**October 3**

**Land-management and REDD+ side event IUCN**

Presented several study cases from Central America (Petén in Guatemala, Red Indigena Bribbri and CABECAR in Costa Rica) demonstrating:

1. Indigenous territories in Mexico that have an approached to land management based on land-use zoning and participation, have a strong governance laying the ground for REDD+
2. Community –based managed areas conserve their forests better than the state managed areas by preventing and controlling fires, having surveillance programs and conserving natural and archeological resources
3. Indigenous people are already implementing REDD+ on the ground
4. Indigenous territories (ancient sacred sites) in Costa Rica are overlapped with Protected Areas, IPs manage and conserve this areas. IPs have actively protected this territories, and have communicated this to the Government of CR. Costa Rica’s national REDD strategy proposes to recognize the role of PAs, however not clear how they will compensate the IPs. Land titles need to be clarified for indigenous territories. There is invasion of the territories by private citizens. Other threats include mining concessions in the territories, and plans for hydroelectric dams. IPs want recognition of the indigenous cosmo-vision regard natural resource management. Established a program of cultural mediators to explain what is REDD, and promote the application of FPIC.
5. Community-based management from the Embera IPs (Panama). 41% of the territory is occupied by IPs. According to the National Forest Strategy of Panama, the Comarca Embera carried out the first forest management plans under the National Forestry Plan of Panama. Recently undergone audit for forest certification FSC. Important to clarify land rights and tenure, and overlapping rights with protected areas. Drug dealers and guerillas threaten the area. Panama is on a preparatory stage for REDD+ and is important that the stakeholders are involved in the process.
6. Forest definition is limited and need to be expanded to include indigenous views.
7. Panamá, a través de CONAPIP se han presentado propuestas de como participar en la fase preparatoria. Tienen propuestas de cómo implementar REDD+ en sus territorios, las instancias
8. Barriers: Governments need to understand that the IPs need to be taken seriously. Consultation processes need take in account to traditional organizations/authorities. The international legal framework. REDD+ es una oportunidad para poner en la agenda de los gobiernos que no están en la agenda nacional todavía. Los mediadores culturales ayudarán a llegar a las comunidades
9. Barriers: Rights: Define Carbon rights is essential and is something that needs to be defined. Carbon is from those who take care of the forests. Participation on the consultation. The great pending debate is about carbon rights.
10. REDD+ se entiende en México como gestión del territorio para estabilizar la cobertura forestal.