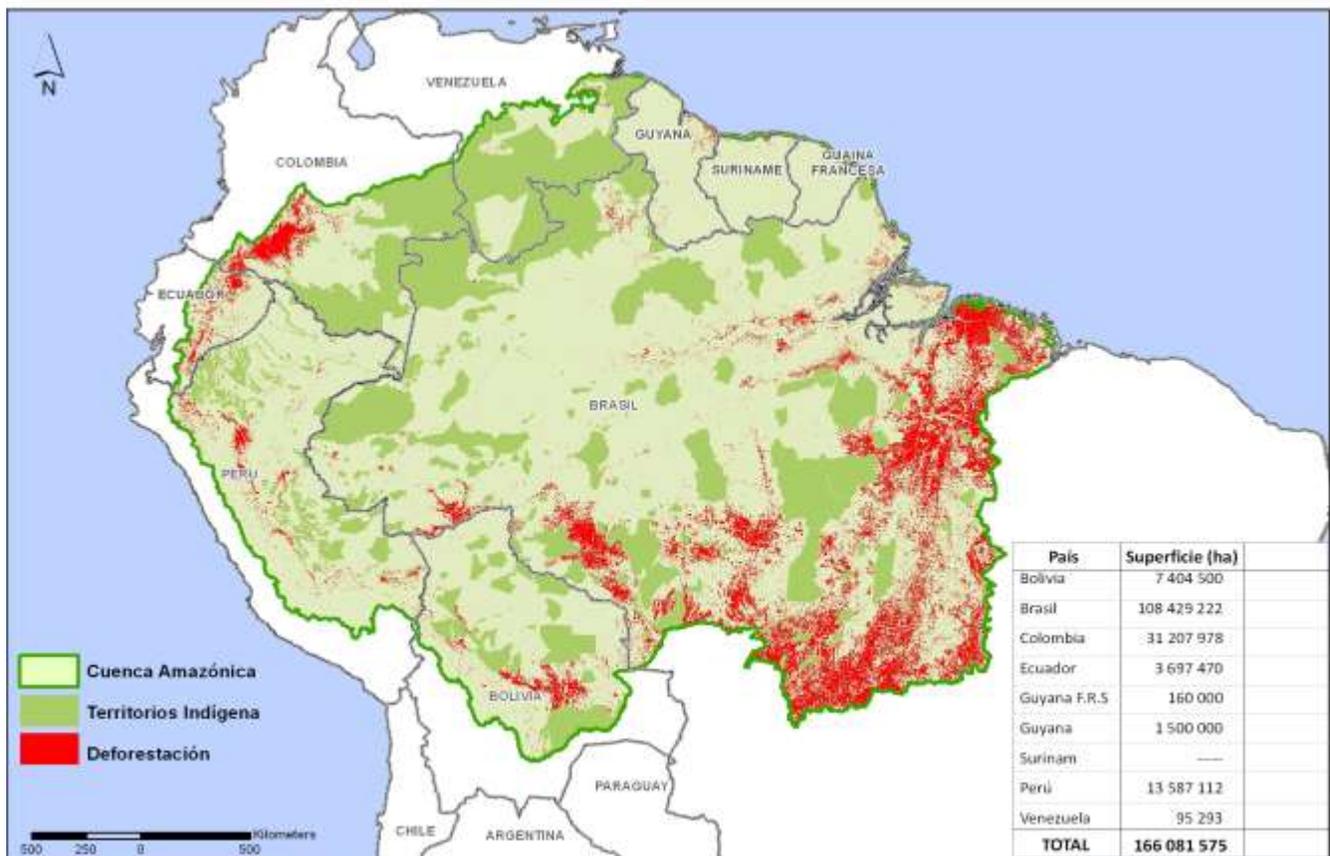




Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica
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Indigenous REDD+ Alternative **Indigenous Territories of Harmonious Life to cool the Planet**



Deforestation happens mostly outside Indigenous Territories which are strategic for the cooling of the planet.

The Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) founded on March 14th, 1984, represents 390 Peoples with 2,779,479 inhabitants in the 10,268,471 km² of the Amazon Basin, through nine national indigenous organizations of the Amazonian countries: Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest, **AIDSESP**; Association of Amerindian Peoples of Guyana, **APA**; Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia, **CIDOB**; Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon, **COIAB**; Confederation of Ecuadorian Amazonian Nationalities, **CONFENIAE**; Federation of Autochthonous Organizations of the French Guyana, **FOAG**; Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Venezuelan Amazon, **ORPIA**; Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon, **OPIAC**.

