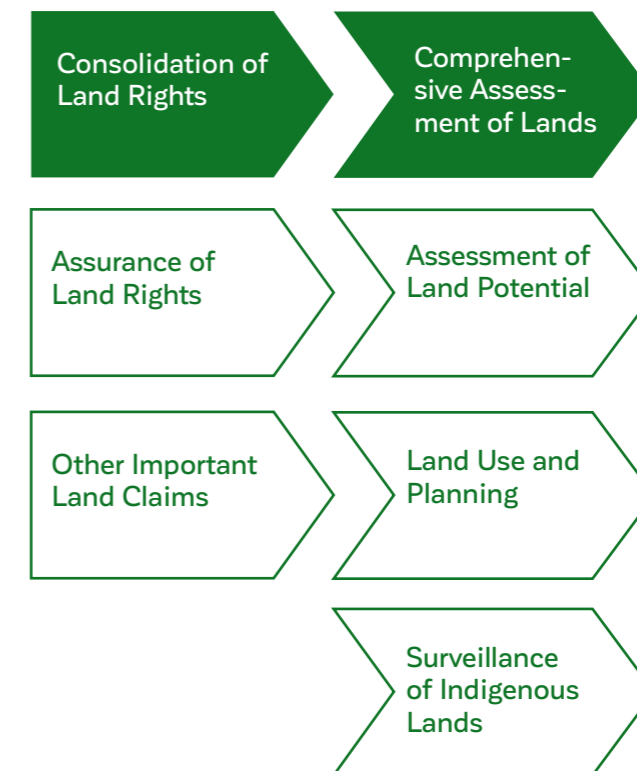
Graph 22: Operation and Monitoring of the Retribution Mechanism Based on Contributions



3.2 Indigenous Territorial Consolidation

Two RIA actions are proposed for this process: the strengthening of land rights and a comprehensive assessment of territories. Thus, such process encompasses the legal and regulatory aspects concerning the recognition of indigenous lands and territories, as well as the social, cultural, economic and ecosystem aspects of those territories.

Graph 23: Activities of the Actions for Indigenous Territorial Consolidation



3.2.1 Consolidation of Land Rights

This consists of assuring the collective rights of indigenous peoples over their lands and territories through a diagnosis of the territorial situation in order to identify the rights recognized, rights not yet recognized, and existing and latent conflicts. Furthermore, a territorial consolidation plan is developed for the territories to be then appropriately recognized, titled, enlarged, delimited, demarcated, and registered in the right land

registries and cadastres. On this matter AIDES-EP has declared that communal land titling such as use transfers.

Two activities are taken into account for this action: the assurance of land rights concerning the community's land titling and the addressing of other broader indigenous land claims of Indigenous Peoples.

Graph 24: Sequencing of the Activities for the Consolidation of Land Rights.

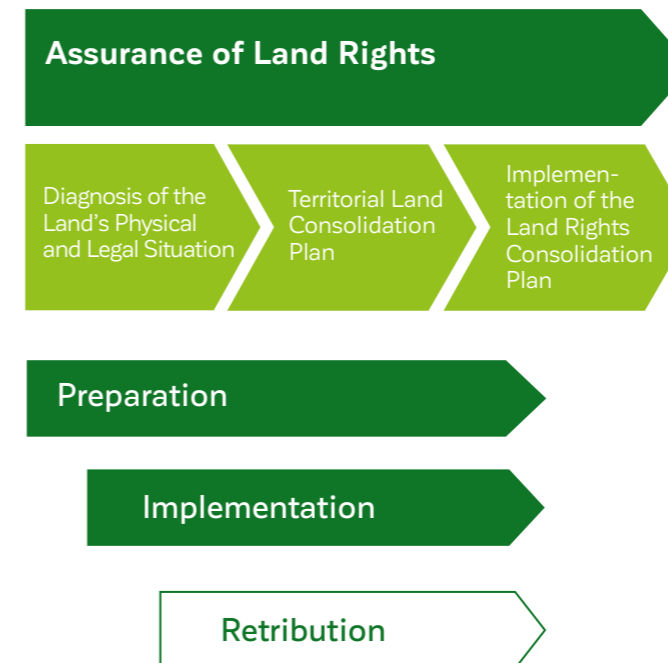


A) Assurance of Land Rights

One of the first tasks to assure land rights is to perform a diagnosis of the territory's physical and legal situation, which allows identifying the rights recognized, rights not yet recognized and conflicting rights. This diagnosis makes it possible to build up an idea of the community's current claims for land rights. In many cases, these claims are identified and even made by the native communities; therefore, it must be determined in each case whether this task is performed, or whether only a review and update will be required. Then, the next task is to prepare a plan of consolidation of land rights, which

clearly defines steps to be undertaken in order to achieve the communal land's recognition, titling, enlargement, etc. Finally, the plan of consolidation of land rights must be implemented. In addition to the actions of recognition, titling and expansion, land delimitation and demarcation within the communal territory, as well as other relevant formalities such as registration in the corresponding land registries and cadastres, should not be forgotten. Although the community itself must lead all activities through its leaders, technical support can be provided by specialists.

Graph 25: Assurance of Territorial Rights



Who? By leaders and members of the community with external support from specialists and national and regional indigenous communities.

What for? To assure the collective rights of indigenous peoples over their land and territories for their healthy life and climate contributions.

When? The sooner the better, but it can be developed in parallel with the Full Life Plan and other RIA actions.

How? Submitting requests in accordance with the Unified Administrative Procedures Texts to Regional Agriculture Authorities in charge of land-titling.

Where? At the regional level, nearly always in the region's capital.

B) Other Important indigenous Land Claims

In addition to the "regular" assurance of indigenous land rights, there are other territorial consolidation needs which are also crucial and fundamental. Among such needs are, for instance, the demands for Land/ Indigenous reserves for Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and in Initial Contact (known as PIACI in Spanish), for communal reserves within the framework of law-making for Protected Natural Areas (PNA), and for integral land of indigenous peoples (which involve adapting domestic laws to the rights recognized by the Peruvian Government through international treaties). Moreover, it is necessary to solve conflicts on the superimposition of natural protected areas, permanent production forests, etc., and indigenous lands and territories. The Peruvian Government also requires the recognition of the PIACI territorial corridors and the standardization of land cadastres for native communities. These tasks are not successive and may be undertaken as needed depending on each case. In general, they will be performed by the leaders of indige-

nous organizations and the native communities involved; if possible, specialized technical support will be provided by allies organizations. However, coordination with various institutions, such as SERNANP, the Ministry of Culture, among others, might be needed depending on each case.

3.2.2 Comprehensive Assessment of Indigenous Lands

The comprehensive assessment of territories consists of applying a holistic approach in order to assess indigenous lands. In that regard, the assessment of at least their cultural practices, water resources, biodiversity, and stocks and flows of forest carbon in the indigenous lands should be accomplished. This assessment is performed through specialized studies and must be then completed by means of mapping and zoning of the territory's integral values so as to organize its use and surveillance. If possible, this comprehensive assessment is expected to address other functions of forests such as evapotranspiration, pollination, etc.



