



WWF

WORKSHOP
REPORT

MAY
2013

Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and REDD+

Acknowledgement

WWF gratefully acknowledges the support of the Government of Norway through a grant administered by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to conduct this workshop and produce this report. The views expressed herein are not intended to reflect the policy views of either of those entities or their affiliates.

**REDD+ for People and Nature (RPAN):
Social Safeguards and Benefit Sharing for Indigenous Peoples and
Local Communities (IPLC)**

**Workshop Report
World Wildlife Fund**

**2-3 May 2013
(Lima, Peru)**

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Background

The emergence of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation, and conserving, sustainably managing and enhancing forest carbon stocks (REDD+) has been heralded for its potential to benefit indigenous and community forest stewards, but has also sparked concerns about the potential risks of REDD+ implementation to local rights and livelihoods. Recent years have seen both significant development of social safeguards frameworks through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), donor initiatives and national processes, as well as emerging experience from a range of practical efforts to operationalize community safeguards and benefits in the context of REDD+.

Under the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) NORAD-supported REDD+ for People and Nature (RPAN) initiative, the *Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and REDD+* project (IPLC project) has been working since 2010 to promote and support rights-based approaches to REDD+, including through: capacity building and technical assistance to field projects, actions to influence national and international policy discussions, and distillation of new knowledge and learning. The IPLC project has organized its work around four main themes that have been central to debates about the opportunities and risks of REDD+ for indigenous peoples and local communities: participation, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), community tenure, and equitable benefit sharing. Work has been carried out in collaboration with project teams in Peru, Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who have been implementing work on social safeguards and benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC) in their distinct contexts.

The IPLC project workshop in Lima, Peru on 2-3 May 2013 aimed to share experiences and lessons from WWF's work on social safeguards and benefits under the 2010-13 phase of RPAN and lay the foundation for a next phase of work beginning in July 2014. To this end, the workshop brought together country staff—from the three RPAN countries in which REDD+ readiness activities are on-going (Peru, Indonesia and DRC) and two new countries (Colombia and Guyana) that will join RPAN's next phase—with social experts and technical support staff and indigenous partners from the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA).

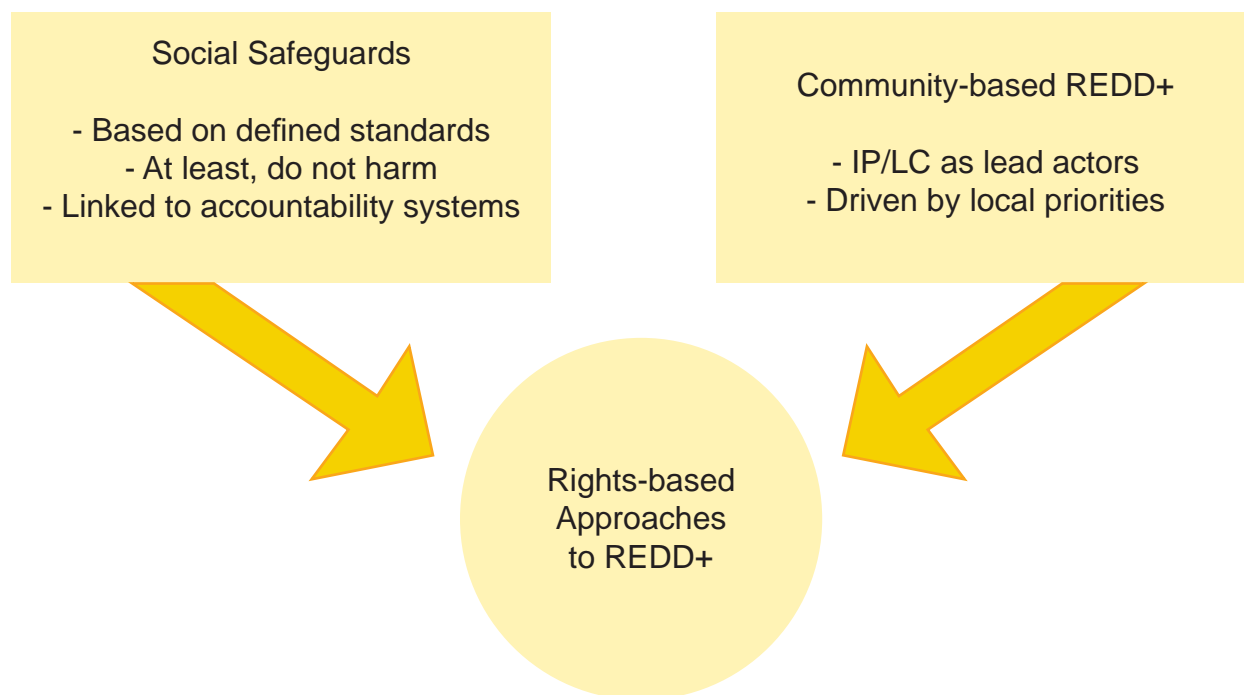
Workshop **objectives** were to:

1. Develop common understanding on international safeguard standards and best practices for local and national implementation among current and new (under anticipated NICFI) WWF project staff
2. Identify lessons learned on social safeguards and community benefits from project activities to date
3. Draw on lessons to inform work on community rights-based approaches to REDD+ plans for the next phase
4. Identify opportunities for linkages and partnerships across places, from field to policy, through partnerships with other organizations.

