

**Rights and Resources Initiative
Annual Narrative Report
2014**

Integrated Reporting Framework

February 2015



This annual progress report is prepared in accordance with the integrated reporting framework agreed to by donors to the Rights and Resources Initiative Second Framework Proposal, titled *Accelerating Reforms in Forest Rights, Governance, and Markets to Meet Global Challenges to Reduce Poverty, Conflict and Climate Change*



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Rights and Resources Initiative: Annual Progress Report 2014 Integrated Reporting Framework

Executive Summary

2014 marked a turning point for RRI. Over the last several years, Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' land rights have become recognized as a fundamental part of development agendas to tackle global poverty. A particularly important shift in 2014—and one that RRI played a key role in achieving—was that secure community forest and land tenure also became widely recognized as an essential component of any serious effort to tackle climate change. Globally, RRI also made substantial progress establishing new strategic initiatives to scale-up global efforts to strengthen community land rights. This included establishing the Tenure Facility, the Interlaken Group—a new platform to expand private-sector action to secure community land rights—and the Call to Action—an informal coalition of civil society actors committed to collaborating to scale-up efforts. In 2014, RRI gained the support of strategically influential, international companies and investors to recognize insecure tenure as a materially significant financial and reputational risk, and earned their direct engagement in addressing those risks, and established “carbon rights” as a central issue that must be addressed in order for REDD+ to be successful. RRI Partners, Board and Secretariat (RRG) also completed a major participatory review of the RRI Coalition and reaffirmed the mission, goals, program, and structure, adjusting to facilitate expanded collaboration with community networks, new Partners and new areas of the world. CIFOR's renewed commitment to RRI—and rejoining as a RRI Partner—strengthened the Coalition's analytical capacity and outreach. All of these steps, including the acceptance of the priority of securing forest land rights, the establishment of new global platforms for private and civil society leaders, and the consolidation of the RRI coalition, placed RRI in a different, more influential, position in 2014, a position that RRI can build on for expanded impacts in 2015 and beyond.

The 2014 Independent Monitor found that RRI met or exceeded 2014 targets in all but one of the Log Frame outputs, for which notable contributions were nevertheless made. RRI agrees with this external assessment. RRI contributed to the growing recognition of the need to address tenure and carbon rights within REDD+ frameworks. RRI's analyses of Stora Enso and APP's land acquisitions in China led to substantial adjustments in each company's procedures, sending important messages to other companies and their investors. RRI sponsored activities in focus countries influenced at least five countries to make progress in ongoing reform processes. For example, in Indonesia, the Coalition was able to include a draft instrument in official legal review instruments of land and natural resources. RRI aided Indonesia civil society in gaining support from the incoming president for proposals regarding customary land. Peru's government issued a presidential decree, effectively improving the legal framework for the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIAVCI).

RRI's communications capacity was substantially strengthened as evidenced in the widespread outreach generated by publications launches, a new website available in English, French, and Spanish and translatable into 50 additional languages, as well as the growth in social media usage. Landmark analyses such as the WRI/RRI report, *Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change*, received substantial media coverage and timely responses from industry leaders such as PepsiCo, Inc. and prominent leaders such as the COP20 president.

Together with founding donor Sida, RRI publically announced the creation of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility to much donor and development community interest, effectively laying the groundwork for pilot project launches in 2015.

The Interlaken Group, convened by RRI and consolidated in 2014, gained private sector commitments to adopt more stringent guidelines on land acquisition and supply chains within company operations. Progress is well underway to develop working guidelines that are consistent with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure.

Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM)'s public announcement of a working relationship with RRI was groundbreaking and laid the foundation for future engagement with investors to increase awareness of the risks of tenure insecurity to natural resource investments as well as adoption of practical due diligence measures to guard against negative tenure impacts and other environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.

The RRG Secretariat continued to tackle challenges, such as managing its own growth to respond effectively to the growing demand for RRI's work, the increasing administrative demands from financial supporters, and normal evolutionary challenges that accompany organizational growth.

Narrative Progress Report

I. Key Achievements in 2014

This report provides an overview of RRI activities in 2014 and is a reflection of a collective undertaking of 14 Partners and more than 100 Collaborator organizations who directly participate in the implementation of RRI's work around the world. It first provides a brief overview of the global situation of forests, rights and livelihoods in 2014. It then provides brief summaries of major RRI achievements and challenges.

1.1 Summary Overview: Forests, Rights, and Livelihoods in 2014

Community leadership changed the political climate in 2014, and so did judges, constitutionalists, and legislators in some countries. Most surprisingly, corporate leadership grew more vocal—and more believable. Concerned about their corporate reputations, and with hard-headed realism about the financial risks created by climate change, poor governance, and insecure local land rights, some corporations genuinely want to tackle deep-seated problems in their operations and business models.

Constitutionally and legally, land and forest rights progressed well in 2014. Owing to the lack of political leadership, judges took the lead in enshrining the rights of communities, and legislators passed laws attending to the rights of communities over their lands. Courts and lawmakers in Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, India, Papua New Guinea, and Paraguay upheld constitutional and international commitments to respect local communities' and Indigenous Peoples' land rights. Also showing leadership were certain enlightened corporations, which recognized the legitimacy of local rights and the need to find common ground with the true owners of the resources they need. Likewise, development donors made unprecedented financial commitments to support the recognition of these rights.

Possibly the best news on forest governance in 2014 came from Indonesia, as incoming President Widodo has expressed support for customary land rights. While this comes in the same year that it passed Brazil as the country with the greatest annual forest loss, the good news is that new leadership and a growing forest-rights movement offer hope of fixing the forest crisis. Indonesia's rampant forest loss has occurred because endemic government corruption and the absence of community land rights have left its forests open to the burgeoning oil palm and pulp industries.

Progress in securing land rights has been slowest in sub-Saharan Africa, but change may be coming. In the DRC, which holds Africa's largest tract of tropical forest, the government laid down detailed rules in 2014 for the allocation of local community forest concessions; these rules, which were established after a decade of pressure from community leaders, recognize customary rights to access forests up to 50,000 ha in size. The concessions do not recognize the communities as legal entities, nor do they grant land titles or mention Indigenous Peoples. If well-managed, however, this new system of concession recognition could be a turning point in a country where no forests are currently allocated to communities.

Yet too many governments around the world are resisting reform and court rulings and are instead responding to economic slowdown by tearing down "barriers" to corporate investment. Militarism and the state appropriation of land for private-sector exploitation, often accompanied by the intimidation of land-rights activists, still prevail in most of Southeast Asia. And in India, the aggressive economic reform agenda of a new government threatens to rollback much of the progress made in community land rights over the last decade.

Corporate leaders are starting to recognize that seeking free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) from communities at the start of projects helps them secure supply chains for raw materials; reduces reputational risk from being seen as unethical and bad neighbors; and reduces the growing financial risks associated with community conflicts, regulatory disputes, and project delays. In short, seeking FPIC is good for business. The common ground is there. But ensuring that these commonalities are nurtured sufficiently to save forests and address global priorities will require implementation, follow-through on commitments, and sustained leadership.

In an increasing number of cases, women are at the front movement on land tenure. In Colombia, a group of 60 women of African descent walked for several weeks from the south of the country, where their lands are being invaded by mining companies, to the capital, Bogota, to demand action from ministers. In Nepal, mass protests against unilateral government action to turn community forests into a conservation area have been led by women such as Bharati Pathak, general secretary of FECOFUN, a network of community-based forest-user groups in Nepal, and an RRI Partner.

The following questions were posed in *RRI's Annual Review of the State of Rights and Resources 2013–2014 (Lots of Words, Little Action)*. RRI provides a brief assessment of progress or lack thereof to each of those questions:

Will private-sector investors engage more widely and become part of the solution?

Yes, in part. Some in the private sector are on the right path. Nestlé's analysis of its supply chains and Stora Enso's human rights assessments of its plantations are good examples. A host of other major consumer goods corporations made commitments in 2014 to end their roles in deforestation by eliminating the purchase of palm oil grown on recently deforested land from their supply chains by 2020.^b A significant step forward, but far too slow for many people. The questions now are whether corporate leaders will speed up and implement commitments much faster; whether they will use their political power to influence governments; and whether more corporations, the laggards, will come on board in 2015.

Will land rights feature strongly in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals?

Not strongly enough, or not yet anyway. The process of developing the Sustainable Development Goals is still underway. The current draft contains several targets on land, but without specific reference to customary, collective land rights, or to the need for local land rights to be secure. Better targets, indicators, and baselines on community land rights are urgently needed.

Will conservation agencies and advocates commit to respecting land rights at the World Parks Congress?

They did—somewhat. Positive commitments were made at the Congress; however, concrete action and accountability lag far behind. This lack of follow-through was nowhere clearer than in the Chure region of Nepal, where the government declared a conservation area in June 2014 without consulting the five million people living in the region. This happened despite ample evidence that forest peoples, not governments, are the best stewards of nature. The active support of international conservation organizations in the Chure action—and the failure of the World Parks Congress to address the issue of the continuing “green grab”—shows there is still a long way to go in translating rhetoric to practice.

Will Peru address domestic land rights in the year it hosts the international climate negotiations?

Not really. Progress in Peru has been mixed and ultimately tragically inadequate. The culture ministry made commitments to protecting Indigenous Peoples in isolation; the environment ministry liaised with indigenous leaders in preparation for the climate conference; and the new forest service promoted the recognition of rights and community forestry. However, the limited response to the murder of four forest activists, and the continued persecution of Indigenous Peoples in Bagua Province, paint a different picture. The Peruvian government continues to support economic drivers of deforestation and to undermine Indigenous Peoples' efforts to protect their forests. About one-third of the hydrocarbon concessions in Peru overlap with land occupied by indigenous communities; overall, more than 40 percent of the country has been handed over to outside investors. Peru's national congress fast-tracked procedures for transferring land to investors and “simplified” environmental permitting.

Will REDD+ and carbon-rights regimes finally support local land rights, or instead end their progress?

The signs are not good. In 2014, the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund approved a methodological framework for purchasing emissions reductions from developing countries that will inevitably impinge on other rights, and it did so without taking on the recommendations by NGOs to protect or promote community rights. The same logjam emerged in talks on REDD+ at the Lima climate conference, where some heavily forested nations blocked safeguards to protect the rights of forest peoples.

