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Forest Carbon Partnership Facility SOCIAL ISSUES IN SELECTED LATIN AMERICA COUNTRIES

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Consultations with Key Local Stakeholders



FCPF COUNTRY	ARGENTINA	COSTA RICA	GUYANA	MEXICO	PANAMA
Country Proposals/ Status	-Early engagement with key stakeholder groups, including Indigenous Peoples and other local communities - Consultations are planned with key stakeholder groups with specific objectives to validate the consultation plans designed for preparation of REDD Strategy.	 - 52 out of 96 PRI (<i>Partes Revelantes</i> <i>Interesadas</i>) have participated in the initial dialogue on the REDD+ process - Consultations meetings with 18 out of 24 ADIIs (??) are planned to elaborate legal and political process for designing REDD Strategy. 	 Initial consultations with the NTC (National Toshaos Council) and a limited number of local Amerindian communities Extensive consultations with Amerindian communities are planned for validation of Consultation Plan for preparation of REDD+ Strategy. 	- Consultation strategy that is inclusive of relevant stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other local communities and comprehensive in its scope, is prepared .	 Early engagement with selected stakeholders carried out Initial consultations targeting Indigenous Peoples traditional institutions carried out with technical assistance from COONAPIP (??).
Key Challenges	-Identifying appropriate representative institutions of local stakeholder groups both Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous groups – geographically dispersed in a large country.	- Identifying appropriate representative institutions of non- Indigenous stakeholders.	 Identifying appropriate representation of small- scale miners and loggers. Conducting adequate consultations with 140 Amerindian communities dispersed in large hinterland area. 	-Conducting adequate consultations for a large Indigenous peoples population (5 million) spread over a large geographical area. - Identifying appropriate representative institutions of ejidos.	-Conducting adequate consultations with Indigenous Peoples traditional authorities (comarca congresses and others) -Identifying appropriate representation of colonos.

Land Rights and Land Tenure



FCPF COUNTRY	ARGENTINA	COSTA RICA	GUYANA	MEXICO	PANAMA
Country Proposal/ Status	- Law governing land-use planning for forests (2007) enacted - Improving land management systems is being planned	- 24 ADIIs Indigenous Peoples reserves – have been legally established.	-Titling of the currently untitled Amerindian land planned.	- Land tenure issues (65% of land owned by communities) resolved.	-Recognition of indigenous territorial rights (<i>comarcas</i> ; collective territories) largely addressed
Key Challenges	-Implementation of new law governing land-use planning for forests (2007) -Minimizing potential land conflicts between or among Indigenous Peoples communities, other rural communities (Criollos) and agro-businesses.	-Completing financial processes to transfer the land titles from private land owners to the respective ADIIs. -Resolving the land tenure of areas used by non- Indigenous local communities.	 Addressing additional land claims by Amerindian communities. Recognizing land and/or resource use rights of small scale miners and loggers. 	- Minimizing conflict between collective Indigenous peoples land tenure and private ownership within the same ejidos.	 Outstanding claims of Indigenous Peoples Conflicts over traditional land (Indigenous Peoples vis a vis non-Indigenous forest dwellers) -Inter-American Commission on Human Rights court case (Ngobe)

Benefit - Sharing



FCPF COUNTRY	ARGENTINA	COSTA RICA	GUYANA	MEXICO	PANAMA
Country Proposals/ Status	- New Forest Law makes a provision to establish a National Fund for the Enrichment and Conservation of Native Forests	 Recognition of carbon rights of Indigenous Peoples tied to land ownership. Replication of existing "payment for environmental services" proposed for mechanism for REDD+. 	 Political commitment to establish a mutually agreeable benefit- /revenue-sharing mechanism from REDD revenue. 100% transfer of REDD+ revenue to Amerindian titled lands. 	 Commitment to enact laws in relation to carbon rights. Dialogue with local communities regarding payments, eligibility, etc. are planned. 	- Defining the modalities and conditionalities of benefit sharing by local communities.
Key Challenges	 Recognizing carbon ownership of local communities – Indigenous Peoples and other local communities. Establishing a financial mechanism for administering benefit- sharing. 	 Recognizing carbon ownership of non- indigenous local communities. Administering benefit- sharing that is equitable. 	 Recognizing carbon ownership of land areas that are currently being titled. Recognizing carbon ownership of forest areas that are under traditional use and/or claim 	 Replicating the early payment for environmental services model for REDD+. Administering benefit- sharing that is equitable. 	 Recognizing carbon ownership of non- indigenous local communities. Establishing a financial mechanism for benefit sharing.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples



FCPF COUNTRY	ARGENTINA	COSTA RICA	GUYANA	MEXICO	PANAMA
Country Proposal/ Status	- Applied under ILO Convention 169	- Applied under ILO Convention 169	-Free, prior and informed consent will be applied for Amerindian communities for "opt in/ opt out" mechanism	- Applied under ILO Convention 169	- Free, prior and informed consent will be applied (following proposed UN-REDD Guidelines)
Key Challenges	 Identifying appropriate traditional decision-making mechanisms. Political commitment to seek consent. 	- Political commitment to seek consent (from ADIIs).	- Degree of participation of Amerindian communities in the "opt in/ opt out" process.	- Identifying appropriate traditional decision-making mechanisms.	- Political commitment to seek consent (from traditional authorities).