Social Safeguards and Benefits: The International Context

Jenny Springer (WWF-US) and Minnie Degawan (Forest and Climate Initiative, FCI) welcomed participants to the meeting and reviewed the objectives and agenda. In the first substantive session, they provided an initial foundation to ensure that all participants shared a basic vocabulary and understanding of established international social safeguards and norms that are important to inform WWF's shared understanding and approach to REDD+. These frameworks provide one pillar informing WWF's shared understanding and approaches, along with field-based experience and views of rights-holders and other partners.

Figure 1: Rights-Based Approaches to REDD+



Distinctions and relationships among terms such as “social safeguards,” “community-based REDD+” and “rights-based approaches to REDD+” were outlined as illustrated in Figure 1.

Broader international norms on human rights, including as they have been taken up in WWF social policies, provide one key foundational source of social standards for REDD+. In the REDD+ context specifically, the Cancun safeguards adopted through the UNFCCC in 2010 provide an important overarching framework. More in-depth discussion on safeguard issues has also been taken up in the context of donor initiatives, such as the [United Nations REDD \(UN-REDD\)](http://www.un-redd.org/) (www.un-redd.org/) Program and the [World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility \(FCPF\)](http://forestcarbonpartnership.org/) (forestcarbonpartnership.org/), and voluntary standards, such as the [REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards \(REDD+ SES\)](http://redd-standards.org/) (redd-standards.org/). The REDD+ SES outline principles, criteria and indicators that governments can adopt to promote high levels of social and environmental performance within national and sub-national REDD+ initiatives. Developed through a multi-stakeholder process, REDD+ SES are being piloted by several national and state governments. National standards, such as Indonesia’s PRISAI and DRC’s Principles and Criteria, provide yet another set of guidance for socially-responsible REDD+ implementation. WWF has contributed actively to developing and piloting of many of these safeguard frameworks. The IPLC project has also sought to deepen understanding of how to operationalize these frameworks in diverse political and cultural contexts, particularly in relation to its four focal themes. (See Table 1 for a summary of themes, relevant frameworks and issues).

Table 1: Legal and Voluntary Precedents for IPLC Rights Promotion

IPLC Rights (4 project themes)	Key International Frameworks/Norms	How reflected in REDD+ Standards	Implications for Implementation
Full and meaningful participation	1992 Rio Declaration on Environment & Development; “rights to information, participation and access to justice on environmental matters” (Aarhus Convention)	“full and effective participation” (Cancun Agreements); also UN-REDD & FCPF stakeholder engagement guidelines; REDD+ SES	Often requires capacity-building for marginalized groups
Community tenure	Right to property (UN Declaration on Human Rights); customary, collective rights of indigenous peoples (ILO 169 & UNDRIP)	Respect knowledge and rights of IPLC (UNFCCC Cancun Agreement); recognize and respect statutory, customary and collective rights (UN-REDD Principles and Criteria, REDD+ SES)	Requires varied approach given significant regional variation (98% government ownership in Africa versus 36% in Latin America)
Equitable benefit sharing	Linked to broader rights to development	“Promote sustainable livelihoods & poverty reduction” (UN-REDD); “Benefits shared equitably, contribute to long-term livelihood security” (REDD+ SES)	Benefits must offset costs, and provide incentives
Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)	Right to self-determination (UNDRIP articles 32, 10, 11, 19 & ILO C169)	REDD+ SES UN-REDD Guidelines on FPIC	Must support IPs to integrate FPIC into REDD+ standards, and promote the understanding that FPIC is an ongoing, iterative process involving engaging with IPs as equal partners, building dialogue and trust and ensuring their full and effective participation in REDD+ processes.

Minnie highlighted that, although IP’s rights to FPIC for activities affecting customary lands and resources is recognized in both UNDRIP and ILO C169, IPs feel that FPIC has been insufficiently integrated into the international REDD+ agenda. The right to FPIC is a communal right arising from both the people and place-based rights to self-determination and community territory. The elements of an effective FPIC process follow:

- Free- at the pace of the community without no coercion or pressure and in the way they identify, i.e., through their own decision-making institutions and representatives
- Prior- before the start of operations, i.e., project conceptualization
- Informed- all relevant information must be made available in a form, language and manner understandable to and by the community
- Consent- in contrast to consultation, this includes the right to say no (or yes if, maybe, no but, etc.) and to define how the consent will be marked, e.g., through a signed contract a ritual, etc.