1.2 RRI 2014: Achievements and Challenges

Major Achievements for RRI

1. **RRI influenced five countries to make significant progress on reforms.** The Indonesia Coalition's advocacy during the campaign resulted in the incoming president's support for civil society proposals on customary land rights. Peru's government responded effectively to RRI advocacy by issuing a presidential decree that improves the legal framework for protecting the lands of uncontacted indigenous peoples. In Colombia, the regulations for Law 70, specifying rights of Afro-descendants over their lands, were drafted with the direct assistance of the RRI Coalition, overcoming decades of delay. In Mali, the High Council of Local Collectives agreed to incorporate RRI recommendations into the peace and reconciliation process. In the DRC, the National Land Commission and Ministry of Land Affairs committed to use the results of the RRI DRC tenure baseline study to inform the ongoing land reform.
2. **RRI has greatly altered the narrative with regards to tenure, climate change and business risk.** Landmark analyses such as the WRI/RRI report, *Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change*, received substantial media coverage and timely responses from industry leaders such as PepsiCo, Inc. and prominent leaders such as the COP20 president. The Munden Project's *Communities as Counterparties* produced timely and credible research highlighting the financial and reputational risks to private sector companies of ignoring local and Indigenous Peoples' rights.
3. **RRI continued its successful engagement with private sector investors through the launch of influential analysis on tenure as a financial risk, and nurtured a promising working group of leaders from NGOs and leading private companies** to better leverage private sector interests in securing community land rights. This group, known as the Interlaken Group successfully gained commitments from key private sector actors such as Nestlé, Unilever, Rio Tinto, Coca Cola, RaboBank, and Stora Enso to adopt more stringent guidelines on land acquisition and supply chains within company operations. Progress is well underway to develop working guidelines that are consistent with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure. Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM)'s public announcement of a working relationship with RRI was groundbreaking and will lay the foundation for future engagement with investors on the issue of risks of tenure insecurity to natural resource investments as well as adoption of practical due diligence measures to guard against negative tenure impacts and other environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.
4. **RRI continued to implement Framework Program II (FP2), successfully integrating thematic work across all regional and global programs and making progress on strategic initiatives.** The institutional design, appraisal, and consultation process for the Tenure Facility continued. Facility Technical and Advisory Committee meetings were held and Facility plans were presented to Partners, donors and other constituencies for feedback. The Gender Justice program has grown substantially, constituting more than \$500,000 in program activities in 2014 and successfully fundraised gender-specific funding for the first time ever. An international gender forum was convened in Peru ahead of COP20 and successfully pressured the Peruvian government to devote time to gender disparities on a global stage. Research on women's forest tenure rights that will inform ongoing reforms was completed in Cameroon and Liberia.
5. **RRG greatly strengthened its ability to manage the Coalition by completing the Futures Process that gave rise to renewed momentum, buy-in from Coalition members, and a strengthened MoU.**

Major Challenges for RRI

RRI continues to operate in a precarious world. The convergence of climate, financial, demographic and political forces risk overwhelming RRI's ambitious programming and reversing the gains in forest areas.

1. **Resource scarcity and limited access are driving conflicts, and shaping international politics and national security agendas.** Increased local and global demands for land, water, food, fuel, fiber, and minerals have created a new global political economy of resource scarcity, characterized by rising rents, greater speculation, more violence, and widespread expectations of increased competition and conflicts. RRI will respond to this risk by monitoring world trends, adapting to changing demands, and supporting national policymakers and stakeholders to identify win-win solutions for national development plans, protection of rights and environmental goals.
2. **Commitments to forest tenure reform among international development initiatives, including REDD+ and FLEGT in the forestry sector, remain inadequate and opportunities provided by REDD+ and FLEGT have been inadequately leveraged by governments, communities, and CSOs.** Despite widespread recognition that secure tenure is central to the success of REDD+, this awareness is not yet translating into increased implementation of tenure reforms on the ground in REDD+ countries. Meanwhile, safeguards to protect against

negative impacts on community tenure have not been adequately incorporated in the provisions on tenure and carbon rights adopted by the World Bank's Carbon Fund, one of the first initiatives to provide results-based payments for REDD+. While FLEGT has opened important new platforms for participation and discussion on community tenure reforms, particularly in Africa, inclusion of customary rights in legality definitions has been limited to date. RRI is addressing these limitations through continued analysis and engagement on the centrality of tenure reforms to these international initiatives, including through RRI Dialogues and contributions to the evaluation of the EU FLEGT Action Plan.

3. **The ongoing challenges of exclusion of women from the benefits of tenure rights**, and, in some cases, resistance to women's demands that their voices be heard in movements for tenure reform. RRI will continue to develop a basis of expertise on gender in collective tenure systems, a niche that aligns with RRI's strengths and remains a gap in the efforts of other international NGOs. RRI is using its analysis, capacity building within the Coalition, and convening power to gather and inform influential actors from civil society organizations (CSOs), IP organizations, governments, and the private sector and leverage action on gender justice issues.

These risks also offer opportunities. Around the world, there is increased understanding of the interconnectedness of economies and natural resource use and promising opportunities to secure gains and advance progress. Community forestry is now being recognized as a way to mitigate climate change, limit conflicts, and supply natural resources. Policymakers are beginning to consider new ways to deliver the needed emissions reductions and there are growing calls for more innovative approaches that deliver results. National security planners, policymakers, and some investors are increasingly aware that locally supported and decentralized resource governance can boost livelihoods and produce goods and services more sustainably and without costly conflict. RRI believes that the interplay of these dynamics hinge on the future of rights and governance.

Major Internal Challenges for RRI

4. **Responding to growing global demand for RRI.** RRI was not designed or structured to meet the current level of demand for our work, and as a coalition, it is understandably difficult to identify the most strategic opportunities for our collective support and effort. RRI significantly improved its 2014 programming through the implementation of more rigorous criteria for selecting activities for RRI support. RRI could easily justify much greater investment in some countries and regions, and with the strategic activities of some Partners and Collaborators. Engagement with the private sector was much more successful than anticipated, which resulted in a demand for RRI to work at a quicker-than-anticipated pace.
5. **Internal constraint of managing growth of Coalition programs and engagement.** Due to rapid growth and demand for RRI-financed activities, there is great pressure on the financial system to maintain the same level of service to Partners, Collaborators, and donors as RRG had so successfully before as a small start-up organization. The Finance Department faces a growing portfolio of both donor agreements and collaborative agreements with a small, dedicated team. Despite being fully-staffed for the first time in RRG's history, the Finance Department has been challenged in providing an increasing level of contract and agreement review and management.
6. **The cost of administering funding and donor reporting.** At the outset of Framework Period 1, all core donors had agreed on the RRI Integrated Reporting Framework. This Framework was designed to streamline donor reporting so that one report would contain all components needed by each donor. This was in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and ensured that donors would receive the information that they required in a timely manner. No longer do RRI's donors find themselves able to commit to this common Framework. In 2014, a total of 57 reports were sent to RRI donors. Of these, 39 were financial or audit reports while 18 were narrative reports ranging from specific periods of time to quarterly updates to focusing on particular themes within RRI's work. The cost and time spent by RRG and the RRI Partners and Collaborators to meet these reporting demands is significant. Additionally, RRI continues to be concerned about the opportunity cost of requiring all sub recipients to produce project-specific audits, with no minimum threshold, as has been required by a subset of donors to RRI. RRI does not consider the high cost of conducting a project audit to international standards in many developing countries for small levels of support to be the best use of donor resources and does not demonstrate high value-for-money.

1.3 Reports by Major Strategic Objectives for 2014

1.31 Consolidate/strengthen work at country and regional level: stronger systems and collaboration, greater impact

Globally, it is clear that governments still overwhelmingly claim control over forest land. Nevertheless, the total forest area under the legal ownership or control of Indigenous Peoples and local communities increased from 11 percent of global forest area in 2002 to over 15.5 percent in 2013. Over the same period, the proportion of forests owned by individuals and firms increased from 10.9 percent to 11.5 percent of the global total. In four of the eight most-forested countries (by area), governments retain legal administrative control and ownership over at least 90 percent of their respective forest estates. This means that the absence of significant tenure reforms in these countries presents major impediments to global progress in the recognition of local rights to forest land. Globally, almost all of the change in the recognition of community rights over the 2002–2013 period took place in low and/or middle income countries (LMICs), with the bulk of it taking place in Latin America.

The following summary of results achieved can be attributed to the success of RRI since its entrance into each national policy agenda and highlights the development of RRI's capacity to advance tenure reform during 2014. Country reforms would not be possible without the work of RRI Partners and Collaborators engaging directly with government and civil society on the ground. RRI Partners and Collaborators are key to country-level success. Not only are they responsible for the implementation of their in-country programming, but they also play a key role in both regional and global planning processes.

Asia

Across Asia, land and forest regimes are undergoing positive and negative transformations that affect 70 percent of the world's Indigenous Peoples, the largest population of impoverished forest communities, and major tropical forests. Agribusiness is a significant driver of deforestation. Asia has the most diverse governance relationships—ranging from full democracies to transitional democracies—and RRI's strategic approach is tailored according to each governance setting. The RRI Coalition in India is working to prevent the rollback of pro-community forest reforms by the newly elected National Democratic Alliance Government, which seeks to dilute the Forest Rights Act and a variety of social and environmental safeguards. In Indonesia, where 2014 elections produced a national government sympathetic to land reform, the RRI Coalition is pushing for legal reforms that implement the 2013 Constitutional Court decision recognizing customary (*adat*) forest rights. For the first time, RRI Partners and Collaborators active in Indonesia formed a national committee to coordinate their work on this front. In China, where the RRI Coalition enjoys trust from key government agencies, the strategic focus aims to further the second generation of land reforms that are underway. RRI's work in Asia also focuses on reforming business practices related to land acquisition, as some influential companies active in the region have shown interest in improving their performance both nationally and internationally.