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Graph 26: Sequencing of the Activities for the Comprehensive Assessment of Lands

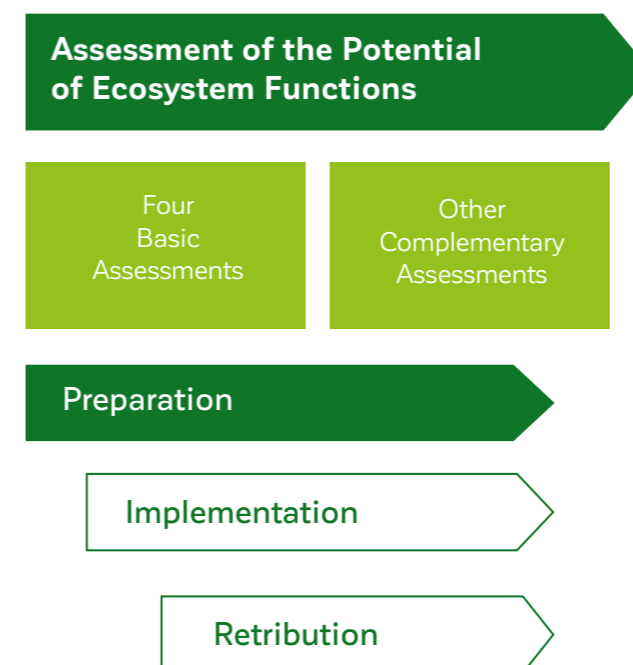


THE ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL OF ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS INCLUDES AT LEAST FOUR ASPECTS: ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL PRACTICES, WATER RESOURCES, BIODIVERSITY, AND ASSESSMENT OF STOCKS AND FLOWS OF FOREST CARBON.

A) Assessment of the Potential of Ecosystem Functions

The assessment of the potential of ecosystem functions includes at least four aspects: assessment of cultural practices, water resources, biodiversity, and assessment of stocks and flows of forest carbon. It is desirable that at least these four aspects be covered by the assessment of ecosystem functions, thereby allowing a comprehensive assessment of the indigenous lands; however, all four aspects may not be covered in some cases. It should be noted that an assessment of stocks and flows of forest carbon should be necessarily performed in order to obtain payment for the REDD+ results in a national program; additionally, other assessments on other ecosystem functions of the territory can be performed. All assessments must be conducted by specialized technical teams using proven methodologies. It is highly desirable that these technical teams include members of the community with strengthened capacities. This activity can be conducted as part of the Planning of Indigenous Economics and, specifically, along with some aspects of the diagnosis of the potential for using the territory.

Graph 27: Assessment of the Potential of Ecosystem Functions



Who? By a specialized technical team, in conjunction with members of the community and with the support from national and international indigenous organizations.

What for? To determine the land's potential for assuring a full life and climate contributions.

When? In parallel with the Planning of the indigenous economics.

How? Through technical assessments of the potential of the indigenous lands' ecosystem functions.

Where? At the territorial or community level.

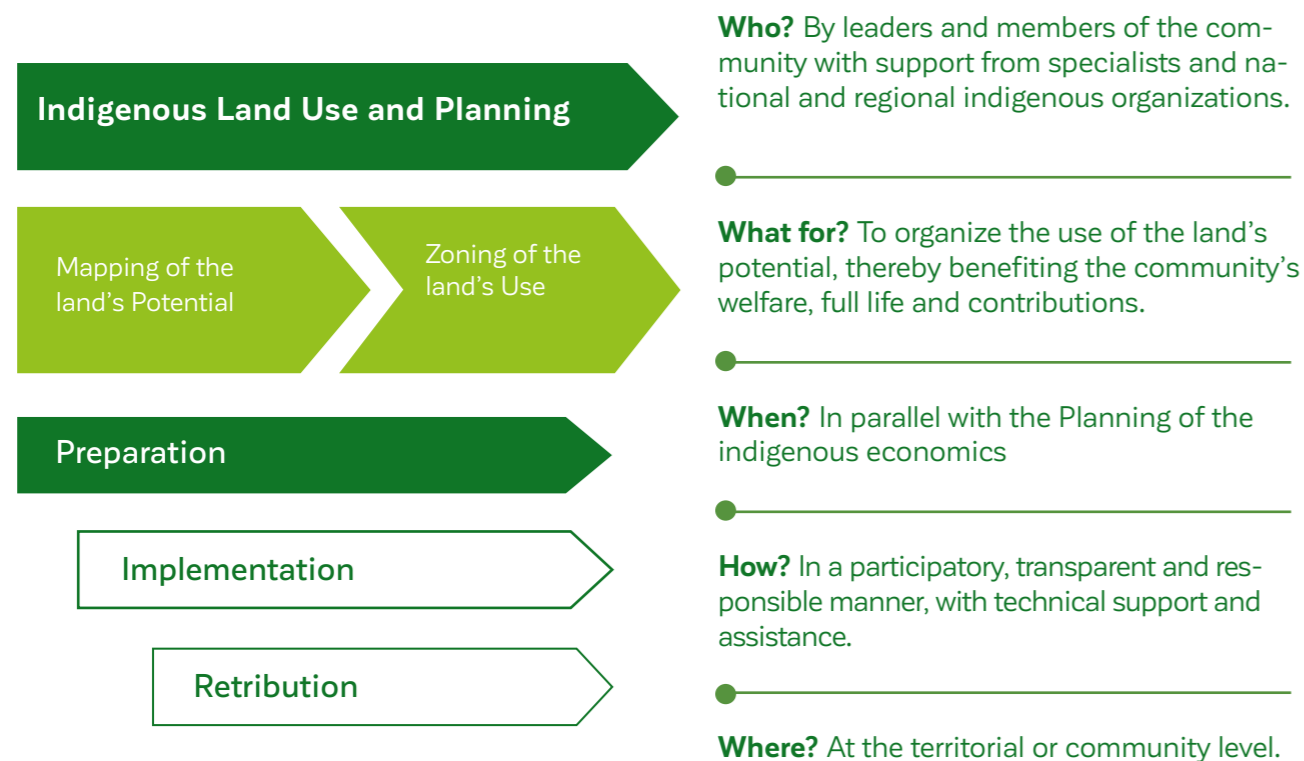
B) Indigenous Land Use and Planning

This consists of mapping the integral values of the territory, as well as zoning the communal land in a collective manner. This activity is conducted by leaders and members of the native community with technical support from specialists, and national and regional indigenous organizations; it can also be conducted as part of the Planning of Indigenous Economics and, specifically, along with the preparation of the land use plan.



