



PROTOCOL

# Consultation and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

*A Referential Practice for Carbon Projects  
Following a Rights-Based Approach*

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## About this Protocol

This document sets out a referential practice for integrating consultation and free, prior, and informed consent into carbon project development, with the aim of safeguarding the tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant populations. The referential practice was originally developed by Landesa for the Climate Action for Smallholders (CASH) Coalition and has since been further revised and strengthened in collaboration with Forest Trends' Communities and Territorial Governance Initiative. It is intended to guide carbon project design and implementation, drawing on the institutional experience of Landesa and Forest Trends and their shared commitment to a rights-based approach.

## About Landesa

Landesa is a non-governmental organization founded in 1981 as the first global land rights organization. Landesa supports Indigenous Peoples and local communities' autonomy in decision-making, including the right to withhold consent, and works to strengthen their land and resource rights in partnership with governments, communities, CSOs, and the private sector. Landesa supports actions that 1) strengthen land and resource rights; 2) ensure access to information needed to make decisions with free, prior, informed consent about carbon projects; and 3) increase participation and power in decision-making and negotiations related to carbon projects and markets.

## About Forest Trends

Forest Trends Association is a 501(c)(3) organization founded in 1999. Forest Trends works to conserve forests and other ecosystems through the creation and wide adoption of a broad range of environmental finance, markets, and other payment and incentive mechanisms. Forest Trends does so by 1) providing transparent information on ecosystem values, finance, and markets through knowledge acquisition, analysis, and dissemination; 2) convening diverse coalitions, partners, and communities of practice to promote environmental values and advance development of new markets and payment mechanisms; and 3) demonstrating successful tools, standards, and models of innovative finance for conservation.

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# INTRODUCTION

Carbon standards and guidelines emphasize the importance of respecting the land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples, customary land rights holders, and local communities. Central to these is the requirement to hold consultation processes and to obtain Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) from these groups before undertaking any activities that may affect them or their lands or territories and other resources.

This document presents a suggested process for integrating FPIC into regulated and voluntary, jurisdictional, and private carbon project development to safeguard the tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro descendants (IP, LC, & AD).

## **Consultation and FPIC**

The U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) requires States to consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples concerned to seek and obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.<sup>1</sup> While UNDRIP is a declaration and therefore not, in itself, a binding treaty, it reflects and consolidates evolving international human rights standards grounded in Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination, including rights to self-government, culture, and collective ownership of lands, territories, and resources.

Binding obligations regarding consultation and consent arise in specific jurisdictions through treaty law, regional human rights jurisprudence, and domestic legal frameworks. For example, the International Labor Organization's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO no. 169) establishes legally binding duties for ratifying States to consult Indigenous Peoples regarding measures that may affect them. In the Americas, the right to consultation and, in certain circumstances, free, prior and informed consent has been elaborated through decisions and standards developed by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which have affirmed State duties to ensure effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in decisions affecting their lands, territories, and natural resources.<sup>2</sup>

Although these obligations formally bind States, expectations regarding FPIC have also been extended to business actors through international normative frameworks such as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, interpretations of ILO Convention 169, and international financial institution safeguard policies.<sup>3</sup> Collectively, these instruments create a "web of accountability" that transforms the State-centered FPIC obligation into an operational requirement for companies whose activities affect Indigenous lands, territories, and resources.

FPIC is the right of Indigenous Peoples "to give or withhold their consent to a project that may affect them or their territories"<sup>4</sup> (See Box 1). Yet there is no universally accepted definition of FPIC, and it can be understood both as an outcome and a continuous

process. The essential value and power of FPIC is the ability to give or withhold consent after a free, previous and informed consultation – in other words, having the ability to say ‘no’ or ‘yes’, or ‘yes with conditions.’ Critically, this means that FPIC is consent that can only be given or withheld following free, prior, and informed consultation: the consultation process is not supplementary to consent, but rather its essential foundation. Viewed as an outcome, FPIC represents Indigenous Peoples’ exercise of their rights to self-governance through their decision to grant, refuse, or apply conditions to their consent.<sup>5</sup> Viewed as a process, FPIC encompasses ongoing consultations and other actions through which communities receive accessible, appropriate, complete, and objective information about all aspects of a potential project or policy that will or could potentially affect their lives, land, or environment.<sup>6</sup>

Despite the lack of a single definition, one thing is clear: FPIC is not a “tick box” exercise or a one-time decision. It must be applied as a comprehensive process throughout the lifecycle of any project, including carbon projects, as a safeguard for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro descendants.