Asia Regional: A regional conference held in Myanmar promoted intra-regional sharing and cooperation between National Human Rights Commissions of various Southeast Asian countries and CSOs on the issue of violation of both the human rights and resource rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples by large-scale agribusiness companies. A regional exchange on mapping practice and registration systems brought lessons from the Philippines to inform Indonesian advocates strategies for pushing for national registration of indigenous and customary lands, expected to move forward in 2015.

China: There is new political space within China's ongoing reforms to further yet-unrecognized land rights, potentially resolving contradictions between zoning restrictions, tenure reform, and local forest management practices, and addressing the persistent lack of equal protection for women and ethnic minorities as well as the lack of due process and grievance mechanisms. This sense of urgency on second generation reforms has been amplified by large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) by Chinese and international investors that have repeatedly violated local land rights with little recourse for forest owners both domestically and internationally.

RRI gained initial commitment from international paper and pulp companies Stora Enso and APP to clean up their land acquisition practices following studies conducted with Landesa. Further information on Stora Enso and APP is found under 1.32 Global Programs.

India: RRI Collaborator Vasundhara's participatory mapping and documentation of community claims over customary forests under the Forest Rights Act led district governments in the state of Orissa to urge Vasundhara to scale up the mapping to cover state forests in six of twelve districts (some two million hectares of forest in a state where over 10 million people depend on the forest for their livelihood), as well as contributing GPS equipment to enable Vasundhara to scale up its initiative. Background analytical studies were completed by additional RRI Collaborators, and two policy briefs on Compensatory Afforestation and Financial Regulations are being prepared in 2015. The RRI Coalition also organized a legal training on natural resource rights for lawyers and legal advocates working with social movements on the ground. The success of this training has led to additional installments of legal training to be organized in 2015.

Indonesia: The RRI Coalition submitted a legal opinion on new, upcoming forest gazettelement regulations for inclusion in the Ministry of Forestry's draft Forestry Planning Regulation. The new draft contains key provisions regarding the allocation of forest land as it affects the legal tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the mechanisms used to resolve tenure-related conflicts. The opinion, if taken into account, will strengthen the existing provisions to guard against violations of rights of the people living in forests.

A national conference organized by a diverse group of 37 NGOs elevated the issue of community rights within the broader agrarian reform agenda, bringing more visibility and urgency to a wide range of interconnected issues. The conference recommended setting up a National Committee on Agrarian Reform to ensure that natural resources are managed to serve in the people's interests and not only commercial interests. A number of participants were members of the new President's transition team who will advocate for the inclusion of these recommendations in the government's next political agenda.

RRI support enabled the Human Rights Commission to travel to seven diverse provinces to hold hearings on human rights abuses associated with customary land tenure. The final findings will be used for land rights advocacy in 2015.

Lao PDR: RRI presence in 2014 was severely limited due to continued civil society repression, restrictions, and the continued prominence of a FDI-centric growth model. The revision of Land Laws and Forestry Laws was discussed during the National Assembly in June 2014. The revision process has not yet been finalized and will continue at least until the next session in 2015. It is at this critical juncture that the study tour was conducted by RRI Partner RECOFTC (The Center for People and Forests), in which Lao policy development and implementation officials participated along with CSO practitioners working for village forestry progress.

Myanmar: RRI carried out a scoping in April 2014. Potential opportunities were explored with CSOs and government institutions regarding the ongoing land and forest legal tenure reforms currently in progress. Based on the current political situation on the ground, RRI decided that Myanmar would remain a prospective country for 2015.

Nepal: A path-breaking event with new RRI Collaborator NEFIN (National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities) forged a new alliance between NEFIN and RRI Partner FECOFUN, with support of concerned government agencies, political leaders, and donor agencies regarding full and effective participation recognizing Indigenous Peoples' rights in the development of national forest related policies, strategies and programs. With NEFIN now an active part of the RRI Coalition in Nepal, the coalition's base now reaches into all 75 districts of Nepal.

Constitution Assembly members attending a dialogue in Kathmandu committed to raise community property rights issues in upcoming Assembly meetings to ensure that these rights were enshrined in Nepal's forthcoming constitution, which is still being drafted. The dialogue, organized by RRI Collaborator Community-based Forestry Supporters' Network (COFSUN), analyzed the role of various actors in natural resource management, and advanced the ongoing advocacy efforts of civil society organizations, forest user groups, Indigenous Peoples' and Dalit organizations, and the private sector. Several media representatives also committed to support this advocacy in their publications, thereby adding pressure on policymakers to address community rights in the constitution. Led by RRI Collaborator Green Foundation, research, support, and analysis was conducted through building on the rich community forestry experience in Nepal to support viable community forestry enterprises and promote forest-based livelihoods.

Latin America

Forest ecosystems in Latin America cover approximately 21 percent of the region's land (940 million hectares) and constitute more than 50 percent of the world's tropical forests. Communities control or own 39 percent of forest lands, with an estimated 45 million Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendent, and other rural people living in and depending on these

forests. Latin American countries have enacted significant forest tenure reforms, but the implementation of those reforms is still fragile, and the threat of rights rollback is increasing across the region.

Latin America Regional: Indigenous Peoples and allies successfully advocated at the COP20 in Lima, Peru for the importance of community tenure rights and forestry as an effective approach to climate change mitigation mechanism. Indigenous Peoples organizations highlighted the importance of collective ownership and integral titling of land, territories, and resources while also promoting respect for their rights as an effective way to protect fragile ecosystems (such as forests and glaciers) and thereby contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

RRI Collaborators across Latin America received important technical tools to advance their rights and collaborated in regional advocacy strategies. Collaborators Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad and Instituto del Bien Común (IBC) produced a database with maps revealing areas where national and international companies are investing in hydrocarbons and mining concessions in the Pacific coast region (known as Chocó that includes parts of Colombia, Ecuador and northern Peru). Community leaders and NGOs from across this region together analyzed this new tool on investments in order to identify future advocacy strategies that will address pressures from land-based investments in the Chocó.

Colombia: RRI Collaborators Instituto Latinoamericano para una Sociedad y un Derecho Alternativo (ILSA) and Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad promoted cross-learning and information sharing to help community leaders defend their collective rights. These Collaborators presented research examining the impact of megaprojects (infrastructure and mining) and REDD+ projects on the collective rights of Afro-Colombian communities. This research demonstrated that although voluntary-market REDD+ projects in Colombia are still in the early stages, they still need to clarify how they will ensure community rights. Complementing this work, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities drafted an action plan for future advocacy to resist rollback of their rights.

Afro-descendant communities achieved a legal victory through Constitutional Court ruling N° 576, which recognized ANAFRO (the National Afro-Colombian Authority) as the representative body for Afro-Colombian communities. This is a stepping stone toward resolving the long-term struggle over the establishment of a national level representation mechanism for Afro-descendant communities. RRI Collaborator PCN (Process of Black Communities), in coordination with ANAFRO, drafted a proposal to regulate Chapters 4, 5 and 7 of Law 70 of 1993, which recognizes collective property rights for Afro-descendant communities to their ancestral lands. This draft is part of the political agreement between Afro-Colombians and the President of Colombia on the roadmap for future approval of Law 70. Moreover, PCN also drafted a guide for conducting free, prior, and informed consultation with Afro-descendant communities for the regulation process of Law 70 as well as the modification process of the General Environmental Law 99 of 1993.

In 2014, difficulties delayed the approval of the regulation process of Law 70. This delay was due to the resistance of some governmental sectors to implement the Constitutional Court ruling N° 576 of 2014 that ordered the Interior Ministry to include Afro-descendant communities on the prior consultation processes.

Guatemala: Following a four year struggle to protect the Pacalaj community forest, RRI Collaborator Ut'z Che's legal support to eight communities has resulted in the prevention of a rollback of rights for the collective tenure over an area of 2,483 hectares where approximately 1,000 people live. As a result, Guatemala's Land Registry Institution (RIC) is now measuring the territories under collective ownership terms and the regional court ruled in favor of the communities. This victory has set a new precedent for the Baja Verapaz region, providing a method of recourse to other communities similarly battling external pressures to divide collective tenure lands.

RRI Collaborator Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén (ACOFOP) implemented a successful advocacy campaign which influenced the government to allow greater community participation in the negotiation of GuateCarbon, the oldest and largest REDD+ project in Guatemala. During these negotiations, government agencies had been reluctant to recognize the role of community forest concessions in the project negotiation process, as well as local community rights to carbon and forests. ACOFOP targeted its advocacy on the Ministry of Environment to propose regulations to the Law of Climate Change. As a result, the National Roundtable on Climate Change was created where communities and IPs will be able to actively participate. ACOFOP also became a part of the REDD+ Safeguards Committee, thereby gaining a more active and prominent role in the negotiations and discussions around REDD+ in Guatemala. This involvement helped lead to ACOFOP's agreement with government agency CONAP (National Council of Protected Areas) on defining administrative and financial mechanisms to share GuateCarbon's benefits.

Ongoing advocacy efforts by ACOFOP and RRI influenced the decision of the Ministry of Environment to re-classify the use of non-timber forest products, which effectively decreased the high costs and long bureaucratic processes associated with licensing these products, making it inherently easier for communities—particularly women and young people—to engage in the marketplace. In the immediate future, this decision paves the way for 20 forest communities near the Maya Biosphere Reserve to earn income and supplement their diets from sustainably harvested products such as ramon nuts, xate leaves, and allspice. In the long term, this development has the potential to influence a national reform on the use of non-timber forest products and create sustainable sources of income for forest peoples nationwide.

Peru: RRI Collaborator Territorios Seguros, a coalition of 15 Peruvian NGOs and rural community federations, worked with the Public Defender/Ombudsman (Defensoría del Pueblo) to develop a first-of-its-kind report, analyzing the gaps, overlaps, and contradictions in law governing land titling for Indigenous Peoples and local communities. As an autonomous governmental agency tasked with protecting the constitutional rights of all Peruvians, the Public Defender/Ombudsman is now a new and important ally for the land tenure agenda in Peru.

The national government improved the legal framework for the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIAVCI) by issuing the Supreme (Presidential) Decree 001-2014 MC. This decree recognized the existence of PIAVCI in five areas of the Amazon covering approximately four million hectares, and defined measures for their protection. The government commissioned a series of studies to improve the process of establishing indigenous reserves. A legal analysis of Law 30230 forced the government to commit to preventing any impact on indigenous tenure.