Summary

The REDD+ mechanism needs structural changes. As it is, it does not contribute to the decrease of emissions in the magnitude required; socio-environmental conflicts will increase while the climate crisis worsens. That is the reason why COICA is building an “Indigenous REDD+” mechanism based on alternative approaches, principles and strategies which mean **“Indigenous Territories of Harmonious Life to cool the planet”**. It is based on the integrity of ecosystemic services of forests and indigenous territories and not limited only to the concept of carbon and to the areas which are most threatened by deforestation. It proposes the prioritization of public funding tied to an effective reduction of greenhouse effect emissions and the avoidance of non-regulated or voluntary carbon credit markets.

COICA presents this assessment and design document which will be adjusted according to the evolution of processes. The proposal covers five main topics: 1. the incoherence and conflicts of REDD+; 2 the global changes beyond REDD+ needed to solve the environmental crisis; 3. The alternatives of Indigenous REDD+ in the Amazon; 4. The building of alternative financial mechanisms; 5. A short-term Indigenous REDD+ agenda.

The first block covers the questioning of current REDD+:

*Tendency to ignore the indigenous territories which cover more than 25% of the Amazon basin (although land-titling is still pending) with only 2% of deforestation, thus, deserving the same political and budgetary weight as protected areas. *Incomplete valuation, limited to carbon and ignoring other climatic and additional properties of forests and indigenous territories which contribute to cooling and which guarantee sustainability in time. *It does not adequately approach the abysmal contradiction between the rhetoric regarding indigenous rights and the daily aggression towards indigenous peoples, particularly in their territories. *Ambiguous approach regarding the uncertainty of territorial rights and carbon rights, with the risk of them being monopolized by the States. *Insufficient approach towards the great drivers of degradation and deforestation, which are consequences of consumerism, extractivism and development, and perpetuated by the incoherence of the States. *Confusion due to the scattering of policies for socio-environmental safeguards and institutional conflicts about them.*

The second block puts REDD+ in perspective, as major global changes are required to correct the current trends, which will cause more Amazonian and global climatic refugees. The effective net reduction of greenhouse gases is unavoidable, not only renewing and extending the Kyoto protocol, but also changing the strategies and pitfalls of the so-called “development”. On the other hand, COICA believes that, without territorial rights and free determination, the contribution of indigenous peoples for a future cooling of the planet vanishes.

The third section presents concrete alternatives, such as the priority of territorial land-titling of indigenous peoples, which includes: *Addressing the historical social debt; *Adapting the national laws of “communal lands” to “Territories as Peoples”; *Control of the soil, subsoil, forest cover, waters, biogenetic resources; *Recover indigenous areas overlapped by protected areas; *Land-titling as an indicator of REDD+ evaluation; *Recognize Indigenous Territories as efficient conservation systems; *Moratorium on extractive industries, mega-projects and agricultural industries; reorientation of the Inter-Oceanic Highway (IIRSA) and PAC*

*according to Consult and the Free Consent of peoples; *Prioritization of funding for land-titling in REDD+ funds; *Application of the right of indigeneous peoples to control the type of development they want, with Life Plans (Strategies) for Peoples, adapting the possible role of REDD+ within their framework, not the other way around .*

For COICA, it is risky to sign carbon credit contracts in the current picture of voluntary markets due to the lack of definition, regulations and due to the conflicts that have arisen. For those who insist on taking this risk, we would advise: Deal with funders not intermediaries. **Short-term, adjustable contracts, *Do not yield access and control of the forest; *Apply national laws of communities, not funders: *Have community intellectual rights of operations; *Public agreements, no secret agreements, with supervision from the Ombudsman's Office and indigenous organizations.*

On the other hand, safeguards are needed, not only to “mitigate damages” but to promote the holistic “Full Life”, forbid involuntary resettlement for REDD projects, ban REDD+ projects in areas for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and ban restrictions on access for traditional use of forests.

In the fourth section, regarding financial mechanisms for Indigenous REDD+, we propose avoiding the risks of non-regulated carbon markets, since they increase the possibility of speculation and financial bubbles while at the same time an international registry system should control these markets with transparency and supervision.