### **BOX 1:**

While **all individuals and communities** have human rights to information and meaningful public participation in decision-making processes for activities that will impact their land rights, these general participation rights do not rise to the level of consultation and FPIC that is required for Indigenous Peoples. **Indigenous Peoples and other communities with customary tenure systems** hold additional rights and protections to their lands, territories, resources, livelihoods, and cultures, as affirmed in UNDRIP and ILO no. 169. Of particular importance is the right to **FPIC** for activities affecting their land and resource rights. While respecting community participation rights involves many similar steps and elements as fulfilling FPIC obligations, the legal framework and standards for Indigenous Peoples establish heightened protections that reflect their distinct status under international law.

## **Key Elements of Consultation and FPIC**

**Consultation** – Forms the basis for combating prejudice, eliminating discrimination, and promoting understanding among communities and society.<sup>7</sup> Consultation is a bilateral process enabling communities to actively shape project conception and design. Consultation is mandatory and may or may not result in consent; therefore, the relationship between consultation and consent must be explicit.

**Free** – Communities must never be forced or pressured into relinquishing or altering their use of land and natural resources.<sup>8</sup> Decision-making processes are defined by the

community itself and must be respected as a culturally grounded system of governance. Respecting this means engaging through this system rather than imposing external or standardized models of consultation. Processes must be inclusive of all community members, especially women and marginalized groups.

**Prior** – Consent must be sought from legitimate community representatives, chosen in accordance with the community’s own decision-making processes, before any project is approved or started and throughout decision-making stages – early enough that refusal can be respected or conditions can be integrated into project design. Last-minute requests for approval do not satisfy this requirement.<sup>9</sup>

**Informed** – Communities must inclusively receive all material information in their spoken language(s) and in accessible, culturally appropriate terms to enable men and women to make informed decisions about projects that affect their land and resource rights, including complete information on the nature, size, pace, duration, reversibility, purpose, and geographic scope of proposed activities; the potential economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts; and the potential risks and benefits, including consequences of giving or withholding consent.<sup>10</sup>

**Consent** – Communities must explicitly approve any transfer of, change to, or impact on use of their land or natural resources before project implementation. Genuine consent requires the meaningful ability to refuse or to impose conditions.<sup>11</sup> For projects on community land, consent must be given at project conception and must be revisited at key decision points throughout the project lifecycle. It includes the right to reconsider, renegotiate, or withdraw consent in cases where there are material changes to project design, scope, duration, impacts, or agreed terms.

## **General Principles that facilitate FPIC**

Indigenous Peoples, local communities and Afro-descendants hold governance and decision-making authority over their lands and resources.<sup>i</sup> Any carbon project on or affecting these territories must adhere to principles that uphold this authority. These principles form the foundation of a genuine consultation and FPIC process and include:<sup>12</sup>

- Recognizing and respecting the rights of IP, LC, & AD to their lands, territories, culture, self-determination, and governance, as expressed in ILO Convention 169, UNDRIP, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), the New York Declaration on Forests, the Paris Agreement, and other international instruments;

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<sup>i</sup> Even where legal title or formal recognition is pending or absent, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant groups may hold customary or traditional tenure rights. For the purposes of this protocol, their representative institutions and decision-making processes should be recognized and engaged in accordance with international standards on consultation and consent.