The Secured Territories Campaign, Pacto de Unidad, Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDESEP), and the Peruvian Ombudsman's Office advocated for an increase in indigenous and peasant community land titling under the PTTR3 program, a joint government-Interamerican Development Bank initiative to title rural land areas. Without these advocacy efforts, indigenous and peasant community lands may not be prioritized, and the PTTR3 project would effectively favor colonizers land claims.

However, a number of difficulties remain that impede land titling processes for collective lands. One of the major obstacles is the absence of clarity with regard to the authority of the governmental institutions in charge of the titling process and their decision-making power. Moreover, official information available on community land titling and pending titling process is oftentimes contradictory and confusing.

Bolivia: The Confederation of Indigenous Peoples (CIDOB), with the support of the National Coordination Body of Indigenous Women (CNMIB), reestablished and strengthened communications with territorial authorities and communities to raise the issue of Indigenous Peoples representation and agree on key thematic issues for discussion during the consultative assembly held in November 2014. Despite this effort, the indigenous movement in Bolivia continues to experience pressures from the government that has led to internal divisions. This fragmentation has diminished the indigenous movement's capacity to effectively and collectively respond to new policies that will affect the historical land rights gains achieved through a long process of political struggle.

Over the last few years, the government has issued a series of norms, laws and regulations including: 1) Law N° 516 for Promotion of Investments, 2) Law N° 535 for Mining and Metallurgy, 3) Law N° 337 for Food Production and Forests Restitution, and 4) Law N° 477 against Subjugation and Land Grabbing. These regulations effectively promote rollback of Indigenous Peoples' rights over their lands, limited consultation rights, and favors deforestation practices for agroindustry expansion.

Africa

Despite the estimated 1.4 billion hectares of customary forestland in Africa, very few governments have legally recognized community ownership rights or rights to administer forestlands. In the heavily forested Congo Basin, over 99 percent of forests are controlled by government. However, there are positive signs that Africa—which has been slow to adopt a community-rights agenda for forests—may be changing tack. Liberia has a progressive land-rights policy that elevates customary rights to the same level as statutory rights, although this has not yet been enacted into law. Tanzania is bolstering women's land rights, and Uganda's land ministry announced efforts in 2014 to begin issuing a million land titles to boost customary land ownership. The following summarizes progress during 2014 within RRI Africa countries of implementation.

Africa Regional: In countries undertaking land reforms (Liberia, Cameroon, DRC, and Senegal) options for formalizing and securing collective tenure rights are being analyzed and discussed in national and local dialogues. Alternative economic models were evaluated in light of local opportunities and conditions.

The African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF, for its French acronym) held its 3rd Regional Workshop on Gender, Land and Forest Tenure Rights and REDD+ in Africa. The direct outcome of the workshop presented President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf with REFACOF's declaration and launched a media campaign and petition encouraging the Government of Liberia to legally recognize women's land tenure rights. The workshop concluded with the participation of about 100 REFACOF members in a national women's rally which represented 12 countries (from Central and West Africa) from both rural and urban areas on the occasion of the International Women's Day celebrations. This Rally, presided by Liberia President Sirleaf, was an opportunity to encourage the Government of Liberia to recognize women's land tenure rights in the current land reform and to hand to President Sirleaf REFACOF's Declaration which was well received. The Rally was given international visibility through an RRI-sponsored media campaign and the launch of a petition addressed to President Sirleaf. Finally a link between local women (members of REFACOF) and international level REDD+ focal points and network was created through the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)'s technical expertise and support prior and during the event which resulted in new collaborations.

Burkina Faso: Due to the current political unrest, legislative and reform processes are on hold and the locus of opportunity for change and influence is at the local level. In this context, RRI supported TENFOREST on focusing the decentralization process at the local level, building capacity and raising awareness of local communities on Law 034 and supporting women's groups in the acquisition of local land certificates (attestations de possession foncière, or APFs)—a relatively new type of land use certificate recognizing women's customary rights to land. APFs are a result of Burkina Faso's 2009 legislation (Law 034) on Rural Land which officially recognizes customary rights and formalizes them through land certificates as well as loan agreements. The law can eventually grant full property rights if requested after three years.

Under challenging conditions, RRI has since 2009 directly supported a number of "tenure champions" committed to developing a joint agenda to advance tenure reform in Burkina Faso. One of the strongest tenure champions to emerge has been TENFOREST, a legally constituted national network of 40 CSOs, with a mission to shape gender sensitive, pro-rights and pro-poor NRM regulations, climate policies, and decentralization processes. In 2014, RRI successfully engaged with TENFOREST to build CSO capacity on the national REDD+ process in order to inform future advocacy actions to influence REDD+ in Burkina Faso so that local communities land and forest tenure rights are taken into account. TENFOREST remains a key Collaborator for RRI as it is now a member of the national civil society platform on REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

Cameroon: RRI's recommendations were included in the Forest Law revision; however, the revision to the Forest Law is stalled. RRI Collaborator Cameroon Ecology (CamEco) took advantage of the government's reclassification of five forest concessions located in the south, southwest, and coastal regions of Cameroon. CamEco ensured that the access rights of local and Indigenous communities were taken into account during the forest concession reclassification process following the holding of 192 information meetings in 96 villages with the participation of 1,387 people (including 428 women). As a result, 132 community claims were identified and mapped, totaling an area encompassing approximately 8 to 15 percent of the forest concessions under consideration. Should the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife proclaim a Classification Decree, local communities' usage and access rights to at least 50,000 hectares would then be enshrined into law.

RRI Partner Centre for Environment and Development (CED) assisted local organizations in northern Cameroon in sharing information on their mapping initiative with stakeholders, including traditional and administrative authorities, and obtained their consent for participating in the initiative. The information collected will help inform the land reform process on pastoralist issues and drylands (a missing aspect in the current land and forest reform process). Importantly traditional chiefs agreed to update their governance arrangements to ensure equal rights and protections for women and to lead the process for recognition of collective land rights with the Prime Minister and Parliament.

RRI Collaborator REFACOF-Cameroon successfully advocated for the elaboration and presentation of an advocacy document on women's customary tenure rights for the Minister in Charge of Women Empowerment and the Family as well as to traditional chiefs. REFACOF-Cameroon received the support of both the Minister as well as the traditional chiefs. The advocacy document contains claims raised by women in relation to the existing land law, their arguments pertaining to the gap and proposals to be taken into consideration in the new law.

Cameroon's Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of Dense and Humid Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa (REPAR) trained newly elected Parliament Members on environmental and land use planning issues, especially the sustainable management of natural resources, legality of timber production, and their link to local community rights. About 100 Parliamentarians, including 20 senators and spanning eight ministries were trained, out of which 63 became new members of REPAR, signaling their readiness to influence the ongoing reform processes on land, forest, land use planning. REPAR produced an action plan for influencing government policy by working with key ministries on forests and land use planning.

For the first time, the RRI Cameroon Coalition and the RRG Communication Team brought together 30 participants (journalists, bloggers, TV reporters and radio commentators) from Cameroon and the DRC to train them on broadcasting RRI messages and how to promote local communities, women and Indigenous Peoples' forest and land tenure rights. The training included a field visit to two indigenous communities that not only enhanced the participants' engagements and commitments to report more on the issues, but more importantly, it provided them with an opportunity to interact with community members and hear first-hand accounts of how the displacement has affected their lives. After the workshop, the journalists have continued to document and showcase the communities' claims in numerous newspaper articles and broadcast programs.

In the first-of-its-kind to be organized by RRI, Cameroon's Tenure Week brought together 130 participants to advocate for the inclusion of local communities, women, and Indigenous Peoples in the ongoing land and forest reform process. Tenure Week, which included representatives from civil society, government, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, women's networks, and traditional chiefs, harnessed national media to share tenure-related issues and proposals with a wider audience. It helped breathe new life into Cameroon's stalled forest and land reforms, with members of various Cameroonian ministries expressing their readiness to carry the message of secure land rights for local peoples forward. The event was complemented by the broadcast of a 90 minute informative program on Cameroon's national television station on communities', women's and Indigenous Peoples' land rights.

Efforts by the National Council of Traditional Chiefs (CNCT) and RRI in 2014 led to signing of a new decree by the Prime Minister, forming a new *ad hoc* committee to review proposals from the chiefs on its ongoing forest, land, and land use planning reform process. These efforts enabled traditional chiefs to enhance their awareness of issues related to forest exploitation and the forest reform process, and clarified how and why their involvement in this process was vital. RRI then worked with the CNCT in an unusual partnership to elevate its concerns to the highest levels of decision-making in government. The Prime Minister's committee will now include members of the CNCT, local officials, and cross-sectoral ministries and submit a report within three months of its formation addressing the feasibility of including the traditional chiefs' proposals in the reforms process.

Indigenous Peoples received training on defending tenure rights and fair compensation from commercial developments. In two separate regions of Cameroon, these trainings raised awareness on the impacts of commercial developments on IP rights, as well as share successful strategies on how to defend themselves against these impacts. These workshops highlighted methods for negotiating for equitable compensation when affected communities are blocked from accessing their traditional land or forest resources, such as those that have been restricted from accessing resources by mining companies, forest exploitation companies, development projects, commercial farms, ranches, universities, and urban expansion, without being offered adequate compensation or land for relocation. The two trainings gave these communities better information on companies operating in their localities, as well as enhancing their overall capacity to defend their rights.

A women's tenure advocacy study advanced the implementation of Cameroon's National Gender Policy. A paper advocating for women's forest tenure rights presented its results to traditional chiefs and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Family. The paper provided an in-depth analysis of a number of land management systems in which women have no clearly defined protection, and included proposals for taking women's interests into account in the ongoing revision of Cameroon's land law. As a result, traditional chiefs and parliamentarians committed their unconditional support to advocacy efforts for women's customary tenure rights. Thanks to widespread media reports, this issue has gained national attention, thereby benefiting the numerous women and girls who are victims of tenure insecurity, and contributing enormously to the implementation of the National Gender Policy.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): CACO (Cadre de Concertation), the RRI-supported national civil society platform for tenure reform, held a national workshop to strengthen the participation of CSOs in the DRC's ongoing land

reform process. As a result, CACO agreed to several organizational improvements, adopted documents to enrich the current reform process, reaffirmed its commitment to Indigenous Peoples' and peasants' rights, and increased financial support for the platform. It was hoped that the workshop would serve to benefit Congolese civil society, helping them to adopt and advance a common advocacy plan, as well as providing the Ministry of Land Affairs with information about civil society's crucial role in successful land reform processes.