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Graph 28: Indigenous Land Use and Planning

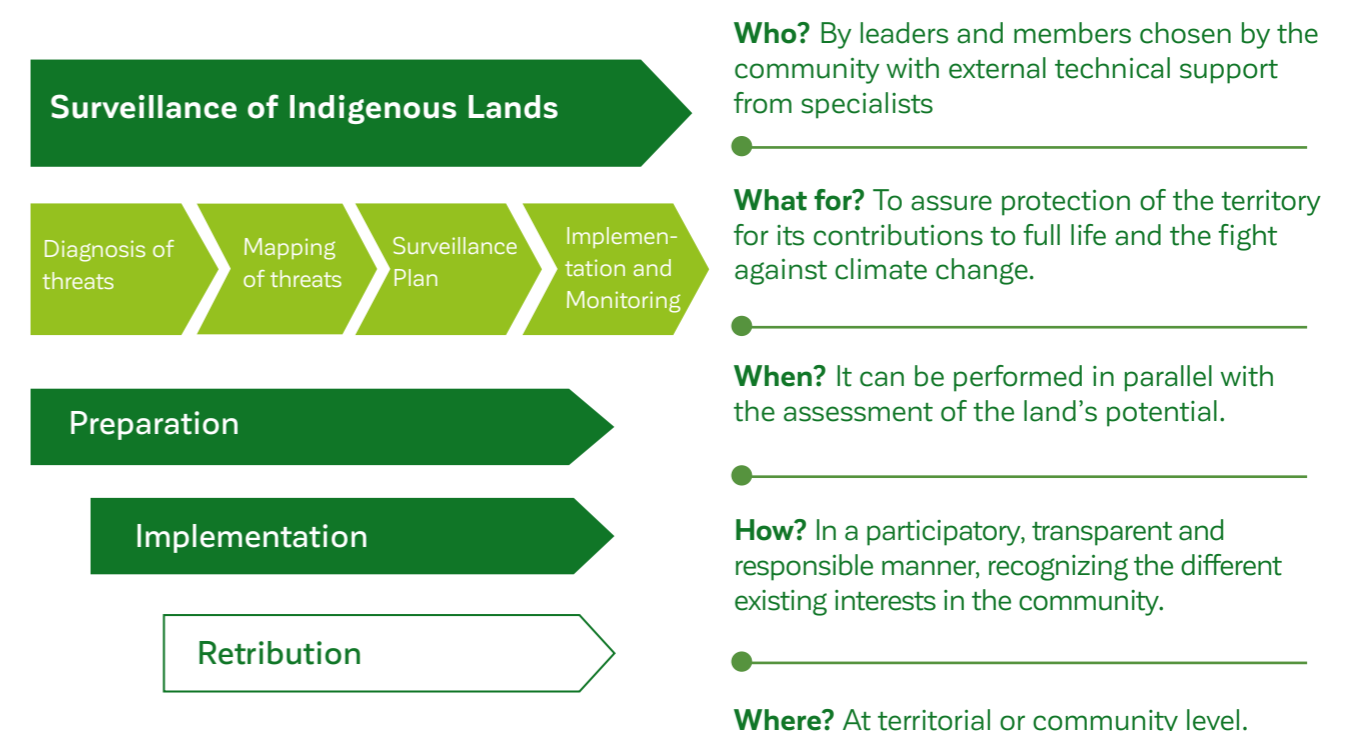


C) Surveillance of Indigenous lands

Finally, the last activity of the comprehensive assessment of indigenous lands is surveillance, which can be considered and implemented as part of the indigenous MRV. However, given that the RIA actions can not necessarily all be implemented in a coordinated manner, it is considered here as an independent activity in the land assessment. The tasks included in this activity are

the identification of threats to the indigenous land, the mapping of threats to the indigenous land and the preparation of an Indigenous Surveillance Plan. Finally, the last task is of course the implementation and monitoring of said plan. These actions should be led by the native community although external specialized technical support can be provided, especially by indigenous organizations.

Graph 29: Surveillance of Indigenous Lands



3.3 Strengthening of Indigenous Surveillance

Here two RIA actions are suggested: the RIA safeguards and the indigenous territorial MRV. These actions seek to protect the rights and territories of indigenous peoples from possible negative effects of the implementation of REDD+ in Peru. On the positive side, the safeguards also intend to ensure that beneficial effects are maintained.

For both actions, a third activity of recognition, implementation and monitoring is considered. Although these tasks share a common name,

they relate to different tasks: for example, whereas the RIA safeguards require recognition by the National Safeguards Information System (known as SIS in Spanish), the indigenous MRV require recognition by the National MRV System. As previously indicated, it is desirable that monitoring be articulated so that there is only one monitoring activity incorporated within the Indigenous Territorial MRV. However, given that the actions can be implemented at different times, monitoring activities are presented separately.

Graph 30: Actions for the Strengthening of Indigenous Surveillance Activities



Gráfico 31: Secuencia de las Actividades de las Salvaguardas de RIA



THE RIA SAFEGUARDS URGENT MUST BE URGENT AND PREVENTION-ORIENTED, BUT ALSO “TRANSFORMATIVE” NOT ONLY TOWARDS SPEECHES, BUT MAINLY TOWARDS ACTIVITIES THAT THREATEN FORESTS AND THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.



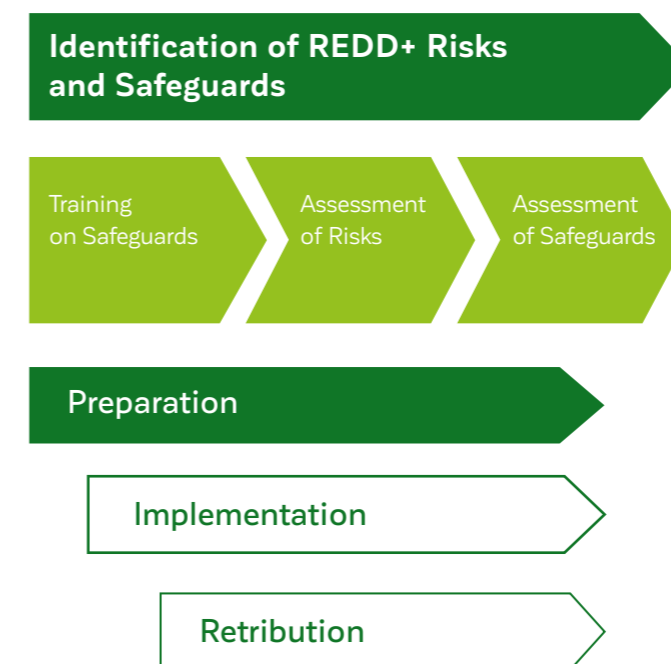
3.3.1 RIA Safeguards

The RIA safeguards combine two principles in order to prevent any violation of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and to ensure the achievements of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In that regard, the RIA safeguards must be “early”, i.e., urgent and prevention-oriented, but also “transformative” not only towards speeches, but mainly towards activities that threaten forests and the rights of indigenous peoples. At the territorial level, they should be identified and prioritized, but also be monitored, surveyed and reported to the National Safeguards Information System.