- Recognizing, valuing, and supporting the intrinsic relationship that these communities have with their territories and natural resources – which are essential sources of long-term well-being and cultural integrity – as well as the environmental services these territories provide to society as a whole;
- Facilitating and strengthening communities' self-governance, resource management, and preservation of their traditional knowledge and worldviews, while supporting traditional livelihoods and development plans that align with their worldview; and
- Recognizing that community engagement and collaboration must reflect the reality of each community – avoiding generalization or a "one-size-fits-all" approach, respecting their traditions and customs, valuing transparency, and actively mitigating power imbalances, including through independent advice, capacity support, and timeframes determined by communities.

While not a foundational principle of consultation and FPIC, it is also recommended to ensure that forest conservation, reforestation, and improved management under a carbon project generate tangible, equitably shared benefits within communities.

## Consultation, FPIC, and Tenure Risks

Without adequate safeguards – including FPIC and meaningful consultation – carbon projects can pose a number of serious social risks to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendants. These risks include potential forced displacement, loss or violation of land rights, loss of livelihoods and resources, negative impacts on food security and culture, and violations of their rights to self-determination. Women in these communities frequently bear these risks disproportionately, given existing inequalities in land tenure, decision-making power, and access to resources. Existing FPIC-related safeguard policies within carbon standards are often flexible and permissive, functioning as checkboxes rather than robust protections in practice.<sup>13</sup> This approach frequently fails to adequately safeguard the consent and tenure rights of IP, LC, & AD. Robust consultation and FPIC processes throughout the project lifecycle can address interrelated risks across several dimensions:

- **Tenure and governance risks:** Formal land titles often are out of date and do not align with actual local tenure arrangements and governance practices, potentially driving long-term changes in land use and management. Moreover, secure land tenure may not guarantee that landholders also have legal rights to the carbon sequestered on their land. Within local tenure systems, women's rights to land and its benefits are often less visible, particularly to external actors, yet they are critical to equitable outcomes. Assessments of land and resource rights and of local governance structures provide crucial information for rights holders and project proponents. Transparent communication of this information empowers rights

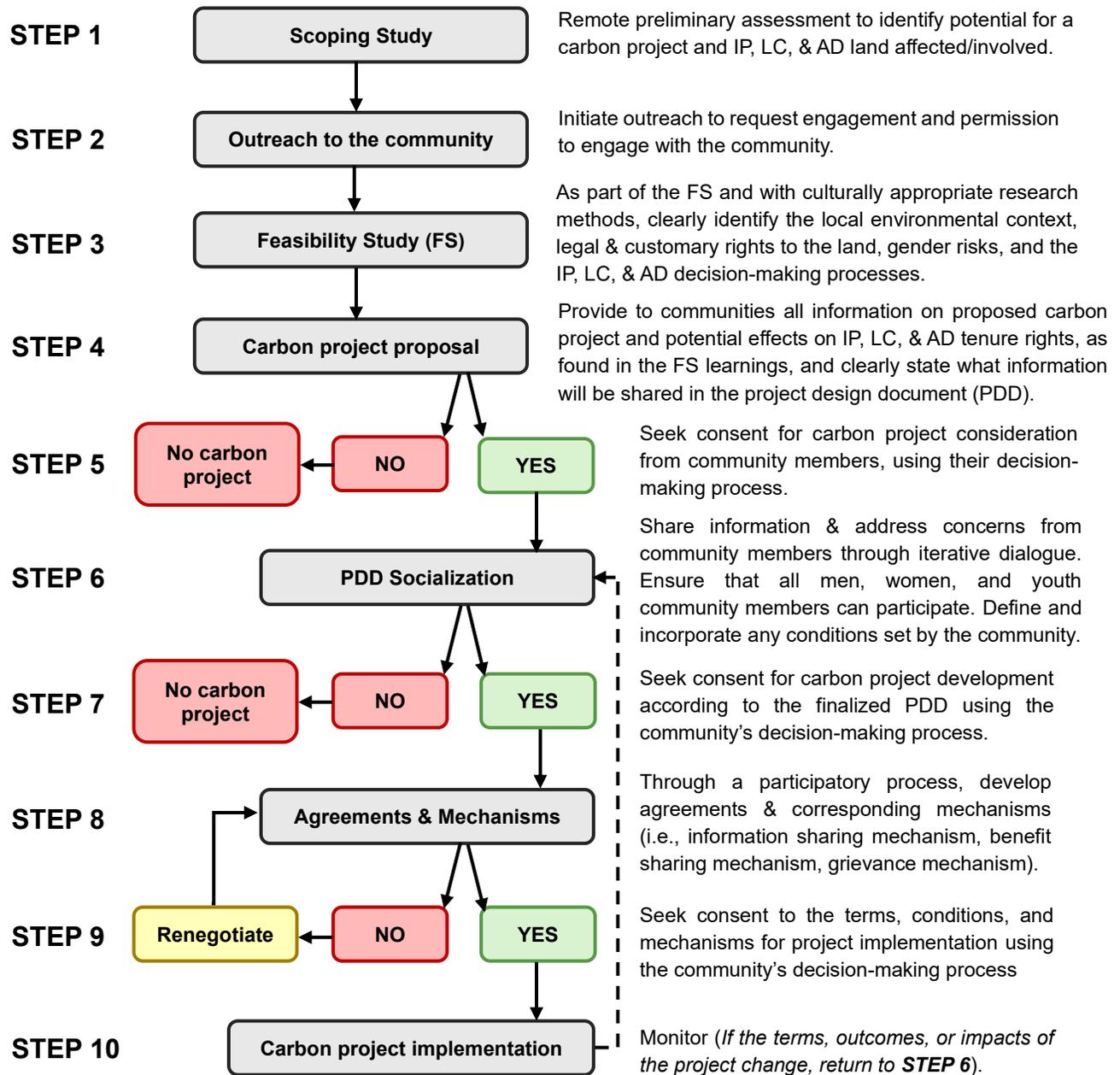
holders to make informed decisions, ensuring better outcomes for communities and the local environment.