In the discussion, COICA representatives highlighted the holes that exist in international standards; for instance, that indigenous tenure extends beyond the right to property. Given that IPs are right-holders that preceded the state and have conserved resources for generations, they must organize to ensure that REDD+ directly benefits IPs. Others highlighted the importance of working at the national policy level, to build strong safeguard systems in keeping with international standards. Take-away messages included that important elements of an effective safeguards mechanism for IPLCs are:

- FPIC
- Land & resource rights must be clear, if possible codified- this implies robust reforms within government
- Clear legal recognition of distinct identities of indigenous peoples
- Operationalization of principles- not just repetition of existing standards
- Community monitoring systems, including indicators for safeguard implementation
- Effective & accessible grievance & complaints mechanism

Country Context, Updates and Reflections on Social Safeguards and Benefits

The following updates and reflections are distilled from country presentations on key activities to date around social safeguards and community benefits, especially challenges and how they were overcome:

Indonesia - Kutai Barat Project in East Kalimantan (*Zulfira Warta*)

In a national context of economic development plans to secure 7% growth between 2011 and 2025, and multi-party elections financed heavily on resource wealth, 1.4M ha of forest concessions have been granted, with 485k ha of overlapping concessions for mining, plantations and timber. This context gives rise to a key question of how 180,000 people (60 percent indigenous) can protect their rights in the context of marginalization and improve their livelihoods through production & protection of forests. In this context, there are currently four REDD+ projects in Indonesia:

- Two in national parks following the REDD+ SES voluntary standards
- Two at jurisdictional level in compliance with UNFCCC & national Indonesian frameworks.

Key areas of progress include:

- Participatory land use planning (3D) model in 3 villages: estimating land use value, facilitating village spatial planning & conflict resolution
- Legal & FPIC training for community & facilitating development of village regulations on protecting & managing their own natural resources

Peru - REDD+ Strategy in Madre de Dios (MDD) w/ IPs (*Alonso Cordova*):

WWF's work to promote REDD readiness in MDD has focused on strengthening regional institutions and spaces for dialogue on REDD+, using high frequency satellite images to establish a deforestation baseline for MRV, and strengthening indigenous organizations.

- Indigenous REDD+ roundtable & capacity enforcement plan
 - Workshops to build capacity, including support for COP participation and communications around pilot project
 - Legal support for designing institutional frameworks, e.g., engaging stakeholders to develop ordinances & MDD route maps

- Technical support for sustainable livelihoods & suggested alternatives
 - Support on life-plan design & territorial planning
 - Technical assistance on productive improvement & identification of economic productive activities: living tourism, Brazilian nut, fish farming

Lessons include that for REDD+ to be relevant to indigenous peoples, it needs to address their priorities, including Land tenures and holistic territorial planning. Next steps for this work include:

- Coordination w/ FENAMAD & AIDSEP to share information about the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (AIR) proposal
- Coordination w/ GOREMAD to include them in the information process & REDD+ capacity building; agree on a clear scope of work with the government.
- Community enforcement, information process & capacity building for participative construction of MDD regional safeguards.

DRC – *Mai Ndombe region (Carla)*

WWF-DRC activities in Mai-Ndombe have included:

- FPIC and clearly translating legal implications around IPs into local language
- Institutional organization-building and training of communities, e.g., on computers
- Participatory mapping and model community management planning

Methodological approaches for this work have included:

- Testing FPIC procedures developed through the national REDD+ program methodology using questionnaire in four villages implementing eco-village projects (conservation, PES, carbon stocks, income from charcoal)
- Training of national NGOs and sensitization of communities on climate change
- Feasibility study on community forestry
- Mapping existing resources and livelihood uses, and creating a community management plan
- Collecting data with satellites, building reference level database and producing maps with communities and ArcGIS
- Carbon measurement: plot locating, delimitation with GPS, identification of species, tree marking, biomass calculate using hallometric equations

Priority next steps include to:

- Extend community sensitization through FPIC & social safeguards
- Extend community forestry process, including community MRV & management plan implementation
- PES project development

Main lessons learned:

- When working at the community levels, it is important to have a close relationship w/ the people & local authorities: local communities need to be sensitized prior to being asked to take action
- For successful REDD+, it is essential to link the local with national/global needs, e.g., activities need to be officially recognized by the government to facilitating scaling up

Colombia: *IPLC, Activities, lessons learned around social & environmental safeguards for REDD (Andrea)*

Around 50% of Colombia's forest belongs to IP & Afro-Colombian communities and most of Colombia's forest is in Amazon and the WWF's priority regions in the west. REDD+ activities are focused in the west and northern part of the Amazon as well as in the Choc0-Darien region. Stakeholder engagement around a national REDD+ strategy began in 2009, and in 2011-12, Colombia's RPP approved the strategy. However, government implementation capacity remains a persistent challenge.

With regard to social & environmental safeguards, WWF has promoted a bottom-up approach to capture community and IP perspectives through their full and effective participation. USAID's FCMC program, which WWF will facilitate in Colombia, will help national government construct locally-appropriate social & environmental safeguards. Lessons learned to date include that:

- Capacity building is key for participation
- Processes must be led by national priorities rather than donors; and must accompany national government, but be independent. This requires coordination to avoid duplication of efforts.

Guyana (Chuck)

For the past year, WWF has worked with a strong indigenous organization in Rupununi on a successful community-based MRV program. This community MRV program is complex- going beyond carbon measures to include social & environmental monitoring and build increased community capacity. The carbon baseline should also improve communities' negotiating position in relation to significant oil & gas potential in the area.