A) Identification of REDD+ Risks and Safeguards

This is the first activity needed for the RIA safeguards action which begins the training of members and leaders on the safeguards. In some cases, this cooperation may be also needed for local authorities who may have an important role in the prevention of negative REDD+ impacts. External specialized technical support can be provided by national or regional indigenous organizations and other allies for this task. In both cases, it is suggested that these assessments be performed by different groups and then in conjunction with all the community. It is also important to focus on both the assurance of the benefits and the prevention of negative impacts. It is desirable that these assessments be performed by members and leaders of the native community with technical support from specialists, if necessary.

Graph 32: Identification of RIA Risks and Safeguards



Who? By leaders and members of the community with external support from specialists.

What for? To identify both the risks concerning the implementation of REDD+ and the safeguards to prevent them.

When? It should be performed prior to any REDD+ activity that may affect the community or the territory.

How? In a participatory and collective manner through differentiated groups.

Where? At the territorial or community level

B) Prioritizing and Planning of Safeguards

After identifying the risks and possible safeguards to be implemented, it is time to prioritize the latter either as “preventive safeguards,” which seek to prevent any loss of rights, and as “transformative safeguards,” which seek to ensure that mitigation and adaptation goals are achieved in a particular territory. This classification should take into account the 7 Cancun Safeguards, accordingly. Once classified, a monitoring and information plan can be prepared, which should take into account the requirements or conditions established nationwide for the provision of information to the national Safeguards Information System. While it is possible to have external support from specialists, it is important that this activity be performed by leaders and members of the native community.

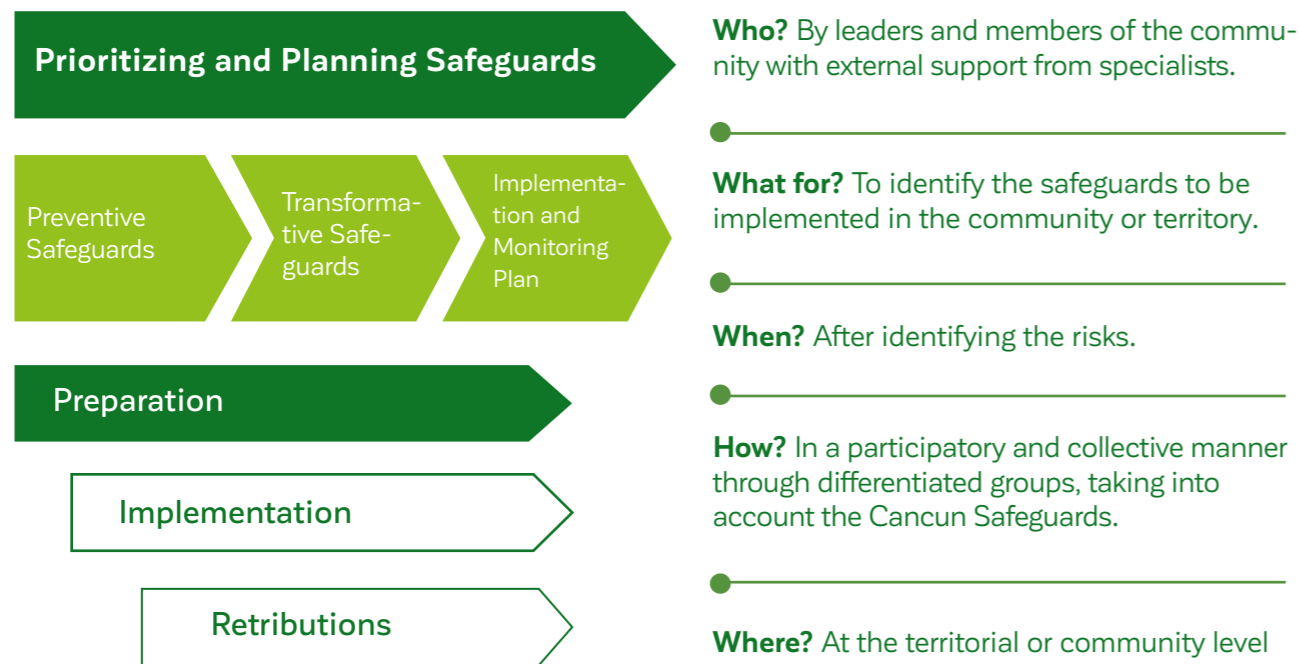


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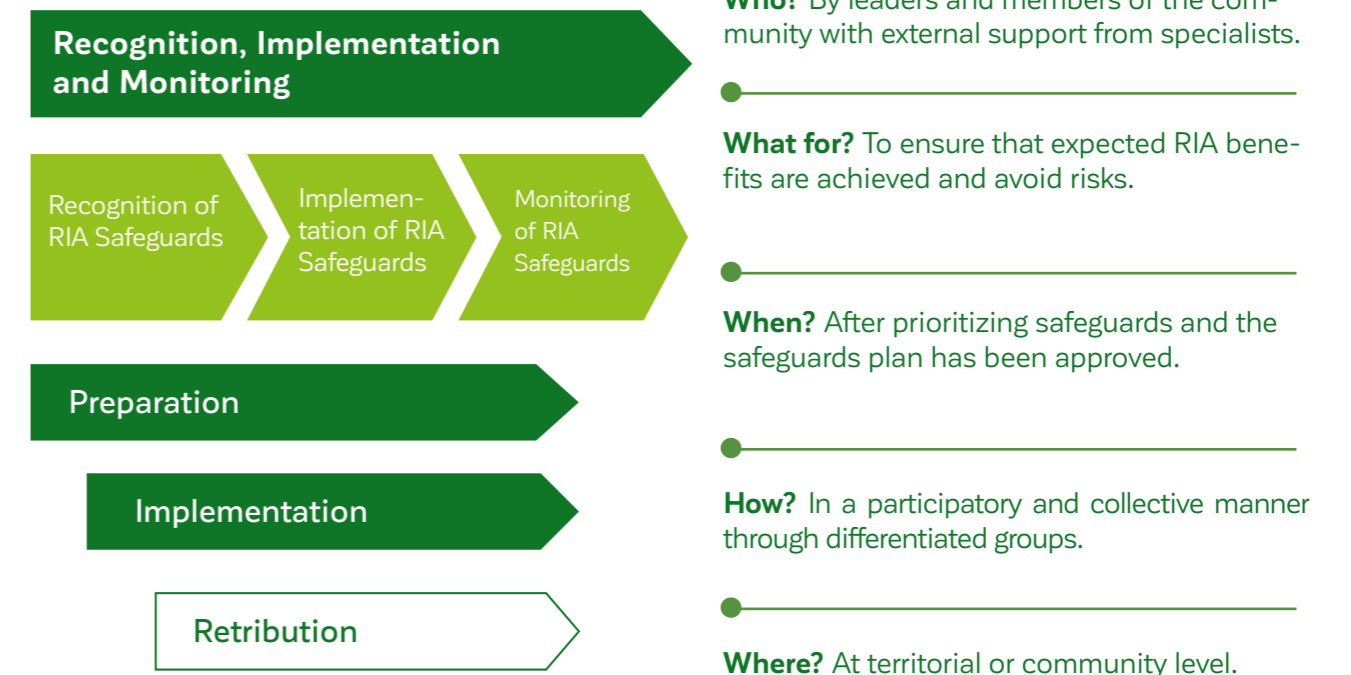
C) RIA Safeguard Recognition, Implementation and Monitoring