- **Stakeholder engagement risks:** Inadequate meaningful consultation and engagement processes that fail to incorporate stakeholder perspectives – including all potentially affected groups, families, villages, communities, and local organizations – prevent rights holders from influencing decisions regarding their land and resources. This issue is compounded by contractual terms that are often complex and bind rights holders for extended periods (20 to 30 years) with limited or no opportunities to withdraw from agreements, potentially impacting their food security, livelihoods, or ability to remain on their land. Exit, renegotiation, and periodic review clauses are essential safeguards, not optional contractual features to be considered.
- **Benefit sharing risks:** Carbon projects directly influence land and resource use and management. It is therefore essential to clearly communicate the project's benefits, their nature, and the expected contributions of rights holders in terms of effort, resources, and foregone alternative land or resource uses. Lack of transparency prevents rights holders from thoroughly assessing alternatives or exploring different opportunities while deciding whether to participate in a carbon project. Equitable access to benefits is also critical, to avoid internal territorial conflicts arising from concentration of benefits among local "elites". Benefit sharing mechanisms must reflect and respect the community's social structure, while ensuring equitable distribution of benefits across gender, generation, and other social dimensions.
- **Gender inclusion risks:** Women's access to benefits from carbon projects is closely tied to both legal and customary land rights systems and prevailing social norms. In many contexts, women have weaker formal and customary tenure rights and less control over land and productive assets than men, shaping both their exposure to project risks and their ability to claim benefits. Gender roles within households and communities must be considered in carbon project design and implementation. Land and resource investments tend to have disproportionate impacts on women, who are less likely to share equally in their benefits. Consultation and design processes that fail to integrate gender considerations risk omitting women's unique insights and contributions, resulting in projects that are not inclusive, cause harm, and lead to inequitable distribution of household or community benefits; in this context, it is also essential to adopt a generational perspective that ensures the meaningful engagement of girls, youth, and elders.



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## Suggested Consultation and FPIC Process



**FIGURE 1.** Suggested process to integrate consultation and FPIC to protect IP, LC, & AD tenure rights in carbon projects on their lands.