COICA would like to build alternative mechanisms for Indigenous REDD+ which should impede direct compensation of industry emissions; mobilize funds that pay for the integrity of standing forests, not only for avoided carbon emissions in threatened areas; prioritizing public funds such as the ones for REDD+: readiness, adaptation and development.

The fifth and last part has an agenda for short-term Indigenous REDD+ which includes:

**Identify, stop and sanction “carbon cowboys”; *Implement a REDD+ Amazonian Observatory to evaluate processes and strategies, their impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, alternatives from Indigenous REDD+ and the building of alternative funding options; *Organize dialogue roundtables for Indigenous REDD+ in each Amazonian country with indigenous organizations associated in COICA and with national governments*

**Global Meeting for Alternative Funding for Indigenous REDD+ and “Full Life” in coordination with the Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples (Klima Bundnis), social environmentalism and international cooperation; *Operationalize an implementation methodology for free, prior, informed and binding consent for REDD projects from UN-REDD, FCPF, FIP, GEF, Fondo Amazonia (Brazil), and bilateral agencies; *Rights for free, prior and informed consent in the safeguard policies of the IADB and the World Bank for all funded projects during the revision processes of their safeguards during 2012-2013*

**Total ban of involuntary resettlement for REDD+ projects in areas where autonomous peoples live (in voluntary isolation); *Remove restrictions on access and traditional use of forests, goods and services in policies regarding forests within the REDD+ framework; *Independent reports from indigenous peoples parallel to reports from the States, on the monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ processes in each country; *Independent, transparent and trustworthy mechanisms for national and international conflict resolution with indigenous peoples regarding REDD+ processes*

**Financial and human resources to improve national governance towards REDD+, such as:*

Studies on land-titling and rights of indigenous peoples and on legal changes to implement international obligations: titling programs, territorial demarcation and land conflict resolution; reform of public policies and institutional strengthening with the indigenous peoples: organizational strengthening of the indigenous peoples at communal, local, regional, national and international levels; effective mechanisms for conflict resolution in REDD processes; mechanisms for consult and transparency in decision-making on REDD+ in adequate

languages, manners and time with effective participation of indigenous peoples, including the elderly, women and youth.

1. Deforestation and degradation need to be reduced, but the current REDD+ has incoherent aspects and creates conflict

Due to Climate Change, most of the tropical moist forests in the Amazon could turn into savannahs, dominated by the dynamics of fire before the turn of the century, condemning indigenous peoples to becoming climatic refugees. The presence of large blocks of forests contributes to an increased resilience of ecosystems and indigenous peoples facing the impacts of Climate Change. These peoples are also carriers of cultures and ways of life which guarantee the conservation of forests in their territories today and in the future.

Through this document, COICA presents the Indigenous REDD+ mechanism: “Full Life Territories to cool the Planet”, to contribute to reduce greenhouse effect global emissions and to promote the adaptation of development consumerist approaches into a holistic approach of use/conservation of the Amazonian peoples.

Amazonia: Too big to fail

The destiny of the Amazon has climatic repercussions that go far beyond the region. If the Amazon were to disappear, the emitted carbon would equal approximately 10 years of global emissions of fossil fuels, but additionally the clouds which reflect a significant part of solar energy which falls on tropical latitudes would no longer be generated, thus accelerating the increase of global temperature.

Indigenous territories cover 25% of the Amazon, with a deforestation of 2%, showing effectiveness in the conservation of forests comparable to protected areas, which should make indigenous territories more significant for conservation policies and strategies.

Emissions should be reduced, but not with the current approach

The combination of Climate Change and large-scale deforestation of the Amazon has effects that reinforce each other, so early intervention with an adequate magnitude is crucial. Therefore, the original concept of REDD+ is important, i.e. reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and an allowing the indigenous people of the Amazon to ensure their future. However, from an indigenous perspective, REDD+ is being designed with a series of problems, hazards and questionable aspects. Thus, COICA proposes the development of an alternative: Indigenous REDD+.

Industrial Carbon does not have the same value as Indigenous Carbon

The starting point of REDD+ is the value of carbon capacities to contribute to the warming of the planet, considering that a ton of carbon emitted with fossil fuel is the equivalent or a ton of carbon emitted by the degradation of tropical forests and deforestation. However, the properties of the carbon contained in large blocks of tropical forests are ignored, among them, the capacity of generating clouds in tropical latitudes, which reflect solar energy, reducing the available energy to warm the environment, a cooling effect in the same order of magnitude than the accumulation of carbon.