This activity first requires the recognition of the monitoring and information plan of community or territory safeguards as a source of information for the national Safeguards Information System which shall be implemented by the Peruvian government. While this task shall be performed at the national level by national indigenous organizations, it is important to ensure that all requirements or conditions to that end are met at the community level. The two remaining tasks consist in the implementation of safeguards at the community level, and their monitoring and reporting to the authorities, if applicable.

Graph 33: Prioritizing and Planning of Safeguards



Graph 34: RIA Safeguard Recognition, Implementation and Monitoring



3.3.2 Indigenous Land MRV (Measurement, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification)

The territorial Indigenous Community MRV combines all three principles by seeking to ensure the protection of collective rights (surveillance) with a holistic approach (macro-measurement) to achieve effective climate contributions (national MRV). Indigenous surveillance and monitoring plans of territory values shall rely on comprehensive assessment studies and on studies regarding the threats to the indigenous land, as well as deforestation and forest degradation studies. If possible, the MRV should also monitor the compliance with the Full Life Plan and territory-scale RIA safeguards.



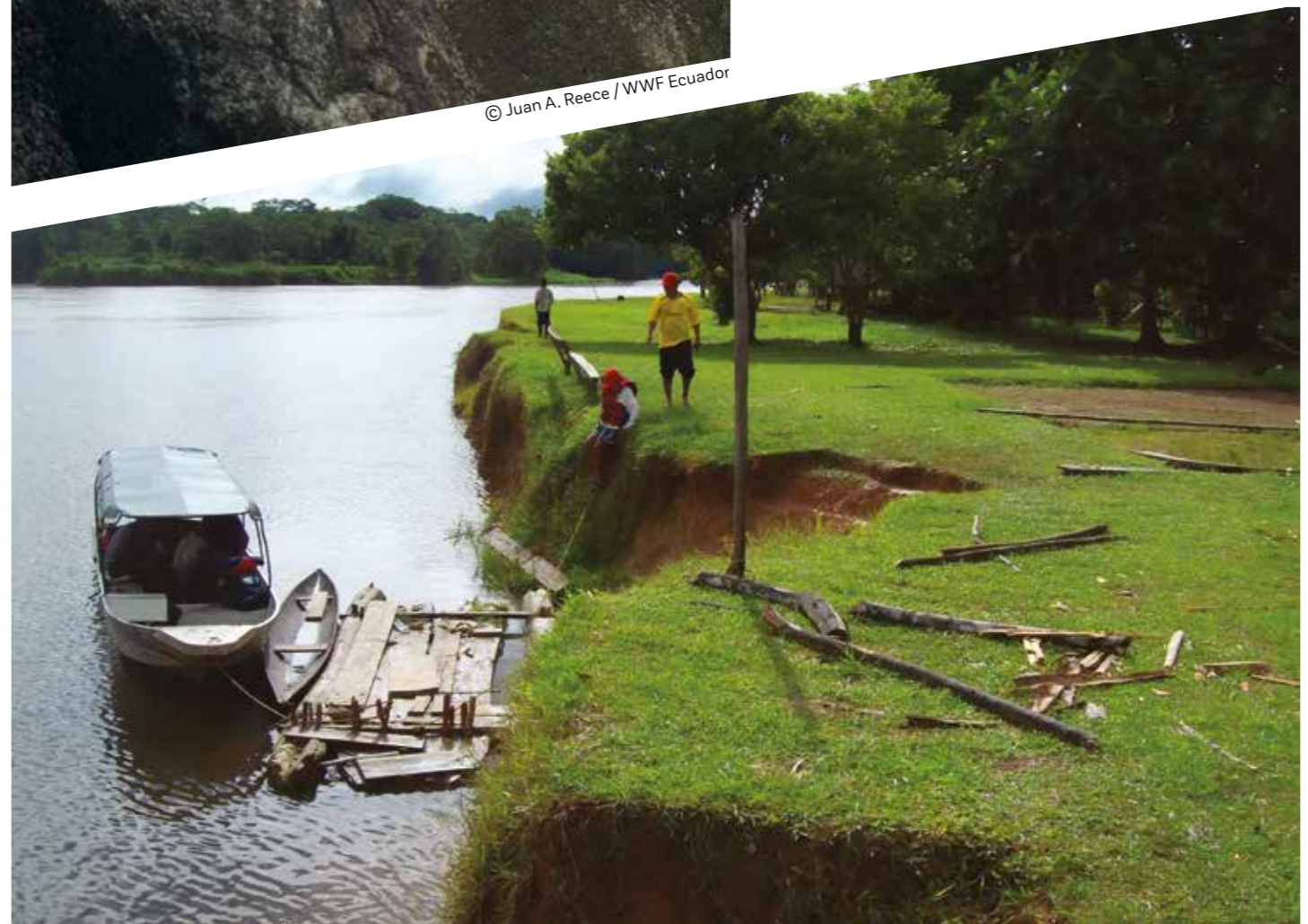
Graph 35: Sequencing of Indigenous Land MRV Activities



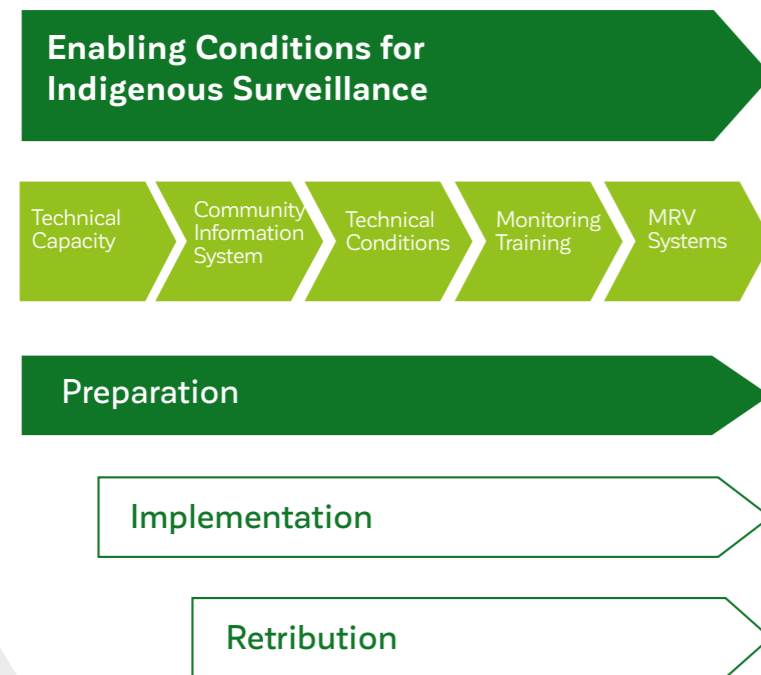
A) Enabling Conditions

The aim of this activity is to develop a series of tasks needed to build the capacities required to properly carry out an Indigenous Community MRV, including developing community skills in the use of technology, the creation of a Communal Information System, the implementation of technical conditions to connect with one of AIDSESP's nine decentralized GIS, monitoring/information review protocol training to settle