However, the Prime Minister later declared Decree 14/019, effectively defining the modalities for conducting and approving Environmental and Social Impact Studies (ESIS). According to CACO, the Decree does not provide sufficient safeguards to improve the management of land allocation projects and mitigate their environmental and social impacts for improved environmental sustainability and greater social acceptability. CODELT and CACO are now collaborating with the aim of reopening the Decree to public consultations during the civil society appeal period ending February 2015.

Completed in 2014, the DRC baseline study provides a first-of-its-kind comprehensive analysis of the state of land and forest tenure in the DRC, where only scattered or isolated information once existed, and brought together a wide range of practitioners, policymakers and researchers to best inform the national tenure reform processes and related initiatives. The DRC baseline study effectively gathered information from across six provinces. All reports were completed and were discussed during an expert meeting in Kinshasa that brought together a wide range of practitioners, policymakers and researchers in view of informing the national tenure reform processes and related initiatives. Preliminary findings have also been shared with the Ministry of Land Affairs and the Commission Nationale de la Réforme Foncière (CONAREF). RRI will hold a national multi-stakeholder workshop at the beginning of 2015, in collaboration with CACO, RRI's main Collaborator in the DRC, in order to present the findings which will be used to inform the land reform process.

Liberia: Despite the emergence of the Ebola epidemic in 2014, the Liberia coalition effectively engaged on a number of issues and continued analytical work already in progress. The ongoing work described below is expected to pick up once the situation is secure in 2015.

RRI Collaborator Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI) partially completed a national analysis to map and better understand the government's plan in relation to its REDD+ program and national strategy. FCI organized a civil society/REDD+ coordination meeting that brought together stakeholders mainly from CSOs to discuss key issues relating to the REDD+ implementation process, including the Letter of Intent from the Liberia government to Norway.

Women's participation in Community Forest Development Committees (CFDCs) has had a significant impact on the lives of the beneficiaries. For the first time, women NGOs came together to share information on their activities, as well as resolving to work together in the future. The participation of the Ministry of Gender and Development (MoDG) in the information sharing meeting led to the Ministry requesting FCI to work closely with women's NGOs and have promised to support the work of FCI.

Mali: As in other parts of the Sahel, growing threats to community rights in Mali emerge from expansion of industrial and artisanal mining, large scale agribusiness, and conventional conservation models. The political and security situation in Mali is uncertain, but in this political vacuum, civil society and local government actors have taken on major roles in managing public functions and sustaining strong customary land and resource governance systems.

Since 2006, Mali has developed legislation in order to guide its agricultural development (Loi d'Orientation Agricole) though the application Decrees are still being drafted, including the Decree on the creation of community land commissions (COFOs). In order to test the application of this Decree and to develop an expertise in the decentralization of natural resources management and land conflict prevention, RRI Partner Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (HSI) initiated the establishment of COFOs as pilot projects in order to generate best practices that could inform the process at the national and subnational levels. In 2014, HSI established four functioning COFOs in the region of Ségou, where land conflicts are most frequent. In addition to local elected officials' recognition of the functionality of these commissions, the established COFOs were able to identify ten land-related conflicts from which five were handled by the newly established commissions and three conflicts resolved, including the legal recognition of the verdicts by the local justice (procès verbaux).

Following RRI Collaborator Sahel Eco's advocacy efforts, the Ministry of Environment agreed to reduce regulatory obstacles for non-timber forest products (NTFP) enterprises, including small-scale, female-owned enterprises that produce NTFPs such as honey and shea butter. This was the first time local women involved in NTFPs engaged directly with government officials to talk about their contribution to the local economy and the negative impacts of the current forest

rules and regulations to their productivity. Government officials, including the Cabinet Director of the Ministry of Environment, gave verbal commitments to reducing the legal costs and burdens on these enterprises. This is expected to promote sustainable NTFP enterprises by helping to trigger tax reform, encouraging funding for these enterprises, and, in particular, ensuring that special attention is given to providing credit and tax relief for women-owned NTFP businesses.

Two new analyses released at a workshop hosted by the High Council of Local Collectives (Mali's second house of Parliament) provided recommendations for the inclusion of local communities' tenure rights in Mali's national peace and reconciliation process. The High Council of Local Collectives agreed to bring the recommendations forward in the ongoing reconciliation process. If adopted, these recommendations will strengthen local peoples' tenure rights, prevent future conflict over access to Mali's natural resources, and pave the way for legal trade. The studies' findings demonstrate the destructive role that weak natural resource governance and a lack of effective decentralization play in causing local conflict, and highlight the ways in which the return of displaced populations and agricultural migrant workers have impacted natural resources governance in the north, as well as in the southern agricultural region. RRI supported the workshop and the author of these analyses, the Core Women's Group for Rights and Citizenship (GPDCE).

RRI's presentation of a new baseline study on the Great Green Wall (GGW) Initiative in Mali provided community stakeholders an opportunity to engage with state representatives on challenges, opportunities, and perspectives for sustainable and integrated development of the GGW. The presentation also provided GGW focal points from Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania to collaborate with Mali's local collectivities and communities for the first time. As a result of this regional engagement, an Alliance for the Great Green Wall in Mali was created that includes state actors, local collectivities and civil society. The Alliance aims to address the participation gap of communities and local collectivities in the implementation of the GGW project. In 2015, RRI will support the new Alliance in order to increase regional cooperation and bring greater popular mobilization and ownership of the GGW project.

Senegal: 2014 marked the first year of active RRI engagement in Senegal. Four new studies from RRI Collaborator, Agricultural and Rural Prospective Initiative (IPAR), will allow local CSOs to more effectively advocate for collective tenure rights for local communities, women and pastoralists. These studies will serve as a baseline for the land and forest tenure reform process overseen by Senegal's National Commission of Land Reform (NCLR). Owing to the importance of their research topics, the IPAR researchers who conducted the studies have been selected by NCLR as advising experts in the country's land reform process. The Module on Forests, previously absent from the World Bank's Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF)—a reference in the region on land tenure issues—is now available, thus bridging the gap and raising the debate around the inclusion of forests in the LGAF and in the land and decentralization reform processes. The Module on Forests resulted from new analyses that were disseminated in a workshop organized by IPAR and hosted by the Senegal's National Commission on Land Reforms (CNRF). In the same workshop the president of CNRF made commitment to taking the country's local communities' concerns into full account in its ongoing land reform process.

1.32 Global Programs work in the international arena

Tenure Tracking and Annual Review

In March 2014, RRI released its flagship publication, [*What Future for Reform?*](#) The report—the third in a series of analyses tracking the transition in statutory forest tenure since 2002—revealed both a global slowdown in the area recognized as owned or controlled by Indigenous Peoples and local communities since 2008, and that the few land tenure laws passed over the last six years were weaker and recognized fewer rights. The findings of the report were widely disseminated through communications, media and events: presentations were given at the March 2014 World Bank Conference on Land, the May 2014 MegaFlorestais conference, and the September 2014 seminar co-sponsored by RRI, SIDA and the Land Rights Research Initiative (LARRI) at the University of Gothenburg.

Since 2010, RRI has released its Annual Review of the global state of rights and resources. This report highlights key issues from the previous year, identifies emerging trends, and challenges global and national policymakers to advance the recognition of community rights. In February 2014, RRI released the State of Rights and Resources 2013–2014—[*Lots of Words, Little Action: Will the private sector tip the scales for community land rights?*](#) The review found that despite many encouraging pronouncements on community land rights by some of the world's largest corporations, the overriding picture in 2013 was one of continued resource grabs by corporations and local elites, all too often with government support. Looking ahead to 2014, the report challenged forward-thinking companies to leverage their global reach and economic importance to shift the balance away from land grabbing and toward respect for community land rights.

Work was designed and data collected in 2014 on a Global Baseline on Indigenous and Community Lands that extends RRI's tenure tracking system beyond forests to all terrestrial biomes, and into countries not previously captured by RRI analyses. The country and regional samples selected reflect the global makeup of forest, savannah, and desert biomes. Information was successfully collected for 59 countries—accounting for 64 percent of the earth's surface—and represents the first-ever rigorous global assessment of the area under statutorily recognized community tenure. The country data will be reviewed by tenure experts and analysis finalized in 2015. This research will not only enhance RRI's tenure tracking, but also feed directly into the work of the Global Call to Action, monitoring progress on post-2015 SDGs, as well as RRI's 2015 Annual Review.

RRI also participated in the Steering Group for the initiative co-chaired by World Resources Initiative and Instituto del Bien Común to develop a global map of indigenous and community lands. The group met in February 2014 to define objectives, scope and key data levels for a map, and initiated discussion on data-sharing protocols, governance and other next steps.

Community Forestry in Climate Change

RRI built a strong case for community tenure security as a cost-effective and feasible strategy to reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change while creating sustainable livelihoods in its well-publicized release of a co-authored analysis with the World Resources Institute (WRI). WRI and RRI conducted a comprehensive, rigorous analysis of the evidence connecting secure community forest land rights and reductions in deforestation and related greenhouse gas emissions. The report, [*Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change*](#), was released at a major launch event in Washington, DC in July, and received significant public attention including positive statements from the COP20 President and leading companies such as PepsiCo, Inc.—a major investor in agribusiness.^[1] It was further presented and discussed at the CIFOR Global Landscape Forum organized around the UNFCCC COP20 and generated significant discussion and debate in international media as well as climate policy and development circles. This report confirmed at large scale what many in the field of tenure rights have known for decades: communities with legal rights and government support effectively reduce deforestation, and play a positive role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Forest Carbon Rights

RRI is among the few organizations examining carbon rights in terms of customary land rights, a critical issue as the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund gets up and running. The [*15th RRI Dialogue*](#) on Forests, Governance and Climate Change held in Washington, DC in March 2014 provided an important forum to critique existing carbon rights frameworks and provide recommendations for ways forward. The Dialogue was the first event of its kind to draw the attention of a broad audience to those two developments and discussed what implications these decisions would have on the livelihood of local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

At the 15th Dialogue, RRI released a policy brief entitled [*Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon Trade, and REDD+ Investments*](#). The brief reveals that there are very few legal protections and safeguards regarding forest communities' rights to trade carbon. Based on a survey of 23 low and middle income countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa that cover 66 percent of the developing world's forests, RRI research found that only Mexico and Guatemala have passed national legislation defining tenure rights over carbon, and none of the countries have a national legal framework that establishes how carbon from REDD+ should be traded. The analysis informed the policy debate on prioritizing the recognition of secure community rights to forest land and resources – including carbon – as a requirement for implementing REDD+ investments. In the face of a growing carbon market, the lack of clarity on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to this resource could lead to an unprecedented “carbon grab”, serving to further disenfranchise those that depend on the forests for their livelihoods.