Building on consultation and FPIC as the safeguard for the right of self-determination, the above 10 steps integrate consultation and FPIC throughout the development and implementation of carbon projects affecting IP, LC, & AD lands. These steps aim to protect and strengthen their tenure rights throughout the process of consulting on, designing, and implementing carbon projects.

## BOX 2:

The affected community determines the appropriate process for granting or withholding consent. The **suggested steps above are illustrative, not prescriptive** – no universally-applicable FPIC process exists because legitimacy depends on conformity with each community's norms. Further, while presented sequentially for clarity, these steps **should not be understood as strictly linear**. FPIC is an ongoing process of engagement that should align with and reinforce each community's own deliberation and decision-making structures. At the same time, community-determined processes may reflect existing inequalities in voice and decision-making power – including the underrepresentation of women, youth, and marginalized groups. A legitimate FPIC process should therefore not simply conform to prevailing norms, but actively support the inclusive participation of all community members, including through targeted efforts to ensure women can engage meaningfully and on equal terms.

## Process Steps and Expected Outcomes

The following principles underpinning these steps and their anticipated outcomes facilitate the integration of consultation and FPIC and safeguard tenure rights in carbon projects on the lands of IP, LC, & AD.

### Principles Underpinning These Steps

While communities determine their own FPIC processes, the following principles – derived from international human rights frameworks – are foundational and non-negotiable:

- Meaningful ability to refuse: Consent processes must allow communities to say no and have that refusal respected
- Complete, accessible information: Information must be provided in local languages and accessible formats
- Freedom from coercion: Communities must have adequate time and space for deliberation without pressure
- Ongoing consent: FPIC is not a one-time event; consent must be revisited when project terms change materially
- Inclusive participation: Women, youth, and marginalized groups must be meaningfully included
- Independent support: Communities must have access to independent advisors

The process steps and expected outcomes below operationalize these principles.

## Step 1: Identify affected communities and understand decision-making processes

Identify all communities interested and/or those whose land rights or uses will be affected by the proposed project. Gather preliminary information, including: **type of land tenure in the area** (e.g., private, communal, a mix), **characteristics of the land tenure environment** (i.e., legal basis for land rights of communities, type of governance, bylaws, and level of tenure security); **ability to transfer carbon rights**; and **potential tenure related risks**, including land rights risks to women and other groups, as well as the existence of conflicts.

Understanding community decision-making processes at this stage is crucial to effectively initiate outreach (Step 2), member engagement (Step 3), and information sharing (Step 4). The approach to engagement will depend on local norms, bylaws, and governance systems that dictate how land and resources are managed. For instance, in areas with communal tenure, engagement may require involving community members as specified in existing bylaws. In areas where land and resources are individually owned or managed, it may be necessary to involve each right holder, especially if individual contracts will be signed (Step 9).

## Step 2: Follow community protocol for initial engagement

**Follow expected protocols for initiating contact**, such as requesting permission from recognized local leadership. Outreach must be carried out through the community's legitimate representative leadership or associations that are recognized as able to speak on behalf of the community. **If permission is granted**, begin a collaborative process to support dialogue, share information, and engage community members (aligned with stakeholder assessments and communication/engagement plans under carbon project standards). Where community protocols omit or limit women's engagement, it may be necessary to arrange for targeted outreach to women to ensure that they are included from the outset of the project consultation process, being mindful of the potential for backlash if such outreach violates a local social norm.

## Step 3: Clarify key aspects of land tenure and governance

**Seek clarity on the following:**

- Rights holders
- Representation and decision-making authority
- Community's preferred procedures for consultation and consent
- Overlapping boundaries, historic land grievances, land-use restrictions, and legal considerations
- Tenure-related risks and mitigation actions

As part of the feasibility study, consider employing:

- Participatory mapping of land rights and parcels (especially where customary land governance frameworks – rooted in tradition and custom – may not be documented or codified)
- Participatory social and environmental impact assessments

#### Step 4: Share project information and strengthen capacity

Share information about the proposed project, including: **project size and affected areas of land and natural resources; timeline; project financial information; and potential tenure impacts with options for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating impacts.** This should be an iterative dialogue that identifies community needs, interests, preferences, and ambitions; answers their questions; and collaboratively explores alternatives to address concerns (aligned with stakeholder engagement, communication, and consultation requirements under carbon project standards).