disputes, and establishing a monitoring, reporting and verification system at the community level. All tasks require external technical assistance. Given that this activity is quite intensive and demands a lot of work, it is best to begin as soon as possible, as part of the inputs for the Full Life Plan, resource management programmes, business plans of Indigenous Economics and the Surveillance Plan.



Graph 36: Enabling Conditions



Who? By leaders and members of the community with significant external support from specialists.

What for? To monitor the territory, any threats thereto, RIA activities and other community priorities.

When? Once the Full Life Plan has been prepared, as well as the Indigenous Economics programmes and plans.

How? In a participatory manner, with a high transfer of knowledge and skills to the community and its members.

Where? At territorial or community level.

B) Planning of Indigenous Land Surveillance

The main task in this activity is to prepare a land surveillance and monitoring plan. Its preparation must take into consideration the outcomes of other actions, such as the mapping of the land, the diagnosis and the land-use plan of the Indigenous Economics Planning, as well as activities of the Comprehensive Territory Assessment. To be of use to the RIA, this surveillance and monitoring plan must include the macro-measurement of hectares of live forest biomass, not just carbon. To that end, demonstration plots could be included, as well as an inventory of forest carbon stocks, measurements of the local impacts caused by “mega-drivers,” in addition to measurements of the impacts caused by floods, droughts, forest fires and other adverse effects resulting from climate change. The surveillance and monitoring

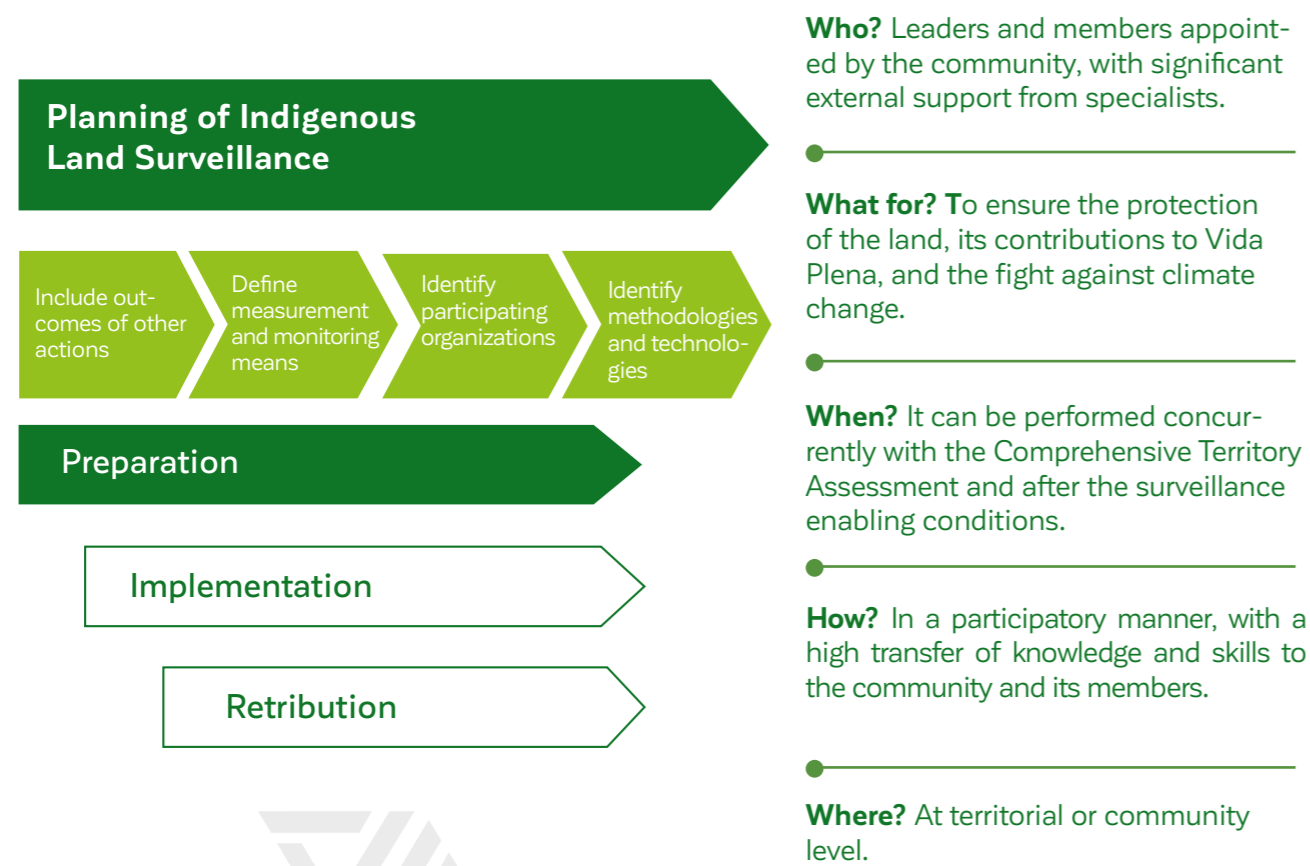
plan should also link the various participating community organizations, such as the Community Forestry Oversight, Monitoring and Surveillance Committees, Environmental Monitors, among others. During this phase, it would also be a good idea to include territory reports regarding the impact of palm cultivation, mining, hydrocarbons and illegal felling of trees for the national monitoring and control systems. Finally, the surveillance and monitoring plan must describe how such surveillance will be performed, including the methodologies and technologies to be applied. As with other activities of high technical content, the planning of indigenous land surveillance requires external support from specialists not only to carry out the activity, but also for the community’s capacity building.



THE MAIN TASK IN THIS ACTIVITY IS TO PREPARE A LAND SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING PLAN. ITS PREPARATION MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE OUTCOMES OF OTHER ACTIONS, SUCH AS THE MAPPING OF THE LAND, THE DIAGNOSIS AND THE LAND-USE PLAN OF THE INDIGENOUS ECONOMICS PLANNING, AS WELL AS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE TERRITORY ASSESSMENT.