Forests and territories must be valued, not just carbon

Furthermore, forest contribute with services that can potentially also influence global climate, such as storing 20% of the fresh water of the world's rivers, and protecting against the erosion and long-distance climatic effects which are not entirely understood yet. Also, they offer global and regional services with biodiversity, production of goods and various ecosystemic services. More significantly, the forest is part of an indigenous territory and is the space that shelters spirituality, culture, identity, pride and future indigenous development. The indigenous ways of life, different to those of modern colonization, are the ones that have kept these forests for centuries.

Thus, it is indispensable that REDD+ mechanisms be centered not only on carbon, but that they recognize and grasp other biophysical, biological and cultural contributions of indigenous territories and forests.

Indigenous rights are not guaranteed

In spite of an advance in the recognition of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through the ILO's 169 Convention, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the jurisprudence of the Inter American Human Rights Court, their compliance and exercise is still not captured in national policies and frameworks. There is a chasm between the formal declaration of the importance of indigenous rights to land ownership and the reality, e.g. marginal budget allocations to solve the territorial demands of indigenous peoples. There is also insecurity on the territorial rights of the peoples and lack of clarity on forest carbon rights, as forests appear as national patrimony, controlled by the States and their current governments. It is probable that some States may end up controlling the benefits from carbon stocks in Amazonian forests.

Current REDD+ is weak against the forces of “modern development”

The policies of economic development of the Amazonian nations and their normative frameworks on land, extractive activities (hydrocarbons, mining), mega-projects (roads, hydro-electric plants), and agricultural industries (biofuels, transgenic products, plantations), effectively promote deforestation and degradation due to a lack of integrated vision of real value of the forests. They also operate with inadequate social and environmental standards. To date, REDD+ is insufficient in facing the large drivers of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests, especially because the States must solve the contradiction of fostering and trying to impede deforestation and degradation at the same time and in the same space.

Ineffective safeguards on indigenous rights

Socio-environmental safeguards are preventive and mitigating measures to protect people and the environment from the damage caused by development projects, but for the Indigenous REDD+, what is required are safeguards to promote the common good or a proper way of life in an holistic and integrated manner, and not just prevent and mitigate damages. The socio-environmental safeguards from the IADB and World Bank must not move back to the low levels of each country; to the contrary, both countries and banks and the REDD+ must be aligned with international obligations derived from the UNDRIP and the IAHRIC.

In the context of REDD+ there are several processes setting standards and safeguards to avoid negative impacts in social and environmental dimensions. This variety of processes, far from guaranteeing the integrity of forests and the population that depends on them, increases confusion and decreases their confidence in them, as it reflects institutional power struggles.

2. The seriousness of the climate crisis goes beyond REDD+ and demands changes in global policies

A change in the paradigms of “economic development” of countries is necessary

The Kyoto Protocol has proven insufficient, especially because it has not included the countries with most emissions, both old ones (USA) and new ones (China, India, Brazil, and others) so that it is inevitable that global temperature will increase more than the already inconceivable 2 C°. In order to avoid a hot and catastrophic future, greenhouse emissions of all sources must be reduced. Reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation must be only one of several priority mechanisms working in parallel.

The reduction of industrial emissions that the planet and the Amazon need, obliges both developed and “emerging” countries to rethink their development logic, and moving away from the current “development, inequality and consumerism”, which are accelerating the global climate crisis, thus reducing their possibilities of success, while condemning the rest of humankind to irreversible climatic aggressions, increasing climatic refugees.

Indigenous peoples are part of the humankind that will be most affected by the climate crisis, but they are also among the ones who can offer significant solutions, which range from a reduced emphasis on property and consumption of resources, to ways of life and organizational manners integrated to their environment, which do not cause imbalances, as do other human groups.

Without adequate rights, the contribution of the indigenous peoples is in danger

The indigenous people will still conserve and use Amazonian forests for the benefit of the entire planet, if the rights to free determination are respected; as well as their right to establish their priorities for development, for land and territories, for the use and conservation of natural resources, and for effective participation. For this purpose, they require that national policies and regulations explicitly include respect, validity and prevalence of international tools on the rights of indigenous peoples such as the 169 Convention, the UNDRIP and the IAHRIC jurisprudence.