WWF-Guyana's work under RPAN will build on this community program by:

- bringing other communities to see what's going on in this model Rupununi community
- if they're interested, bringing Rupununi in to these communities as consultants to help them adapt community MRV methods to the local context (may differ greatly according to road access v. isolation, many communities only reachable by river or planes)

Amazon Indigenous REDD+: Changing the Paradigm, 2008-2012 (Liliana):

Background: WWF Peru has a history of working with indigenous people through AIDESEP (Peru's national indigenous organization), but several years ago agreed with COICA (regional indigenous organization) to scale up this collaboration to the regional level. The two organizations signed an agreement with the following objectives:

- Increase COICA's technical, political & organizational capacities for:
 - addressing the threats and pressure on the Amazon Basin
 - negotiating w/ governments & other stakeholders
- Promote a new development paradigm for the Amazon that respects both human rights & diversity & cultural values

Regional REDD work with COICA has been supported to date through another NORAD-funded project outside of RPAN, and has met or is meeting the following targets:

- COICA participates actively w/ conservation proposals for indigenous territories, e.g., Amazon Indigenous REDD (AIR)
- COICA influences at the national, regional & international levels with alternative development proposals: awareness-building of AIR
- Strengthen the relationship between WWF & COICA through COICA dialogues with LAI, FCI & European NOs & LAC/FCI strategic planning incorporating indigenous issues

Lessons learned in this partnership include that:

- Having a geographic & thematic focus advances concrete results
- Think big—i.e. integrated cosmovision—but focus on processes and celebrate baby steps: an ambitious agenda requires effective synergies among indigenous peoples' organization (IPO) partners at all levels
- Adaptive management approach => adapt project goals to COICA's emerging political agenda (carbon cowboys, extractive industries, demands from IPOs).
- Build an alliance through clear expectations – generate an environment of trust and transparency, with clear roles and responsibilities, e.g., a focal point

Reflections on Country Presentations

Discussions highlighted that, taken together, the presentations illustrate both different stages through which REDD+ programming evolves and the distinct tenure systems for IPs and LCs within each country. Participants also raised the question of how progress on increasing security of local tenure systems (e.g., through land-use planning, village regulations, etc.) could be linked with formal recognition, policy/legislative change or support from government authorities at larger scales. Limited practical experience to date with benefit sharing was also highlighted, given that REDD+ payment for performance financing has not yet started to flow. It was agreed that the **next phase of RPAN is critical to operationalizing international principles to ensure equitable sharing of both financial and non-financial benefits flowing from REDD+.**

Indigenous representatives from COICA noted that IPs find themselves in diverse situations vis a vis their state of self-organization as well as engagement with stakeholders like NGOs and governments. Some IPs have the benefit of recognition of their collective rights in the country's constitution and can thus sit with ministries to design activities and influence decisions. Other IPs remain in the forest and require assistance to arrive at the decision-making table and to ensure just implementation of our vision. In relation to benefit-sharing, they recommended working through existing life plans – governance documents reflecting a more holistic perspective of indigenous territories - rather than more narrowly-defined payment for ecosystem services (PES) modalities.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Thematic Sessions

The following lessons learned and key points are distilled from break-out groups exploring three of the four cross-cutting IPLC themes—*participation, FPIC and tenure*. Each of the break-out groups followed an [FCI Learning Guide](https://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/fin_redd_ip_learning_manual.pdf) (awsassets.panda.org/downloads/fin_redd_ip_learning_manual.pdf) methodology called the Fish Tank to generate lessons in the format of a general statement (one sentence), followed by an explain of the lesson.

The lessons that the groups constructed together follow:

Participation and Capacity Building

1. Effective participation begins with identifying community leaders that create dynamic processes and generate spaces for community dialogue.
 - Leaders should have confidence, recognition, respect, and be valued by the community. They should also be able to speak in their own language and a Western language and be able to open spaces for participation of vulnerable groups. Differentiate between appointed representatives, which is a more political and mediator position and 'leaders.'

1. It's important to recognize that there are distinct levels (e.g. local vs. regional) of participation with distinct needs and objectives. It's necessary to create their own spaces of capacity building/participation to prepare them effectively to achieve these objectives – which requires time and resources.
2. Clearly define objectives for participation and link them with resources.
 - For a participatory process, it's necessary define a timeline, who is responsible, resources, tangible results (public policy, decision making). Differentiate capacity building vs. consulting because capacity building is not an end in itself.
3. Participation is a constant process – before, during and after REDD+ proposals in a creative form that responds to their cosmovision and way of life.
 - It's a process that takes time, needs resources and should be communicated in an appropriate way, which a local guide can help to identify.

FPIC

1. Language is a very important component of FPIC, the language used for consultations should be the one which is common to the community. Information and agreements made should be in this language.
2. Once an agreement is reached, this should be clearly spelled out for the community including all conditions and then formalized and documented. Agreements should include grievance mechanisms to allow communities the opportunity to get out if conditions are not met.
3. The sharing of information is important and all information related to the project should be made available to the communities. Information should be clear and false expectations should be clarified. When discussing REDD+, don't avoid the subject of money, it leads to confusion later down the line.
4. FPIC requires time. It is important to provide information about what REDD+ is, what FPIC is, and to frame our role as information providers, not the ones who actually implement anything. The timing needed for this process should be flexible and adapted to meet the needs of the community.
5. FPIC is a process aimed at developing relationships, not projects. We should not conduct FPIC just for projects but it should be geared towards developing lasting relations between WWF and communities and communities with other communities. An important component of the process is building trust, which lasts much longer than projects.