Also during the 15th Dialogue, a [*map*](#) prepared by 13 community organizations from the Pacific Basin Region in Latin America was released that revealed evidence that overlapping claims between industrial concessions and community lands are widespread. There remains an urgent need to establish robust safeguards and legal mechanisms that protect community land rights. At the conclusion of the 15th Dialogue, it was agreed that legal systems in developing countries where REDD+ is being implemented are extremely weak, creating serious risks for forest community rights and livelihoods as carbon credit and carbon trade schemes get underway. Greater investment is needed to help governments get their forest governance right and to prepare communities to effectively participate in processes affecting them, and to protect their rights.

REDD+ outreach

In collaboration with Tebtebba, RRI released Policy Brief, [*Recognizing Indigenous and Community Rights: Priority Steps to Advance Development and Mitigate Climate Change*](#), during the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) and UN Climate Summit. Along with RRI's 15th Dialogue, the brief aimed to ensure an ongoing high-profile focus on concerns that the rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples are inadequately addressed in international REDD+ instruments. The report was innovative in its assessment of the actual cost of securing rights, as well as bringing together in a digestible format what that low cost solution delivers in terms of better biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and poverty reduction. It helped to shape the dialogue of the 2014 WCIP and UN Climate Summit around the importance of community land rights in achieving climate and sustainable development goals. As global climate mitigation strategies stall, the analysis aims to inform the climate community and policymakers of low cost alternatives that also achieve multiple social and environmental benefits in addition to enhanced carbon storage.

On behalf of the Independent Advisory Group to the UN-REDD Program, RRI gave voice to civil society actors who have been critical of the handling of community land and carbon rights in REDD+ investments and global carbon trade initiatives. At the UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting in July 2014, the UN-REDD Policy Board accepted recommendations from RRI for improved internal governance as part of its internal review process, and supported prioritizing local tenure and carbon rights in the future. It also acknowledged the need for a clearer understanding of its own purpose vis-à-vis similar initiatives at the multilateral level—most notably the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. These recommendations will help UN-REDD to re-examine weaknesses in both its governance and modus operandi, enabling it to enhance its institutional transparency and respect for human rights—both of which are priorities for the UN system.

Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals

RRI engaged with the International Land Coalition and Oxfam to produce a series of policy briefs making the case for the importance of community land rights and recommending language for targets under relevant draft Goals (particularly on poverty reduction, food security and women's rights). The [*first*](#) brief suggested revisions to the proposed targets by presenting language that better supported a cross-cutting focus on land rights while also integrating essential community tenure considerations. The [*second*](#) included inputs and endorsements from a wider range of the leading civil society organizations focused on land issues, including groups focused on Indigenous Peoples, community and women's land rights. The group developed a set of common principles that enabled them to articulate proposed language for the Open Working Group (OWG) draft of goals and targets. The brief was widely disseminated, including through organizations participating in the OWG meetings under UN observer status and the Indigenous Peoples Major Group. The subsequent OWG draft did include targets on access to land under poverty, food security and women's rights goals, but without specific mention of "community" land rights. RRI also provided inputs to a meeting convened by UNEP in December to recommend indicators on communal land, which provide another opportunity to embed indigenous and community land rights in the SDGs, particularly in the indicators countries will need to use to track their commitments.

Conservation community

RRI increased the voice and attention to indigenous and community land rights by supporting CSO and IP participation in the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia. In coordination with Forest Peoples Programme, Natural Justice, Maliasili Initiatives and Tebtebba, RRI held two linked workshops making the case for increased support from the conservation sector for secure land and resource rights. In addition, RRI sponsored seven CSO participants from the UK, US, Panama, Kenya and the Philippines.

With RRI's intervention, the outcome document of the Congress adopted specific text recommendations from RRI and its Partners on recognizing, strengthening and supporting the collective land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. In addition, attending members of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights adopted a position on legally recognizing and securing traditional community tenure rights in protected areas. Several organizations agreed to work together to implement recommendations from the Congress on legal recognition of collective land rights, recognition of rights within protected areas, and accountability mechanisms.

FLEGT and community enterprises

RRI increased knowledge and momentum to enable community and small-scale forest producers to benefit equitably from forest market reforms and enterprises, through a [*joint workshop with Chatham House*](#) on overcoming challenges of legality verification for these often marginalized groups, and a report on alternative models of community-based production in the oil palm sector. The workshop identified possible steps to overcome the challenges of legality verification and to make the

most of the potential opportunities it offers, with particular consideration of the potential role that Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) can play.

In collaboration with consulting firm Seventy Three PTE, RRI published a [report](#) analyzing the expansion of large scale palm oil production in Liberia. The report draws upon examples from Southeast Asia, and suggests that alternative models of commodity production that are inclusive of and prioritize the tenure of local peoples provide more robust, long term development benefits than industrial, capital intensive alternatives. The report is targeted at policy makers and advocacy groups and aims to influence national approaches to capitalizing on natural resource wealth. The analysis was launched in conjunction with the 2014 Annual Review in February of 2015 in London.

Again working with Seventy Three PTE, RRI generated a report making the case for locally controlled landscapes and enterprise models as alternatives to top-down industrial models of production, and proposed an example of an alternative enterprise model for community forestry in Cameroon. The report is targeted at policy makers and advocacy groups and aims to influence national approaches to capitalizing on natural resource wealth. It will be launched in 2015.

Private Sector Engagement

It has become clearer that the private sector increasingly shapes the conditions and context for forest community rights, and has led to a dramatic increase in pressures on forest areas. While permanent investments in land, such as long-term leases and ownership, declined in the 1980s as companies sought to distance themselves from the risks of holding immobile investments, emerging economic pressures have led to a rapid resurgence in the attempts to secure large tracts of land by commodity producers, private investment firms, and sovereign wealth funds.

For over two years, RRI has continuously engaged with leading investors and companies to garner their support in addressing community land rights issues. In this vein, RRI has helped create a working group composed of private sector representatives, financial institutions, and NGOs to provide a safe space for all these actors to speak candidly about the challenges and efforts to leverage private sector interest in securing land rights, and search for common solutions. This group, known as the Interlaken Group, has created an important new venue for private sector discussion of tenure related issues. The Interlaken Group consists of corporate leaders (Nestlé, Unilever, Rio Tinto, Coca Cola, RaboBank, Stora Enso etc.), civil society actors (Global Witness, Oxfam, FPP, Landesa etc.) and multilateral and bilateral agencies like IFC, DFID, as well as the private philanthropic organization Omidyar Network.

In 2014, the Interlaken Group agreed to advise RRI in developing clear, practical guidance to companies for operationalizing their commitment to the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT). This represents one of the priority work streams identified by the Interlaken Group in the March 2014 meeting in London and the first collaborative project undertaken by members. To this end, a background study—co-financed by IFC and Nestlé—was commissioned to provide context to key issues around land tenure and land “acquisition,” the particular role and responsibilities of companies in addressing these challenges and to present a preliminary draft of “best practice.” The Interlaken Group held a meeting in Windsor, UK in October 2014 to review the background document and make key decisions regarding the design and content of the final tool. A first draft of the guidance document has been produced and circulated to Interlaken Group members for input; a meeting will be held in early March 2015 in London to agree on next steps to finalize the tool and promote its adoption.

In 2014, RRI supported initial efforts on the part of The Munden Project (TMP) to engage with Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM), Columbia University and MSCI to develop an algorithmic method for assessing, quantifying and addressing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks across portfolio securities, including risks from insecure land tenure. The project team, formed by the above institutions, is termed ‘Project Angel.’ The project responds to significant demand among leading members of the financial community—including investment funds, insurers, banks and credit rating institutions—for analysis and tools that can enable investors to assess financial and reputational implications of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, including “tenure risk.” The aim is to provide investors with the tools to take better account of community land claims and conflicts in areas for potential investment. RRI’s support to this initiative in 2014 resulted in a workplan for Project Angel, an exhaustive review of available datasets and development of an initial algorithmic model.

Driven by engagement around Project Angel, NBIM publically announced its working relationship with RRI in its 2nd Quarterly Report of 2014.^[2] NBIM has made no commitments other than to explore the evidence, yet having the world's largest institutional investor declare that land rights are worth examining lends the initiative a great deal of credibility.

RRI also supported preliminary work by TMP to collect and organize data to assess land and resource conflict risk associated with insecure land tenure around the mining sector. This analysis supports a longer-term project in collaboration with TMP to produce five sector-specific risk analyses of land and resource conflict along with operational guidance manuals describing processes for identifying and mitigating risk. The sectors of focus are mining, forestry, agriculture, energy (dams), and infrastructure (rail and roads).

Further collaboration between RRI and TMP in 2014 resulted in the delivery of timely and credible research incentivizing commercial actors to recognize community land rights and incorporate secure tenure into their business models. The latest [installment](#), based on analysis of 73,000 concessions in eight tropical forested countries, revealed that between 93 and 99 percent of the commercial land concessions studied were inhabited. Also within the report, TMP analyzed 100 cases of conflict in the sample countries to generate overarching patterns driving community-concessionaire conflicts. Recommendations to operators for avoiding these conflicts were also provided. The research was presented at the [16th RRI Dialogue](#) on Forests, Governance, and Climate Change: Investments, Communities and Climate Change-Risks and Opportunities held in Lima, Peru in October 2014.