Conduct inclusive capacity building sessions<sup>ii</sup> to complement the community's understanding of carbon-related concepts (climate change, carbon cycle, carbon dioxide), carbon markets and credits/offsets, and key considerations and concerns about carbon projects.

#### Step 5: Obtain consent on project proposal

**Use the community's preferred procedures for consent<sup>iii</sup>** and its actual form. The level of detail and format required to consent to the **carbon project proposal** will need to be determined beforehand and agreed between the parties. Consent must be carried out through the community's legitimate representative leadership or associations that are recognized as able to speak on behalf of the community.

#### Step 6: Socialize the project design document and seek feedback

**Following initial completion of the project design document (PDD), conduct at least one capacity development event** to provide clarity and seek feedback from communities **on land and carbon ownership and carbon rights transfer** under the project. This effort, part of the socialization process of the PDD, must supplement information-sharing efforts regarding benefit sharing, information sharing and decision-making processes, and grievance mechanisms (aligned with requirements for

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<sup>ii</sup> The sessions should be inclusive of elders, women, and youth, including emerging community leaders. Intergenerational participation supports mutual learning, facilitates the translation of technical information into locally meaningful terms, and strengthens informed collective decision-making, particularly where elders hold formal decision-making authority.

<sup>iii</sup> Neither engagement nor consultation to inform is the same as consent. There are only the necessary means to consent.

stakeholder engagement, communication, and consultation under carbon project standards).

**Ensure that men and women in the community have a clear understanding of:**

- Land and carbon rights ownership, transfer of carbon rights, the value of carbon rights, and any key consideration such as land and resource use
- Potential impacts (positive and negative) and tradeoffs across different agreement options and mechanisms
- Options for mitigating potential negative impacts

**The project design must incorporate any conditions set by the community.**

**Step 7: Obtain consent on final project design**

**Use the community's preferred procedures for consent and its form.** The level of detail and format required must be determined and agreed upon by all parties in advance of consent. Consent must be obtained through the community's legitimate representative leadership or associations recognized as able to speak on behalf of the community.

**Step 8: Ensure clarity on agreements and mechanisms**

**Verify community clarity and mutual understanding of the following** while developing and finalizing agreements and project mechanisms:

- Land and carbon rights ownership
- Transfer of carbon rights
- Valuation of carbon rights
- Options for early contract termination
- Responsibilities and obligations of all parties
- Recognition and distribution of benefits<sup>iv</sup> according to each party's responsibilities and obligations<sup>v</sup>
- Responsibility and actions to be taken if social or environmental harm arises
- Accessible and inclusive dispute resolution options

Ensure that communities can access independent advice to review and understand proposed project terms, impact assessment results, and fair compensation. Third parties may include but are not limited to: attorneys, paralegals, land tenure experts, environmentalists, and civil society organizations.

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<sup>iv</sup> When dealing with benefits that are flowing to communities as collective benefits, it is recommended to have these aligned with territorial management plans, conservation goals, and community well-being, rather than fragmented or individual short-term gains.

<sup>v</sup> It is imperative to distinguish project development and transaction costs from community benefits. Transactions costs should be borne by the developer (if there is a developer) and not embedded or hidden within what is presented as benefits to the community.

### Step 9: Obtain consent on agreements and mechanisms

**Use the community's preferred procedures for consent** and its form. The level of detail and format required must be determined and agreed upon by all parties in advance. Consent must be obtained through the community's legitimate representative leadership or associations recognized as able to speak on behalf of the community.

### Step 10: Monitor implementation and respond to changes

**Revisit consent if there are material changes to project terms, outcomes, or impacts.** Consider employing participatory monitoring.

#### **BOX 3:**

The following are indicators of inadequate FPIC.