3. Conditions and characteristics of Indigenous REDD+ in the Amazon

Priority of the consolidation of Integrated Territories as Indigenous Peoples

The REDD+ approach is not viable if the pressure on forests continues as part of the extractive industries (hydrocarbons, mining), megaprojects (hydroelectric plants, highways) and agricultural industries (biofuels, transgenic products). Because of this, it must be acknowledged that conceptually and strategically, it is counterproductive to base the struggle against climate change and against deforestation and degradation in the climatic properties of carbon in and of itself, and, that in the case of forests in Amazonian indigenous territories, it is immensely more effective to adopt an integrated vision, centered in the essential contributions of these territories, with their living and healthy forests, guaranteed for the property and holistic management through our organizations and cultures.

Our territories encompass the property of the soil, forest canopy (which includes carbon stock), subsoil and waters, on necessary ancestral areas and full control of their resources through autonomous ways of governance that will simultaneously allow our natural ancestral uses and aid conservation as well.

This systemic approach on territories and carbon demands the following strategies:

❖ **Solution of the territorial historical debt of the States towards indigenous peoples:**

- *Acceptance of the concept of integrated territories as peoples (not communal plots), including legislative adequacy of the States according to their international obligations: 169 Convention-ILO (C169), United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), jurisprudence from the Inter American Human Rights Court (IAHRC)*
- *Recognition, legal titling and territorial enlargement of communities*
- *Titling of original possession of communities which to date are “invisible”*
- *Territorial reserves for autonomous peoples (“voluntary isolation, initial contact”)*
- *Constitutional and legislative reforms for full control of indigenous peoples on territorial integrity: soil, subsoil, forest canopy, waters, genetic resources*
- *Recovery of the property and control of part of the ancestral territories where protected areas have been superimposed without previous, free and informed consent*

❖ **Indigenous territories as a priority issue for REDD+ mechanism:**

- *Proper definition of “land ownership” including concepts about indigenous territories according to our ways of thinking and the value of effective strategies for the full life of forests*

- *Solution to the territorial demand of indigenous peoples before, during and after the planning, preparation (REDD Package) and implementation of the REDD+ projects. The main indicator in the evaluation of REDD+ must be the advances of the indigenous territorial demand in each Amazonian country.*
- *Priority of budgets for the solution of territorial demands with global funds for REDD+ such as FCPF-WB, FIP-IADB, REDD+ Partnership, UN-REDD+, FIP Donations Mechanism. Climate Fund, GEF and others.*

❖ **Facing the main factors of deforestation and degradation which affect the Amazon:**

- *Moratorium on extractive industries, mega-projects and agricultural industries until the rights and territorial management of the indigenous peoples are consolidated*
- *Suspension and/or reorientation of extractive and neo-developmental projects, under the pretext of “infrastructure” of the South American Regional Integration (IIRSA) and the Program of Acceleration of Growth (PAC, Brazil), funded mainly by the Brazil National Development Bank (BNDES), until compliance with consult and consent from indigenous peoples*
- *Reorientation of national policies and of NGOs so that indigenous territories are considered effective conservation systems a preferred option over the establishment of new protected areas.*

Priority of Full Life Plan for Peoples and Communities

Due to our free determination, we have the right to decide our own priorities for our development path, as established in Convention 169 (article 7) and in UNDRIP (article 23) in the Amazonian countries which have ratified these norms; and, in the countries where they are not valid (French Guyana, Suriname) this is sustained by the jurisprudence of the IAHRC. (Awas Tingi Case, number 11-555, 31.08.2001).

The control and decision of the type of development is translated into the implementation of Life Plans for communities and peoples, which includes the integrated and holistic management of the entirety of natural resources and ecosystemic services of indigenous territories. Any proposal of external investment must be adapted to these life plans.

In this manner, REDD+ promoters must respect and prioritize the implementation of Life Plans of Peoples and Communities, and not force the logic of carbon markets for a hasty implementation of REDD+ programs and projects.

It is within the framework of our own and previous Life Plans, that each people or community can determine if there is sense and utility for a REDD+ initiative and what type of approach is more adequate according to the conditions and processes of each people. REDD+ is conjunctural and cannot, nor should try to organize the future long-term life of communities and peoples.

In order to face the challenges of REDD+, COICA has the responsibility of achieving that Amazonian indigenous organizations and their allies prioritize programs for the preparation of Life Plans according to our ways of thinking, thus affirming our autonomy.