Community Land Tenure

1. The objectives of activities to support mapping/land use planning need to be clear.
2. Local action needs to be linked to government/policy processes for recognition.
3. Linking community mapping /tenure clarification to new economic development or other benefits* helps reduce potential for conflicts (* incentives based on agreed plan)
4. To promote forest conservation/REDD+, need economic benefits along with tenure-strengthening.
5. Communities need to map areas to protect against outside pressures.
6. Land regulation/management needs to take account of multiple values.

Lessons Learned Plenary Discussion

In the plenary discussion following group reports, several key points emerged related to meaningful participation and FPIC, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women. Participants highlighted challenges of engaging women in village-level discussions about REDD+, due to practical challenges of being busy with other work, traditional roles (not participating in meetings), and discomfort with telling men to include women, where inconsistent with local tradi-

They also explored measures to overcome this, such as holding separate meetings between women and men, engaging female staff to meet women where they are and sensitizing communities around the importance of women's participation in order to advance REDD and reduce carbon emissions.

The clearest take-home was that **WWF's role in gender integration and women's empowerment in REDD+ are themes that merit further exploration and capacity building**. For example, one suggestion was to work from the WWF Network's [Gender Policy](http://worldwildlife.org/publications/wwf-gender-policy) (worldwildlife.org/publications/wwf-gender-policy) to develop a WWF position on the role of women and importance of gender integration in REDD+ policy and practice.

Others emphasized the underlying issue of vulnerability, arguing that WWF's broader commitment is to address marginalization of vulnerable people—not only those vulnerable given their socially-constructed gender roles but also due to their age (e.g., children and the elderly), economic status (the poor), ethnic heritage (e.g., indigenous peoples), etc. In this view, the priority is to promote full participation of all vulnerable groups.

Other reflections on how to define and facilitate meaningful participation centered on the tensions between working through culturally-appropriate traditional leaders and creating space for participation of the broader community. Participants agreed that WWF needs to strike a balance between empowering communities, including the most vulnerable, and respecting traditional authorities. Staff also stressed that meaningful participation requires that communities have a space to define their own priorities, including in relation to any outside interests that may approach them. This should come before official meetings to discuss and agree to projects. At the same time, staff flagged the challenge of how to ensure early, open consultation in light of donor project development deadlines and capacity constraints.

Similarly, the fast pace of REDD+ policy development and influx of donor funds has created opportunities to advance IPLC rights recognition and social safeguards, but can simultaneously constrain participation and produce relatively weak results.

Outside Perspectives

Amazon Indigenous REDD (Juanka)

COICA provided some background on the organization's structure, agenda and partnerships, before focusing on their proposal for *Amazon Indigenous REDD+: Holistic Management of the Full Life of Territories*. In COICA's view:

- The Amazon is “too big to fail” because it maintains a stable, global climate. Scientists say that 3 to 5 ecosystems constitute the Amazon, whereas indigenous peoples believe it's one whole (eco)system.
- 25 percent of Amazon is occupied by indigenous people and only 2.2% of indigenous territories are deforested, a rate comparable to protected areas. Indeed, only 5% of the Amazon deforestation occurs within indigenous territories. Amazon territories titled to IPs, are the size of Colombia and, maintain the highest carbon stock along with the life of millions of people.

COICA REDD+ initiative, AIR seeks to address indigenous concerns with REDD+ implementation in the Amazon:

- REDD+ process in the Amazon has shown a critical gap between promises and current implementation. Conflicts are resulting from indigenous exclusion from public policies decisions and considerable speculation around the voluntary carbon market.

- A lack of public regulation of early initiatives has facilitated impunity for “carbon cow-boys”, who have already caused much damage to IPs by pressuring, deceiving & dividing indigenous communities.

With technical support from WWF & other partners, COICA has developed its own vision for REDD+, based on its integrated cosmovision. This integrated vision seeks to value the integrity of ecosystem services of forests and indigenous territories beyond carbon capture (e.g., in areas with a higher threat of deforestation). AIR relies on three main strategies:

1. Enhance ecosystem functions of Amazon Basin through holistic management of indigenous territories
 - Legal security- recognition of IP territories
 - “Full life plans”- ecological economic zoning and territorial planning developed under IPs’ holistic vision of territory (not just land but culture, identity): management plans for natural resources & environmental services, including:
 - legal framework that foster holistic approach & control drivers of deforestation
 - social & environmental safeguards and changes in institutions and policies that allow indigenous participation in decision-making
 - Indigenous territorial governance- decision and development of national level framework re: the type of development model to follow within IP territories (as per ILO 169)
2. Second, reduction of global ecological footprint
 - effective reduction of GHE from all sources in all countries
 - compensation mechanisms revised
3. Third, reduction or control of deforestation & forest degradation drivers in the Amazon
 - Monitoring and moratoriums or revision of existing contracts of extractive industries (hydrocarbons, mining), mega projects (hydroelectric plants, highways e.g., via IIRSA), agricultural industries (biofuels, plantations, transgenic products) & ranching
 - Effective implementation of FPIC (see wider context notes, p. 4) when making policies or developing strategy and projects

COICA’s road map moving forward is to:

- Further development of the proposal, and dissemination with national indigenous organizations
- Dialogue with Amazon States and dissemination at international level (in Poland- present to Switzerland, Norway, France, Spain) with a focus on indigenous REDD+ finance
- Pilot projects totaling 5M hectares planned in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and then wider implementation

COICA’s indigenous REDD+ is a proposal for life respecting its diverse manifestations. Above all, it’s the recognition of the fact that the future of our planet depends on all of us: let’s work together for our forests, climate and life!