- Consent sought only once, at project outset, and not revisited at key decision points
- Consultation and consent processes do not take place through established community governance structures
- Women, youth, or marginalized groups excluded from consultations
- Project information provided only in technical language and in non-local languages
- No independent advisory support offered to, or access to it blocked for communities
- Contracts lack exit, renegotiation, or periodic review clauses
- Communities pressured to make decisions within externally imposed targets and timeframes
- Benefits concentrated among local elites rather than distributed equitably
- Formal land titles used to override customary tenure arrangements

### **Resources**

- RECOFTC, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in REDD+ (2011), available at <https://www.recoftc.org/sites/default/files/publications/resources/recoftc-0000210-0001-en.pdf>
- FAO, Free Prior and Informed Consent: An Indigenous Peoples' Right a Good Practice for Local Communities (2016), available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a/i6190e.pdf>.
- ACRE, Letter of Principles (2013), available at [https://imc.ac.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/carta\\_de\\_principios\\_SISA.pdf](https://imc.ac.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/carta_de_principios_SISA.pdf)

- GCF task force, Guiding Principles of the Partnership between subnational governments, indigenous peoples, and local communities (2014), available at [https://www.gcfff.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Guiding\\_Principles\\_PT.pdf](https://www.gcfff.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Guiding_Principles_PT.pdf)
- Forest Trends, Ashaninka Environmental Services Protocol (2016), available at <https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/protocolo-de-servicos-ambientais-dos-ashaninka/>
- Landesa, Free, Prior and Informed Consent Primer (2018), available at <https://ripllandesa.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/Primers/RIPL+FPIC+Primer+-+Final.pdf>

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<sup>1</sup> OHCHR (2026) Consultation and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/indigenous-peoples/consultation-and-free-prior-and-informed-consent-fpic>

<sup>2</sup> TIG (2026) Indigenous Territory and Governance available at [https://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/web/marco\\_legal/](https://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/web/marco_legal/)

<sup>3</sup> The U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) articulate corporate responsibility to respect human rights—including Indigenous rights to FPIC—independently of States' abilities or willingness to fulfill their own obligations. This responsibility requires companies to avoid causing or contributing to adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples' rights through their own activities, and to seek to prevent or mitigate impacts directly linked to their operations. Additionally, ILO Convention 169 has been interpreted by the ILO supervisory bodies to require States to ensure that companies operating within their jurisdiction obtain FPIC from affected Indigenous communities. International finance institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks, have adopted safeguard policies requiring FPIC for projects they fund, effectively imposing this standard on corporate borrowers and project developers.

<sup>4</sup> FAO, Free Prior and Informed Consent: An Indigenous Peoples' Right a Good Practice for Local Communities, 13, available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6190e.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> Kennedy, T., Martin, T., & Lee, M. (2021). The Practice of FPIC: Insights from the FPIC Solutions Dialogue. -: Resolve.

<sup>6</sup> Kennedy, T., & Keenan, J. (2023). Agreements and Engagement with Rightsholders in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining: Moving from Common Approaches toward Best Practices. -: planetGOLD, available at <https://www.planetgold.org/sites/default/files/Agreements%20and%20Engagement%20with%20Rightsholders%20in%20ASGMMoving%20from%20Common%20Approaches%20toward%20Best%20Practice.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> See UNITED NATIONS, Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, available at [http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS\\_en.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> See FAO, *supra* note 4, at 15.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> ACRE, Letter of Principles(2013), available at [https://imc.ac.gov.br/wpcontent/uploads/2023/10/carta\\_de\\_principios\\_SISA.pdf](https://imc.ac.gov.br/wpcontent/uploads/2023/10/carta_de_principios_SISA.pdf); and GCF task force, Guiding Principles of the Partnership between subnational governments, indigenous peoples, and local communities (2014), available at [https://www.gcfff.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/11/Guiding\\_Principles\\_PT.pdf](https://www.gcfff.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/11/Guiding_Principles_PT.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Haya, B.K., et al. (2023) Quality Assessment of REDD+ carbon credit projects. Berkeley Carbon Trading Project. <https://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/page/Quality-Assessment-of-REDD+-Carbon-Crediting.pdf>