Influencing company practices on Large-Scale Land Acquisitions

With RRI interventions in 2014, Nestlé adopted a new land policy, Stora Enso initiated independent human rights assessments in all of their operations and plantation holdings around the world, and Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) pledged to address land rights violations in China. In collaboration with Landesa, RRI produced two reports assessing and evaluating forestland acquisitions by [Stora Enso](#) and [APP](#) in order to identify key issues concerning farmers' forestland rights in large scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) in China, and to formulate practical recommendations for Stora Enso, APP and Chinese policymakers and multinational investors who plan land acquisitions in China. The Stora Enso report had significant impact on company operations and private sector discourse while both reports exploited a critical opportunity for RRI to influence corporate and government practice in LSLAs by bringing global attention to two of the world's largest forest companies. Further to this, Stora Enso, a member of the Interlaken Group, and APP joined the Informal Forum jointly launched with the Chinese State Forestry Administration, RRI, and Landesa with the purpose to discuss ways to improve corporate forest land acquisitions in China.

RRI worked with the Brazilian organization Instituto Socioambiental (ISA) to produce and disseminate a report on Brazil's customary land rights reforms, including their implementation, impacts on deforestation, the challenges encountered and the strategies used by NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and government to secure community tenure rights. It was commissioned in response to the pressures to 'rollback' rights being faced by Brazil due to increased private sector demand for access to forests to develop agricultural, timber, energy, and mineral resources. Its objective was to empower existing social movements to press for continued commitment to reforms, and to inform broader regional and international audiences concerned about forests, deforestation and the rights of Indigenous and traditional peoples in Brazil. WRI supported outreach and dissemination.

Gender Justice

RRI recognizes that to advance forest and land tenure reforms and fully realize Indigenous Peoples' and forest communities' tenure rights, legal frameworks and natural resource policies must address gender justice. Yet, to date, women's tenure rights remain largely unrecognized under both customary and formal laws, and women have had a limited voice in shaping reforms at national and local levels. For this reason RRI has been actively working to integrate gender issues in its work since 2010 and to further develop a gender strategy that is appropriate across its diverse coalition of organizations.

In 2014, RRI began collaboration with the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) to produce a series of tools to advance the advocacy efforts of women's networks engaging on the question of gender rights in terms of REDD+. The resulting working paper and policy brief, which will be finalized in the first quarter of 2015, introduce a typology of rights important for women in the context of REDD+ and assess these rights and their articulation in international law and selected REDD+ frameworks. The aim of this analysis at the global level is to make the case for the need to take a gender-

^[2] [Norges Bank Investment Management, Government Pension Fund Global Quarterly Report, 2Q 2014](#). Page 9.

sensitive approach to tenure recognition in the context of REDD+. At the national level, the analysis will inform the work of advocates engaged in women's advocacy on climate change.

In July 2014, RRI hosted the International Indigenous Women's Forum, Land and Climate Change in Lima, Peru. This first ever global event focused on women's land rights gathered more than 60 participants from Latin America, Asia and Africa, including indigenous women representatives, activists, researchers, and government officials. The discussion focused on gender-related challenges and opportunities in climate change mitigation efforts. At the conclusion of the Forum, indigenous women's groups provided recommendations to the Peruvian government on women's land tenure rights and their role in climate change discussions. These were integrated into civil society inputs for COP20. Indigenous women's organizations in Peru gained legitimate representation in governmental climate change platforms for Indigenous Peoples.

RRI also sponsored the participation of REFACOF President at a USAID/IUCN led technical workshop, "Gender and REDD+ Learning Exchange," in Washington, DC. The workshop brought together stakeholders working on gender and REDD+ at international, regional, national and subnational levels from across the globe to share experiences, identify best practices and challenges or gaps, and consider key actions for further advancing gender equality in REDD+ processes at the national, sub-national and local levels. As a follow-up, the REFACOF President participated in the UNFCCC intercessional meeting in Bonn to feature key issues and results from the Washington, DC workshop and to share specific examples of best practices integrating gender into REDD+ at multiple levels.

Networking Support Program

In 2014, RRI's Networking Support Program continued to catalyze strategic learning and experience sharing. It engaged various constituency-based and international networks to strengthen their capacity to influence forest tenure and governance reforms. It also provided support for global and cross-regional activities and participation of CSO representatives in key international events to foster learning and collective strategizing to increase impact of the coalition's efforts.

RRI engaged with the forest public agencies of the largest forested countries in the world through the [MegaFlorestais Network](#) whose members represent more than 65 percent of the world's forests. Preparing for the celebration of its [10th Anniversary](#) in 2015, MegaFlorestais gathered leaders of forest agencies of the most forested countries in the world to informally discuss topics related to forest governance. This annual convening makes MegaFlorestais the only regularly-convened space that enables forest agency leaders to share their thoughts, ideas and challenges in a small, intimate and confidential environment. The 2014 meeting was held in Buea, Cameroon where an [opinion piece](#) endorsed by eight former MegaFlorestais leaders was presented. These leaders put forward five key recommendations—including clarification of tenure and inclusive governance—and called for sweeping reforms in the way forest agencies are governed and to prepare themselves for rapid changes in citizens' demands, increased pressure on forest landscapes, and global trends affecting these lands in coming decades. The piece has attracted significant attention from actors in the forest sector, particularly from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). RRI also hired a consultant to assess the MegaFlorestais Network to date and take stock on its achievements and shortcomings. Findings about past activities were overwhelmingly positive and concluded that the network conferred on RRI access to forest sector leaders, enhanced its credibility and convening power with both its partners as well as with the global forestry community.

MegaFlorestais held the Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders annual seminar in Oaxaca, Mexico. At this gathering of next generation forest agency leaders from some of the world's most forested countries, participants witnessed the success of community forestry organizations and enterprises in Oaxaca, Mexico, learning about the decisive role that a clear framework for land tenure can play in delivering sustainable and legal forest development. The participants—including delegates from Ministries of forestry, environment, conservation, and finance from Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, and the USA—gained a better understanding of community forestry, FLEGT, and secure land tenure as core elements of successful forest enterprises and economic development. The event was organized in collaboration with RRI and the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) of Mexico.

RRI supported the [Lawyers for Community Tenure Network](#), a global coalition of lawyers and advocates for securing community tenure all over the world. Members share national updates, best practices and challenges to promote more secured community land rights and give their legal opinions to the RRI Coalition on specific issues. While consolidating its governance structure in 2014, it provided expert advice to RRI and produced a [Joint Opinion on Carbon Rights](#) to influence key REDD+ actors prior to the COP20.

1.33 Strengthen the Coalition through Coordination and Communications

While RRI continued to promote collaboration and exchange between Coalition members through the development of clearer lines of communication and Partner trainings, platforms for more structured information-sharing and learning were not fully established. This will be more fully explored in 2015.

Throughout 2014, RRG facilitated the “RRI Futures Process” to assess options and ways to organize for greater impact. The Futures Process was structured around three meetings involving Partners, Board members, and RRG staff, as well as supporting analyses, including a survey of RRI Collaborators. Over the course of the process, the performance of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was evaluated and the RRI Coalition agreed upon necessary revisions for incorporation into the revised MoU that will take effect June 2015. In addition to the Futures Process, improvements to RRI’s planning, reporting and monitoring system were made in an effort to diminish transaction costs and bring more focus to impacts achieved.

RRG continued to amplify and deepen the impact of RRI analysis and activities worldwide. In addition to supporting the numerous launches and activities noted above, the Communications Program it helped to promote the importance of tenure reform within the global discourse surrounding climate change mitigation (as in the case of the jointly produced RRI-WRI report “Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change”) and private sector risk management (as in the RRI-Munden Project report “Communities as Counterparties”) through strategic engagement with international journalists, including numerous site visits and desk sides. RRG further developed and curated RRI’s digital footprint through the design and launch of a new RRI website. Available in English, French, Spanish, and translatable into 50 additional languages, the website aims to better highlight the work and achievements of the RRI Coalition, as well as offer enhanced search functionality. As part of its direct support to RRI Coalition members, RRG responded to concrete and timely opportunities through targeted trainings for Coalition members in Nepal who were mounting and conducting advocacy campaigns in response to emergent crises in the political landscape. Notably in Cameroon, the communications program led a workshop to cultivate a core of journalists eager to report on tenure rights in the Congo basin.

1.34 Strengthen RRG

Given RRI’s continued success and the increasing demands placed on both the Coalition and on its Secretariat, RRG has taken important measures to improve efficiencies while reducing administrative burden on Partners, Collaborators, and RRG staff. RRG introduced new automated systems for payroll, travel, and expenses in 2014. RRG conducted a review of its contractual reporting requirements for Partners and Collaborators and has subsequently simplified this process to provide more specific and targeted reporting, both in terms of results and financial reporting.

2014 marked a year of successful donor engagement. For existing funding agreements, RRG submitted almost all its deliverables on-time or in advance of the submission deadline. RRG achieved the 2014 revenue targets for RRI as well as the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility, bringing three new multi-year funding agreements and one new donor to the Coalition.

RRG faced a number of staffing challenges in 2014. In mid-2014, the organization was almost fully staffed, including a full complement of six regional facilitators and a new Asia Regional Director began in October 2014. By end of 2014, only three vacancies existed due to some subsequent departures and identification of new positions to ensure RRG’s ability to deliver the results to which it has committed. Responding to greater demand for RRI analysis, a new position of Deputy Director of Global Programs was created to strengthen the analytical work beginning January 2015. RRI’s commitment of support to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples led to the creation of a new position—a Communications Officer dedicated to this important outreach. To drive forward the establishment of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility, additional positions are being recruited in early 2015.

RRI’s Board of Directors emphasized the need for RRG to address its internal organizational challenges. The Senior Management Team will focus on these challenges in early 2015 by: ensuring clarity regarding management and staff roles and responsibilities; ensuring RRG has the necessary capacities to deliver; and augmenting RRG’s flexibility to accommodate the annual cycle’s periods of more intensive activity. Program teams will be strengthened to ensure RRG can deliver promised results.