Graph 37: Planning of Indigenous Land Surveillance



C) Recognition, Implementation and Monitoring

This activity implies the recognition of the surveillance and monitoring plan of the community territory by national official systems such as the Forest Coverage Monitoring Module (MMCB), the National MRV System and the National Forestry Surveillance and Control System, among others. This must be a political, legal, administrative and budgetary recognition that shall take place within the framework of the articulation between the National Indigenous MRV and such national systems. This activity in particular is essential for the retribution of indigenous contributions stemming from payments for REDD+ outcomes. In such connection, it is paramount to ensure that the methodologies and technologies used match those defined by national systems and programmes and, therefore, it is important to co-

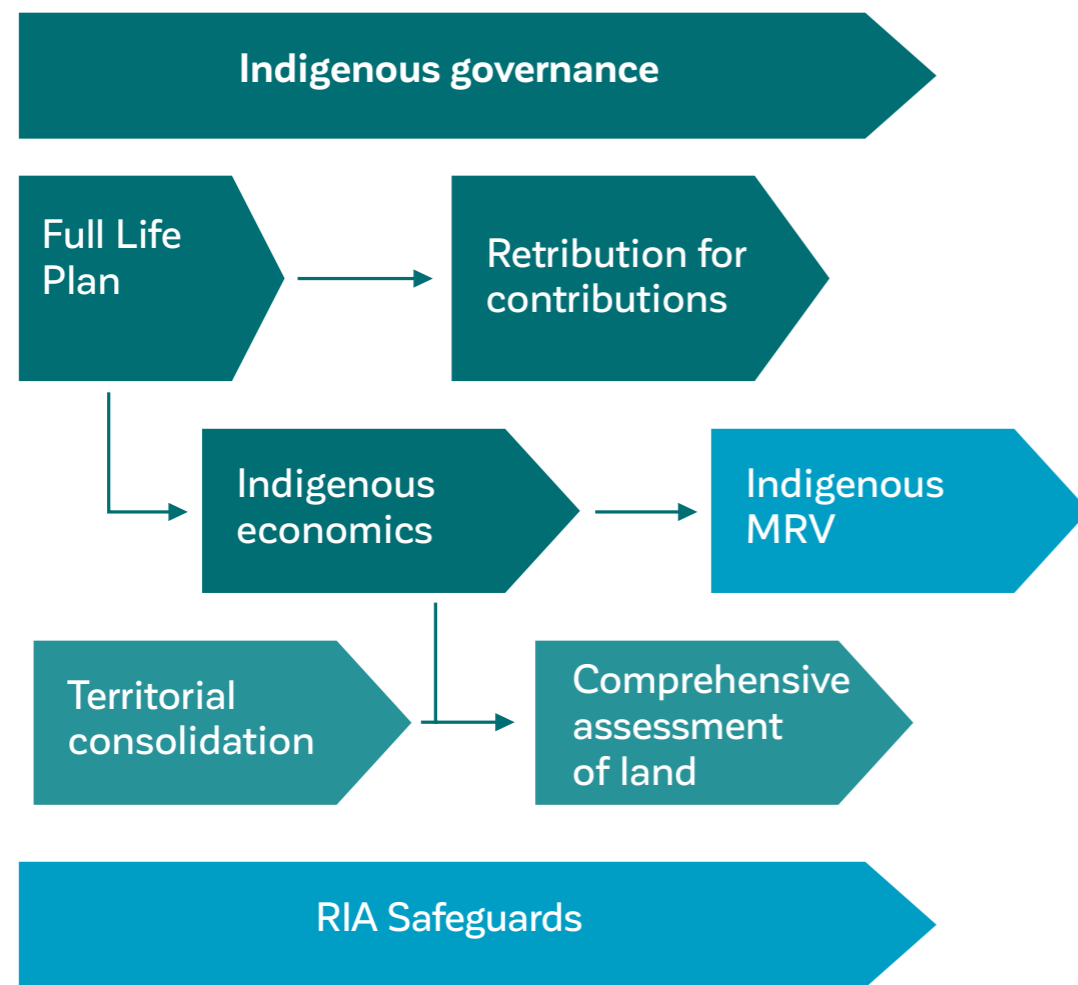
ordinate with national and regional organizations, as well as with the Ministry of the Environment. Moreover, this activity will also see the performance, either directly or remotely, of MRV field tasks, in which the methodologies and technologies identified in the previous activity shall be applied. Such technologies include early warning systems, unmanned aerial units, micro-LIDAR camera monitoring, among other technologies. Finally, it is important to monitor these Indigenous MRV activities to evaluate their implementation, identify possible improvements and provide feedback. This activity requires external support from specialists not only to carry out the activity itself, but also to develop the skills of community members that make up the participating community organizations.

Graph 38: Recognition, Implementation and Monitoring of the Communal Indigenous MRV



