

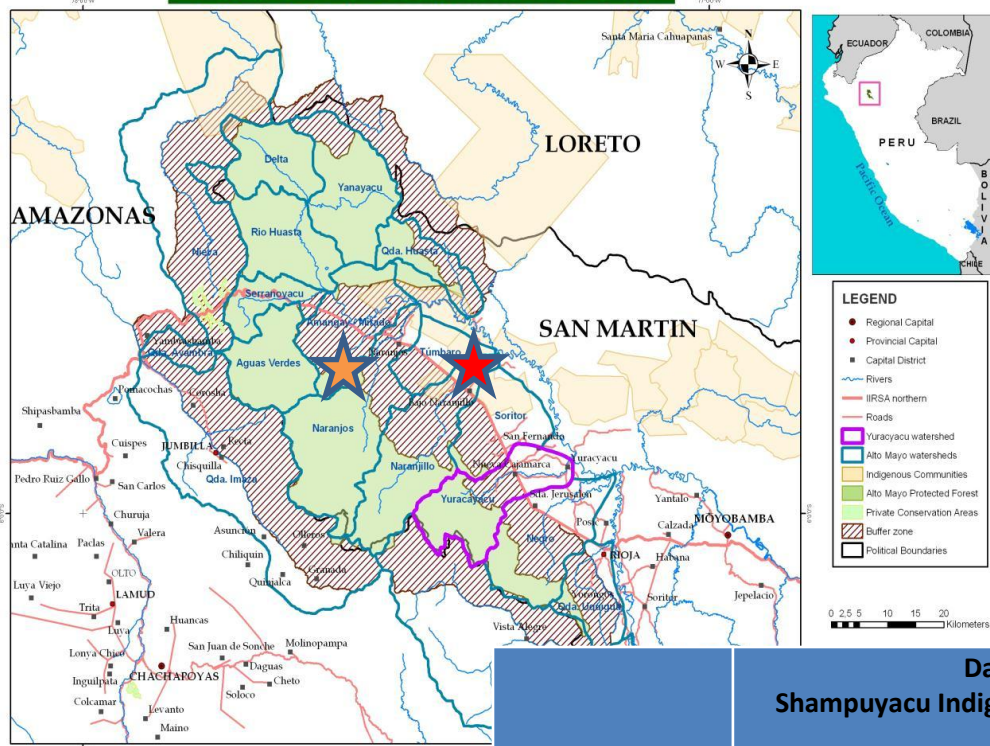


# International Dialogue on Peru Benefit Sharing


## Co-Chair's Reflections from Field Visit

*Hotel NM, Lima  
26-02-2014*

# ALTO MAYO CONSERVATION INITIATIVE - PERU



## Field visit

	Day 1 	Day 2 
	Shampuyacu Indigenous Community	Alto Mayo Protected Forests
Land Rights	IP titled land	Government owns land Natural Protected Area (NPA)
Key Activities	Develop & test REDD+ BS mechanism as part of IUCN project (2013-2015) jointly implemented by CI-Peru and AIDER	CI REDD+ Project in partnership with NPA, local communities and NGOs since 2008; CI holds NPA Management Contract
Phase of Activity	Early phase of engagement; initial conversation and studies to design appropriate BS mechanisms	In 2012, validated by VCS and CCBA; generated more than 3 million tons of emission reduction between 2008-2012; CA signed with around 600 families

# Key Reflections

- **Multi-benefits for multiple actors:** e.g. access to market; partnership among different stakeholders; technical support; education, etc.
  - Benefits for women: e.g. incentives do not change by person but by activities
  - Benefits for youth: e.g. incentives to get youth engaged (importance of education)
- Invest limited funding to create **benefits that can effectively lead to the desired outcomes:** e.g. Alto Mayo Protected Forests invest funding in increase productivity/income from coffee on existing degraded land to lower expansion pressure on other parts of the forests

# Key Reflections

- The role of **conflict resolution** in benefit sharing: e.g. Conservation Agreement is a type of conflict resolution
- **Roles of the different stakeholders** in creating benefits: e.g. should education to local communities be provided by NGOs or local government?
- **Adaptive tool** to create Benefit Sharing suitable for various local contexts (including different land/ecosystem services rights): e.g. Conservation Agreements