Reflections on the Canadian Experience (Derek)

In response, Derek offered reflections from the experience in British Columbia (BC), where there are 45 indigenous nations. He noted that the journey to real indigenous engagement has taken over 15+ years. In the Haida lands, land use plans formerly considered government plans are now joint formal/legal documents signed off between equal governments. Lessons learned regarding reconciliation with Aboriginal Peoples include that:

- Inclusion and equality are essential
 - Trust between government and aboriginal community has required recognition and respect for rights and culture

- Traditionally and to this day, male chiefs identified by aunties, who are female family leaders
- We have developed new mechanisms for community financial benefits
- Realize difference between needs and interests—address and accommodate them
- Consensus decision-making is difficult but effective: The Management council for Haida lands is comprised of five people. Four leaders - two appointed by each government – make consensus decisions; an independent mediator (Derek) only votes if consensus cannot be reached.
- Concluding reflections and suggestions:
- WWF and COICA have built a common vision based upon common values.
- Now that you've built a platform, it will take time and work to deliver on that promise.

Discussion points

Discussion points included how COICA is engaging with communities that do not want to participate in REDD+. COICA representatives noted that some of their communities are opposed, but that all have agreed to respect each other's paths to protecting the Amazon in light of common threats like industrial logging and farming. They also highlighted that the aim of AIR is not to pursue REDD, per se, but rather to defend the holistic view and preservation of their territory. Beyond the Amazon, it was noted that many indigenous groups from the North are opposed to REDD+, based on their experiences of extractive companies destroying/polluting their territories, and the potential that REDD+ would provide an offset to enable business as usual. Derek recommended fostering a conversation between COICA and Northern groups like the Haida, to facilitate an exchange of perspectives and help achieve international agreement about how to control global carbon emissions.

Other questions concerned the asymmetry in scale between reducing net emissions for global climate change mitigation and meeting local community needs. In Papua New Guinea, for example, these needs are largely around sustained livelihoods and public health in light of low incomes and epidemics such as malaria and AIDS.

Applying Lessons Learned to Current Challenges and Future Plans

Country teams met in break-out groups to explore how each country office can draw on lessons learned to strengthen their work in the next RPAN phase. For example:

- **WWF Peru plans to incorporate lessons learned into national REDD+ policy and strategy development by presenting them to the government.** Staff will also **follow up with COICA to learn more about the dedicated Indigenous REDD+ funding mechanism** under development¹—in preparation for **developing a national financial mechanism for benefit sharing through a workshop and working groups with COICA and donors.**
- WWF Indonesia plans to develop a more robust understanding of full participation from IPLC perspectives, and revise stakeholder engagement processes to better meet IPLC needs. This will involve incorporating lessons as well as ongoing learning into communications to reach communities as well as district level government and other WWF program offices through FCI. Staff will also prioritize work with 20 to 25 communities to systematize the capacity building approach through their local implementing partner in order to improve the green economy implementation planned with 300 communities.

¹COICA has been in discussion with the World Bank to develop a competitive process in which agencies like the Brazilian Development Bank will compete to be a partnering agency; the World Bank will match the agency offering the most finance into the Amazon Fund for preparing and implementing indigenous REDD+ proposals.

- WWF DRC plans to integrate the following activities into their FY14 work plan:
 - Develop of the FPIC with CN-REDD/FPP/CI/WCS/CSO/IPLC
 - Train trainers on indigenous peoples' rights for WWF staff and community organizers
 - Replication of community management plan within Bolobo territory
 - Collect the information necessary for communities to manage their forests, organize the data in a framework and share it with the Ministry of Environment
 - Identify a community-based IPO grantee to develop their capacity and understanding for IPLC REDD+ participation in the context of the UNDRIP

Needs and Opportunities for Support and Collaboration to Meet Current Challenges and Facilitate Future Plans

This final session began with speed presentations by leaders of three cross-cutting RPAN projects, to open a conversation about possible areas for collaboration with country offices in the next phase of work. These projects include:

- **Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and REDD+:** focused on promoting and supporting community and rights-based approaches to REDD+, including through community capacity-building, partnership development, policy engagement and technical support to field activities.
- **Policy:** focused on influencing REDD+ at international level - through advocacy UNFCCC and donor initiatives. Links to IPLC issues are both conceptual - generating positions & tools – and process-oriented - pushing for civil society participation in national & multi-lateral processes. Linkages are key- translate international frameworks from the global to local & feed local experiences/lessons into global frameworks.
- **Knowledge:** focused on facilitating learning in order to achieve REDD in new places, build technical knowledge and communicate successes & learning to influence international policy & finance.