To apply self-determination of the indigenous peoples, the Amazonian countries must implement the right for consult and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). Complying with this international obligation is necessary, whether or not national legislation exists. Especially, it is necessary to comply with prior, free, informed and binding consent before the design of national or sub-national policies on REDD+ or for future projects, and before any negotiation regarding carbon credit contracts.

Postponement and Regulation of community contracts on REDD+

Before entering REDD+ processes and projects, the communities must have their Life Plans, the due critical and independent information on REDD+, their own studies, land titles and plans (forest, biological, social, economic, etc.) on their resources.

Agreements on information, training or research regarding REDD+ must be executed in coordination with local and national indigenous organizations without any information biased towards particular forms of REDD+ funding (private or public).

Future contracts or agreements must refer to the management and monitoring of forests in an integrated manner, including carbon and all the other ecosystemic services, without relinquishing control and autonomous governance of the people on these resources.

For this purpose, COICA and national organizations will promote a program offering independent counseling on Indigenous REDD+ with support from the international cooperation.

It is very risky to sign REDD+ Contracts

COICA recommends that Amazonian indigenous communities not sign contracts on the sale of carbon credits to private companies, consultants and NGOs. Aside from all the aforementioned shortcomings and structural uncertainties, there are various operative problems with REDD+ which especially affect indigenous communities.

International and national regulations regarding REDD+ are still being designed and negotiated so it is difficult to know how these processes will turn out and which impacts they will have on contracts signed beforehand.

Among others, it is still necessary to identify and sanction pirates, carbon cowboys and swindlers of the carbon market, regulate REDD+ operators with reliable registry systems, accreditation, transparency and supervision, as well as implement independent programs with indigenous organizations for research and training with a critical approach.

An unavoidable topic is the regulation is the transformation of agreements on “community forest management” in “REDD+ carbon market businesses” that must abide by the free, prior and informed consent procedures.

Continue with guidance, even though they have signed contracts

We consider that the signing of carbon credit contracts is hasty and risky for communities, but in specific cases where the communities have already signed them or decide to begin negotiations, COICA will continue to guide them to ensure the defense of indigenous rights. In these cases, we recommend the following:

- *Deal with the original funders, duly registered and accredited by public institutions, not with speculating intermediaries (carbon cowboys, carbon pirates, etc.)*
- *Sign short-term agreements, annually adjustable, periodically monitored and regulated by the assemblies of the involved communities*
- *Include clauses for the prevalence of ILO169 and the UNDRIP in any conflict of contractual interpretation*
- *Retain, not yield communal control on access and uses of the forests*
- *Consider, in the distribution of benefits, that the most important contribution comes from the indigenous communities as they own the forests and they have the capacity of maintaining them through their organizations, ways of life and ancestral knowledge*
- *Ensure that the contracts follow the laws, arbitration systems, conciliation and tribunals of the communities' countries (not the buyers')*
- *Ensure the communal control of intellectual property in the REDD+ operations and their derived products, respecting ancestral knowledge*
- *Ensure that the administration of expenses, income and benefits is done with participation and control of the community*
- *The powers of possible partners must be limited to specific matters and limited in time: no absolute power of attorney*
- *Agreements should not be confidential or secret due to the necessary transparency and because communities are public interest entities*

- *Signing of agreements must be done with the presence of guidance and supervision from guaranteeing institutions, such as the Ombudsman's Office and regional and national indigenous organizations*

4. Alternative Financial Mechanism for Indigenous REDD+

The origin of funding and its implementation is a central topic for REDD+. In the case of the Indigenous REDD+ it is necessary to build alternative forms of funding.

The current voluntary market for forest carbon is risky for indigenous peoples

Given the fluctuation of financial markets it is highly risky to expose the rights on the territories and their current and future use and the future of natural resources to these mechanisms. Now, with all the more reason, voluntary markets are not sufficiently regulated, offering space to “bubbles” from carbon speculators that have already taken advantage of information and their positions in market to commit abuses against indigenous communities in several parts of the world, creating a series of problems and conflicts which will be difficult to manage in the future. Due to this, market activities associated to Indigenous REDD+ should be exclusively done in transactions without speculation intermediaries.

It is necessary to have an international system for the registry of companies on forest carbon which includes accreditation, transparency, supervision and regulations. The Readiness funds (FCPF, ONUREDD, FIP, REDD Partnership) must promote and finance these needs.