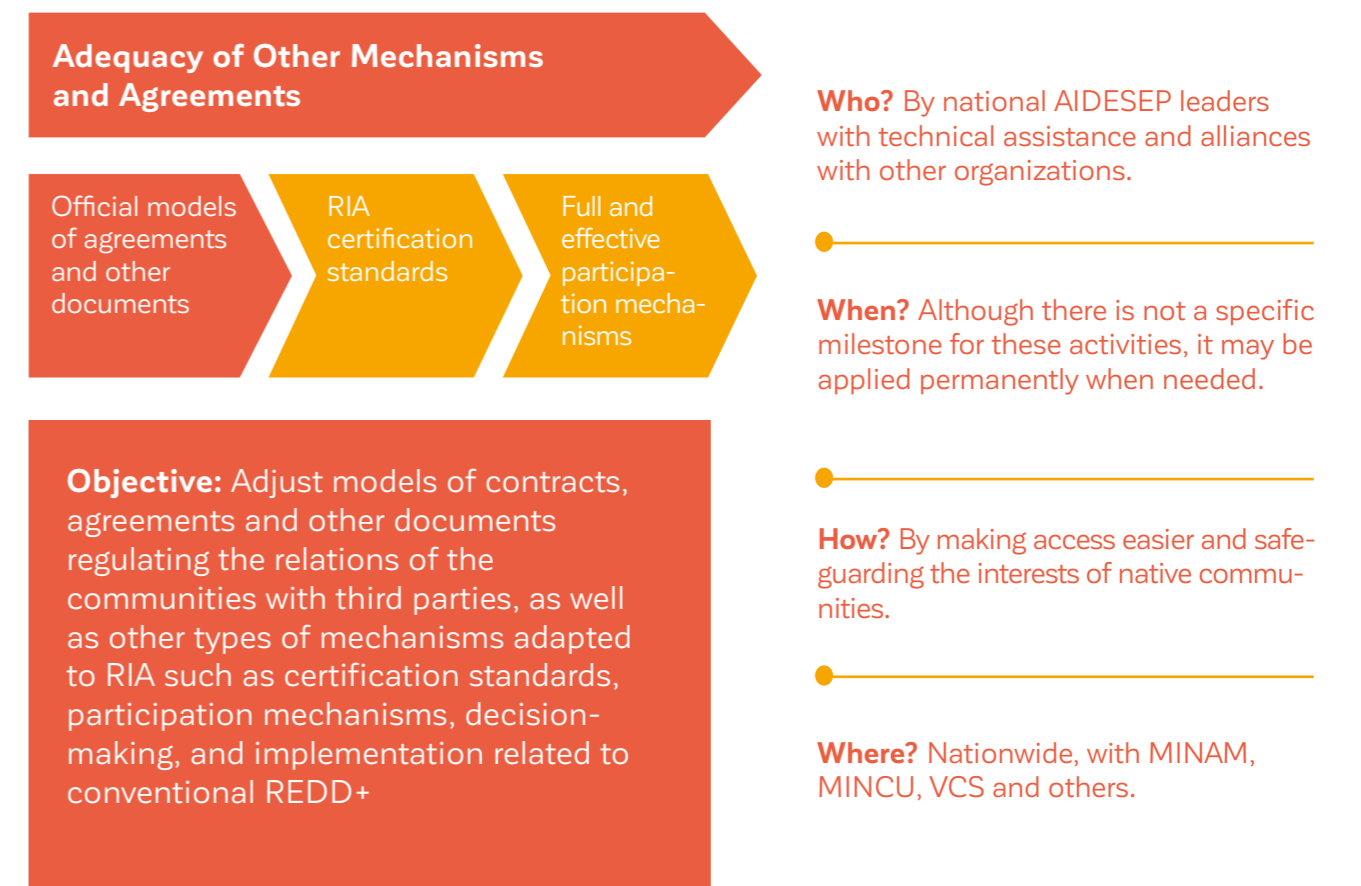


Graph 39: Main Relations of RIA Actions on a Territorial Scale



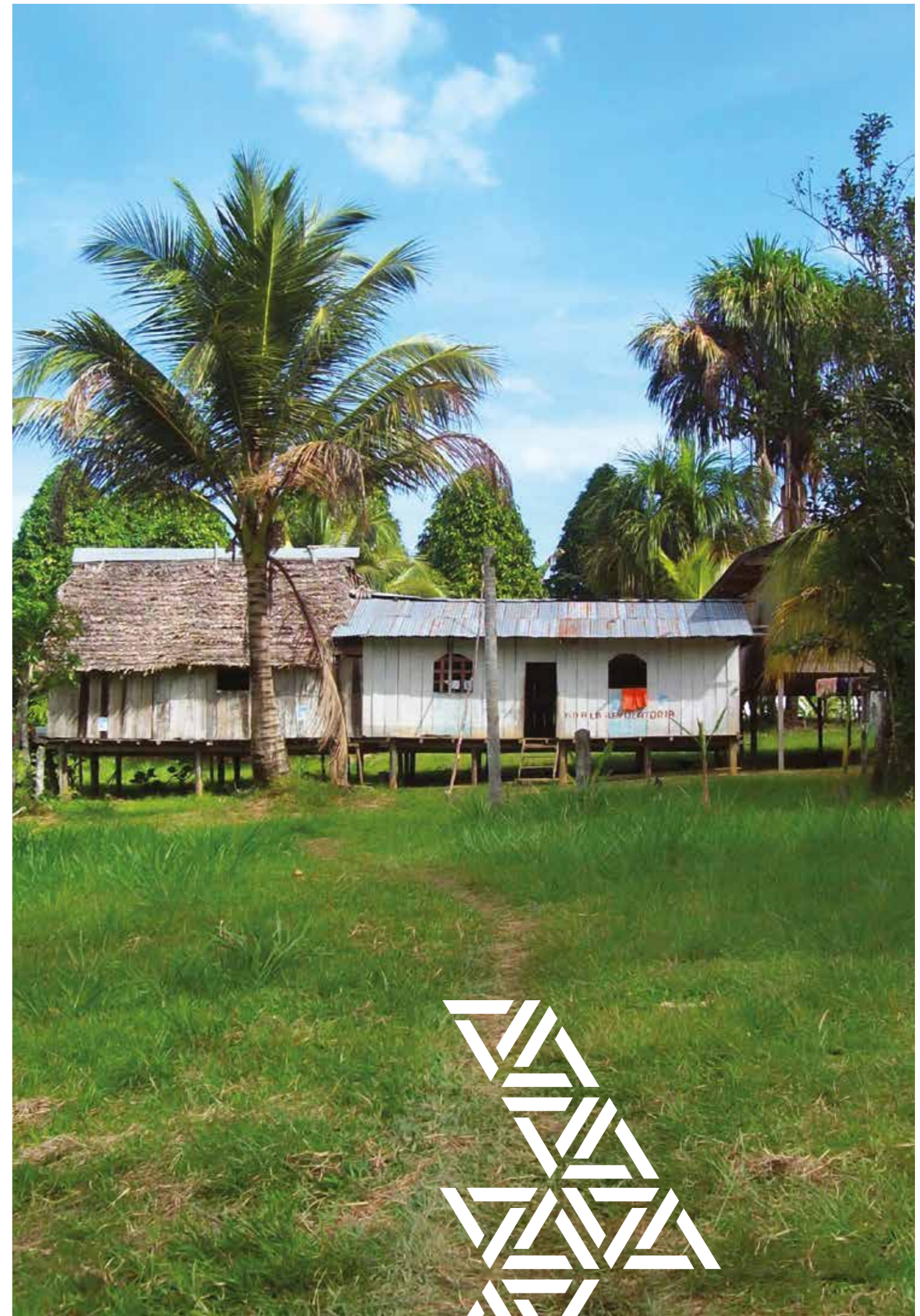
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Graph 40: RIA Action – Adequacy of Other Mechanisms and Agreements



Graph 41: Proposed Schedule for RIA Actions Nationwide

| | 2nd Semester 2017 | 1st Semester 2018 | 2nd Semester 2018 | 1st Semester 2019 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Incorporation of RIA into public policies | | | | |
| 2. NDC Centrality | | | | |
| 3. Campaign to reduce mega-drivers | | | | |
| 4. Strengthening of RIA tables | | | | |
| 5. Articulation of indigenous MRV with national MRV | | | | |
| 6. Adequacy of SIS to RIA | | | | |
| 7. Record and control of projects and initiatives | | | | |
| 8. Support to Full Life plans | | | | |
| 9. Support to indigenous land claims | | | | |
| 10. Adequacy of distribution mechanisms | | | | |
| 11. Adequacy of financial mechanisms | | | | |
| 12. Adequacy of other mechanisms | | | | |





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Fomentado por el:



Ministerio Federal
de Medio Ambiente, Protección de la Naturaleza,
Obras Públicas y Seguridad Nuclear

en virtud de una resolución del
Parlamento de la República Federal de Alemania