In addition, WWF country offices articulated the need for increased **south-south learning** – considering the question of *what operational things can we offer one another that builds on our strengths and speaks to our challenges?*

The following two tables present the results of working group discussions focused respectively on:

- Country office and partner (COICA) needs in relation to cross-cutting themes, and
- Country office strengths that can serve as the basis for south-south exchange

They are presented here as a basis for **project managers to take into account in developing workplans and collaborative agreements in the next project phase.**

Table 2. Country Office and Partner Needs

Country or Scope	Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and REDD+	REDD+ Policy and Finance	Knowledge Sharing and Communications
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop forum for dialogue around CSOs on IPLCs, MRV • Provide guidance on how to implement green economy document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Adaptation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategy to implement communicators program and capacity to achieve • Assistance to capture & consolidate field experience (FPIC, BSM, participatory carbon measurement) become a document for informing coed-national people and gain funding support

Table 2 continued

Country or Scope	Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and REDD+	REDD+ Policy and Finance	Knowledge Sharing and Communications
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to define MRV systems for indigenous peoples • More inclusion of IPLC in national REDD strategy development • Integration of international standards on FPIC • Develop & disseminate a document for specific rights of IPLC • Additional funds to develop FPIC activities (in the future, in Mai Ndombe) • Support to develop a dedicated indigenous funding mechanism (as in Peru) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop good relationships with all stakeholders, but especially FIP, NORAD, • Integration of international standards on FPIC • Additional funds to develop FPIC activities (in the future, in Mai Ndombe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop communications in local languages
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based MRV • LCD strategies & structures involvement • Link and enforce social safeguards and environmental safeguards with benefit sharing • Human and financial resources to have constant engagement in the process with COICA and other partners • Improve relationship and articulation between COICA and national partners, e.g., OPIAC, to lay foundation for AIR success • Integrate work WWF-COL with other components, specifically Amazonian Indigenous REDD+ and IPLC components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network position on safeguards at international & national policy levels • Streamline international policy support to engage the IPLC component across partners, conventions and WWF offices (e.g., CBD has work on REDD+ safeguards, IPLCs, article 8, Carbon Fund) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF-COL exchange lessons learned w/ COICA & others to enhance capacity on stakeholder engagement, finance, benefit sharing as well as institutional arrangements • Link and provide guidance for safeguard systems in countries at national & local levels to be implementable on the ground: help ID best possible mechanisms and guidance on how to deal with different donor requirements in terms of safeguards and help to put them all together
Guyana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing TA from policy shop 	
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to FENAMAD in the socio-environmental REDD strategy development, including a participatory process to determine REDD indicators and planning of safeguards • Support in the design of a rights-based systematic methodology and guide for involving actors, including participatory mapping • Identification of indigenous leaders and their capacity building toward an exchange and development of REDD+ indigenous project proposals 		

Table 2 continued

Country or Scope	Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and REDD+	REDD+ Policy and Finance	Knowledge Sharing and Communications
COICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition and valuing the work of the indigenous leadership • Support in the development & construction of local safeguards in MDD • Capacity building in holistic vision of the indigenous peoples for IPs on FPIC, climate change, REDD • Foster implementation of FPIC mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links with donor initiatives interested in financing AIR • Technical integration between mitigation, adaptation and between CMNUCC-CBD • Advocacy with national governments so they consider financing AIR • ensure land tenure necessary for implementing REDD • instead of working in payment for environmental services, first develop life plans & fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanging lessons learned with WWF DRC

Two cross-cutting needs were also identified:

- Develop a deeper understanding of “effective participation” definition, characteristics & methodologies
- Gender analysis and mainstreaming learning session or workshop

Country	Strengths
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community mapping & planning and community forestry protection & production awareness on climate change, including methods for working with NGOs national government recognition and buy-in to REDD processes, including signing of MRV strategy and IP consultation around their legal status
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> green economy and sustainable spatial planning at the landscape and district level, including experience with oil palm and acacia HOB- cooperation between Indonesia, Malaysia & Brunei social & environmental safeguards, including social & economic analysis of the village related to mapping REDD materials and strategy, especially at the sub-national level mass, rural and cultural tourism
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> methodology for modeling deforestation and risks, such as mining cooperation w/ indigenous peoples' (IP) organizations, national and regional effective management of protected area systems ecotourism

Country	Strengths
Guyana	community MRV
	national REDD LDCs
Colombia	social & environmental safeguards construction process, both bottom up & top down (national process)
	participation experiences, including inspiring practices w/ IP communities in Amazon
	consolidation of a roundtable with leaders from the region
	REDD+ legal issues assessment & support to government & communities to strengthen

A critical next step to facilitate south-south learning is for **country offices to identify which of their needs they think would be best met by peers with a self-identified strength in the area** (see Table 3). For instance, WWF Colombia identified that it wants to learn from:

- WWF DRC's participatory mapping experiences,
- WWF Guyana's participatory MRV experiences, and
- WWF Peru's indigenous REDD+ experiences.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and REDD+ workshop provided an important opportunity for participants to build common understandings on REDD+ social safeguards, community and rights-based approaches, distill and share lessons and good practice from field experience, and begin to draw on this experience to inform work in the next project phase. Participants identified opportunities for south-south exchange and cross-program collaboration, as well as needed technical, learning and policy support moving forward. Specific next steps identified include:

- WWF project managers and partners to take into account technical, policy and learning needs identified (summarized on pp14-15) in developing their work plans and collaborative agreements in the next project phase;
- Country offices to follow up on relevant south-south learning opportunities, responding to the question: what operational things can we offer one another that build on our strengths and speak to our challenges? (see summary on p16);
- In the next phase of RPAN, give priority to equitable benefit-sharing – that is, operationalizing international principles to ensure equitable sharing of both financial and non-financial benefits flowing from REDD+.
- Increase WWF focus and capacity-building on gender integration and women's empowerment in REDD+.