REDD+ must not be used to “compensate” for industrial emissions

The effective reduction of greenhouse emissions from fossil fuels should be obligatory, so it should not be possible to “compensate” them with the non-emission of greenhouse emissions through deforestation and degradation within a common market of carbon credits. Buyers of carbon credits, public and private, must be conditioned to reducing emissions in their place of origin.

Funds for standing forests, not just for carbon

Due to the low historic deforestation rates in the Amazonian indigenous territories, the potential for a market mechanism based on carbon that is not emitted is quite low, excluding numerous peoples, territories and forests. Thus, funds channeled from the Indigenous REDD+ mechanism must benefit standing forests in a similar way to forest threatened by deforestation and must allow an equitable distribution of benefits.

On the other hand, activities for emission reduction in indigenous lands must be based on the conservation of the forest and cultures that have conserved it until now, through an integrated territorial management, avoiding markets based exclusively on carbon.

Priority of public funds

Another manner of protecting the Indigenous REDD+ projects from the changes in the market and speculation is basing most of the funding for the integrated Management of indigenous territories on public funds from several sources: REDD+ funds, adaptation funds, development funds from bilateral and multilateral agencies, among others.

This includes funds from municipalities from European cities (such as from the Climate Alliance), which are reducing their local emissions and can support the integrated management of indigenous forests. These mechanisms, within an Indigenous REDD+ framework would offer fewer risks and could cover the needs and aspirations of our peoples.

E. Emergency Agenda for Indigenous REDD+

The Indigenous REDD+ can and should become a priority topic not only for COICA but also at a global level, so we propose short and medium term initiatives:

- ✓ Banks, donors and States must identify, stop and sanction “carbon cowboys” who are defrauding, dividing and pressuring communities with abusive carbon credit contracts.
- ✓ Implement a REDD+ Amazonian Observatory to evaluate processes and strategies, their impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, alternatives from Indigenous REDD+ and the building of alternative funding options.
- ✓ Call International donors to organize dialogue roundtables on Indigenous REDD+ in each Amazonian country with the indigenous organizations linked to COICA and national governments to achieve agreements regarding a common approach: working towards a Global Meeting for Alternative Funding for Indigenous REDD+ and “Full Life” in coordination with the Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples (Klima Bundnis), social environmentalism and solidary international cooperation with our Peoples, and make strides during COP17 and Rio+20. Have incidence so that, in the short-term, Multilateral Banks and Bilateral Donors take the following emergency measures in favour of Amazonian indigenous peoples:
 - ✓ Operationalize an implementation methodology for free, prior, informed and binding consent, in consult with indigenous peoples, and its use for REDD+ projects from ONUREDD, FCPF, FIP, GEF, Fondo Amazonia (Brazil), and bilateral agencies in the Amazon;
 - ✓ Acknowledgment of free, prior and informed consents in the safeguard policies of the IADB and the World Bank for all funded projects during the revision processes of their safeguards during 2012-2013;
 - ✓ Total ban of involuntary resettlement for REDD+ projects
 - ✓ Total ban of REDD+ projects in areas where autonomous peoples live (non-contacted or in voluntary isolation)Remove restriction on access and traditional use of forests, goods and services by indigenous peoples in policies regarding forest, critical habitats and/or biodiversity within the REDD+ framework.
 - ✓ Include independent reports from indigenous peoples parallel to reports from the States, on the monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ processes in each country.
 - ✓ Include independent, transparent and trustworthy mechanisms for national and international conflict resolution with indigenous peoples regarding REDD+ processes
- ✓ Have incidence on Amazonian governments and international donors to contribute with financial and human resources for initiatives which will improve national governance to enable the functioning of the Indigenous REDD+, among them:
 - Concrete programs for land-titling, territorial demarcation and land conflict resolution
 - Studies in each country on land ownership and the rights of indigenous peoples
 - Studies on the gaps in the legal framework and each country’s capacities to implement international agreements and treaties on the rights of indigenous peoples
 - Reform processes for public policies and strengthening of the national and regional institutional capacities, built in coordination with indigenous peoples
 - Programs of institutional strengthening and technical assistance for local indigenous governments and indigenous organization at communal, local, regional, national and international levels
 - Accessible, efficient and effective mechanisms for conflict resolution for the processes, policies, programs and REDD+ projects
 - Mechanisms for consultation, communication, socialization of information and transparency in decision-making regarding REDD+ in the adequate languages, manners and time for the effective participation of indigenous peoples, including the elderly, women and youth.

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