The opportunity to consolidate experience through the workshop, and implementation of these and related next steps, will enable WWF to build on the strong foundation laid over the past three years to further realize WWF principles to strengthen community rights and livelihoods through REDD+.

Annex I - Workshop Agenda in Lima, Peru

RPAN Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and REDD+ project workshop

Day 1, Thursday May 2

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9:00 - 9:30 | Workshop Welcome, Objectives and Introductions |
| 9:30 - 10:30 | Introduction to the International Context around Social Safeguards and Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrating indigenous rights in the international REDD+ agenda• International frameworks on social safeguards & benefits – key principles and issues |
| 10:30 - 10:45 | Break |
| 10:45 - 12:30 | Country Reflections on Social Safeguards and Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Country offices present on key activities to date on safeguard and community benefit issues, especially challenges and how they were overcome |
| 12:30 - 13:30 | Lunch |
| 13:30 - 15:30 | Exploration of the Four IPLC Themes (Groups) ² <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Fish tank” explorations of community tenure, equitable benefit sharing, FPIC and effective participation |
| 15:30 - 15:45 | Break |
| 15:45-16:45 | Lessons Learned around the Four IPLC Themes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are lessons from this experience for WWF and broader REDD+ community work on rights-based approaches to REDD+? |
| 16:45 - 17:00 | Day 1 Reflections and Close |
| 19:00 | Dinner |

²All sessions are plenary unless otherwise noted.

Day 2, Friday May 3

- 8:30 - 8:45** Welcome & Reflections
- 8:45 – 9:30** COICA presentation on Amazon Indigenous REDD+
- 9:30 - 11:00** Applying Lessons Learned to Current Challenges and Future Plans (Groups)
- How can each country office draw on what we've learned to inform their next phase of WWF's work on REDD+?
- 11:00 - 11:15** Break
- 11:15 - 12:30** Understanding and Prioritizing Remaining Challenges
- What key social challenges or obstacles persist to achieving RPAN program objectives in the next phase?
- 12:30 - 13:30** Lunch
- 13:30 – 15:00** Needs and Opportunities for Support and Collaboration to Meet Current Challenges and Facilitate Future Plans
- What needs or gaps need to be filled to address the identified challenges and ensure socially-sound implementation of our program in the next phase? Consider, in particular, RPAN's cross-cutting areas of work: policy linkages, FCI learning, capacity building/technical assistance, and external partnerships
- 15:00 – 15:15** Break
- 15:15 – 16:30** Applied Learning and Collaboration to Maximize Impacts in the Next Phase
- How can we facilitate more effective collaboration across countries and themes to improve rights-based REDD+ work?
- 16:30-17:00** Workshop reflections, thanks & close
- 19:00** Dinner

Annex II- Workshop Participants

IPLC workshop planning team: Jenny Springer, Minnie Degawan, Althea Skinner, Maria Jose Pacha, Breen Byrnes, and Rob Wilkinson (facilitator, Consensus Building Institute)

Participants:

1. Alonso Cordova	MDD Coordinator	WWF Peru
2. Althea Skinner	Program Officer, People & Conservation	WWF-US
3. Andrea Camacho	Climate Change Policy Assistant	WWF Colombia
4. Breen Byrnes	Program Officer, Communications & Learning	FCI
5. Camilo Ortega	Northern Amazon Coordinator	WWF Colombia
6. Carla Ngoyi	MRV officer	WWF-DRC
7. Carlos Soria	Senior Policy Specialist	WWF Perú
8. Chuck Hutchinson	Lead Protected Areas/REDD	WWF Guianas
9. Data Kusuma	Kutai Barat Project Manager	WWF Indonesia
10. Derek Thompson	External Review	
11. Elaine Pura	Director, Operations	FCI
12. Jenny Springer	Senior Director, People & Conservation	WWF-US
13. Jolly Kiuka	Communication Officer	WWF-DRC
14. Josefina Varela	Policy Director	FCI
15. Juan Carlos Jintiach		COICA, Ecuador
16. Juan Reategui		COICA, Ecuador
17. Kristina Van Dexter	REDD+ Program Associate	WWF-US
18. Liliana Lozano	Project Manager	WWF Perú
19. Maria Jose Pacha	Knowledge Sharing Manager	FCI
20. Minnie Degawan	Social Safeguards Advisor	FCI
21. Zulfira Warta	REDD Coordinator	WWF Indonesia

WWF believes the following are key to equitable and effective REDD+ initiatives:

SECURE COMMUNITY TENURE

Recognizing and respecting customary rights to forests enables more effective stewardship and will significantly influence who receives benefits from REDD+ initiatives.

FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION

Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in developing, implementing and monitoring REDD+ initiatives will require investments in capacity building and inclusive decision-making processes.



EQUITABLE SHARING OF REDD+ BENEFITS

Incentives for forest communities and good governance of financial mechanisms can help ensure that REDD+ initiatives provide benefits to communities, many of whom are the historic stewards of forest resources.

FREE, PRIOR, INFORMED CONSENT

FPIC enables community rights and interests to be taken into account in REDD+ initiatives, resulting in more effective and equitable REDD+ outcomes.



Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

www.panda.org/forestclimate

For more information:

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