In 2015, RRG will scale-up RRI's ability to deliver support to a larger and broader set of organization by investing in new financial and administrative systems, and building RRG management and operational capabilities to enable RRI to capitalize on opportunities to advance the recognition of community land rights. RRG will engage external experts to assess RRG's capacity and system needs for accounting, including business intelligence and project management; to recommend solution packages most suitable to RRG's needs; and to transition RRG to these new systems. The new integrated systems will reduce administrative transaction costs while maintaining RRG's nimbleness for increasing strategic engagement at national, regional and global levels.

1.4 Strategic Initiatives

Global Call to Action on Indigenous Peoples' and Community Land Rights

RRI successfully advanced the Global Call to Action through a series of participatory and consultative convenings that brought together diverse actors in support of the new initiative. In collaboration with Oxfam and the International Land Coalition (ILC), RRI established the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights that will lead to a formal launch of the Global Call in 2015. Members of the Steering Group for the Global Call met in July 2014 to define and discuss objectives, key strategic directions and a working target for the initiative. RRI's work on the Global Baseline of Indigenous and Community Lands informed the definition of the target underpinning the Call to Action.

International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (ILFTF, or Facility)

In September 2014, RRI [announced the creation](#) of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility during the week of the UN Climate Summit and the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples. With direct support from Sida, the Facility is now in its incubation stage. The Facility was launched in response to a large, unmet demand from Indigenous Peoples, governments, communities, international organizations, and private investors for clarifying and securing tenure rights. RRI is catalyzing this global initiative and its outreach to leverage growing demand for land and forest tenure reform. The ILFTF will become an independent institution in 2016, governed by a multi-stakeholder executive board.

The Facility has emerged as one of the most innovative and consequential new initiatives in the area of tenure reform, providing a key new means of advancing tenure through a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectorial mechanism. RRG successfully delivered on its 2014 objective to appraise the Facility and determine next steps. Individual plan components included:

1. Detailing the organizational design of the Facility;
2. Undertaking scoping of Facility niche and roles;
3. Conducting broad-based information sharing;
4. Identifying pilot project opportunities; and
5. Developing and commencing pilot projects.

The Facility Advisory Group (AG) was established and is comprised of representatives from stakeholder institutions and civil society organizations. The AG held its first meeting on September 11, 2014 in Gothenberg, Sweden and provided recommendations for next steps for development of the Facility. For further information on the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility, please consult the forthcoming ILFTF Annual Report prepared by the ILFTF transition team.

1.5 Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM)

The Strategic Response Mechanism is designed to enable flexible, rapid response to unforeseen but strategic opportunities. It complements the annual planning process by providing funding to RRI Partners and Collaborators tailored to rapidly respond to specific situations. It is evaluated and approved through a simple, accelerated process of two weeks. In 2014, the SRM funded eleven activities for a total of US\$582,650. Each year, RRI sets aside up to 10 percent of its programmatic budget for SRM activities.

The SRM allows RRI to amplify the impact of its regular activities with targeted actions that advance the rights agenda. SRMs have had a variety of impacts, according to the nature of the intervention. By capitalizing on new opportunities, SRM activities can both achieve specific outcomes as well as shape the larger, related political dynamics. For details on 2014 SRM agreements, please refer to Annex 3.

II. State of RRI in 2014

2.1 Performance of the Coalition

During the fall of 2014, RRI completed its annual participatory planning process, which provided both national and global organizing platforms for a number of different stakeholders, allowing them to jointly formulate the Coalition's annual program strategy. These planning meetings offered valuable opportunities for knowledge-sharing and strategizing around issues of local and national relevance in a number of countries, as well as for the strengthening of synergies between issues of international scope, such as FLEGT and REDD+, and their implementation at the local and national levels.

The RRI Futures Process, a collaborative process that allowed Coalition stakeholders to reflect on RRI's future as a coalition and propose revisions to its MoU was also successfully completed in 2014. This process, and the relatively minor revisions that emerged from it, reaffirmed the sense among coalition members that RRI's current structure and mechanisms of collaboration are adequate and effective in serving its mission and goals. The revised MoU emerging out of the Futures Process will come into effect in June 2015 and serves as a strong foundation for the next five years of RRI's work as a collaborative and dynamic coalition.

A testament to the continued strength of RRI's Coalition is the rejoining of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) as an RRI Partner in mid-2014. CIFOR has proven an engaging Partner, providing much needed research on REDD+ and contributing to the larger dialogue on carbon rights and extractive industries. RRI also successfully recruited and approved two new Board Members: Antoinette Royo of the Samdhana Institute joined as a Partner organization Board member and Nighisty Ghezze of the International Foundation for Science joined as an independent Board member.

2.2. Composition and Governance of the Coalition

As of January 2015 there were 14 Partner organizations in the Coalition (see table below):

PARTNER NAME	LOCATION	PARTNER SINCE
RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests	Bangkok, Thailand	2005
Forest Trends	Washington DC, USA	2005
ACICAFOC – Central American Coordinating Association of Indigenous Peoples and Farmers for Community Agroforestry	San Jose, Costa Rica	2005
Forest Peoples Programme	Moreton-on-Marsh, UK	2006
ICRAF – World Agroforestry Centre	Nairobi, Kenya	2006
Civic Response	Accra, Ghana	2007
FECOFUN – Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal	2008
Samdhana Institute	Indonesia, Philippines	2009
Tebtebba–Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education	Baguio City, Philippines	2010
PRISMA – Salvadoran Research Program on Development & Environment	San Salvador, El Salvador	2010
Centre for Environment and Development (CED)	Yaoundé, Cameroon	2011
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation	Berne, Switzerland	2011
IFRI – International Forestry Resources and Institutions	Michigan, USA	2011
CIFOR – The Center for International Forestry Research	Bogor, Indonesia	2014

As of January 2015 there were nine members of the Board of Directors (see table below):

BOARD MEMBER NAME	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
John Hudson, <i>Chair</i>	International Forestry Expert	UK
Jean Aden, <i>Secretary</i>	Private Sector Accountability Expert	US
Don G. Roberts, <i>Treasurer</i>	Nawitka Capital Advisors Ltd	Canada
Antoinette Royo, <i>Executive Committee Member</i>	Samdhana Institute	Indonesia
Nighisty Ghezze	International Foundation for Science	Sweden
Samuel Nguiffo	Centre for Environment and Development (CED)	Cameroon
Ujjwal Pradhan	ICRAF, World Agroforestry Centre	Indonesia
Victoria Tauli-Corpuz	Tebtebba	Philippines
Andy White	Rights and Resources Group	US

2.3 State of RRG

As the Secretariat of the Coalition, RRG is responsible for Global Programs, Country & Regional Programs, Global Communications, Networking Support, Coalition Coordination, as well as financial and fiduciary responsibility for RRI. Programmatic performance is described earlier in this report. This section focuses on the organization, program coordination, internal staffing, and administrative functions of RRG.

There were a total of 244 agreements managed in 2014, including agreements continued from previous years. RRG also devoted time in planning and governance meetings in informing the coalition members regarding the outcomes expected during Framework II activities for the first year of the new Framework period. Therefore, RRG better integrated the planning and execution of activities between CRP and Global Programs. A simplified country planning system was established and successfully implemented.

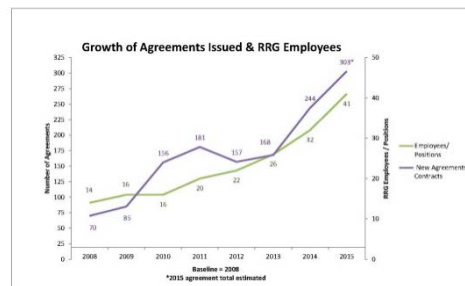
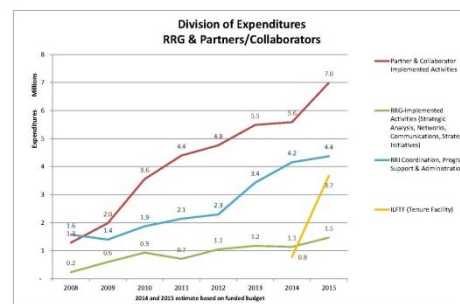
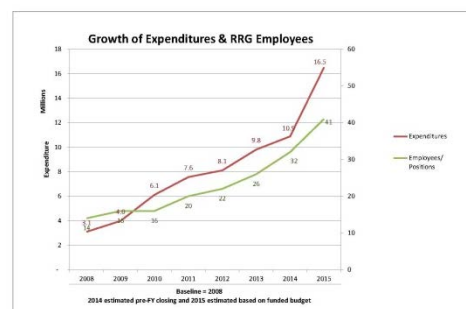
Figure 1 displays the overall annual expenditures of RRI and the number of RRG staff between 2008 and 2015. In this period, the annual expenditures have grown more than five times, from \$3.1 to \$16 million and the number of RRG staff has more than doubled from 14 to 39 regular staff budgeted for 2015.

As more than half of all RRI funding received by RRG is subsequently disbursed to Partners and Collaborators (Figure 2), the level of effort required to administer these funds has increased dramatically as well, as shown in the second figure below. Figure 3 shows that the number of contracts administered increased from 70 in 2008 to 244 in 2014.

Regional Facilitators in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have aided coordination between RRG and local collaborators in their respective regions. Facilitators bring regional intelligence to country coalition members, providing technical assistance to smaller organizations on their activities and linking them to new political actors in government and staff in international organizations, while providing real-time communication with the coalition in the regions and real-time feedback to RRG in Washington, DC.

In 2014, RRG consolidated the efficiency and performance of the new management team and program teams, having fully staffed the organization by mid-2014 with a full complement of six regional facilitators and a new Asia Regional Director began in October 2014. By the end of the year, three vacancies remained: 1) Global Programs Tenure Analyst; 2) Office Manager; and 3) Africa Program Associate.

2014 brought continued improvement in Finance and Administration's record of on-time and accurate donor deliverables. Both the 2013 Financial Audit and IRS Federal Form 990 were completed on-time, again closing the year with no audit findings. RRG fundraised an additional US\$20.4 million in revenues, increased its number of new grants by three, and increased its donor portfolio by one.



III. Looking Ahead

2014 saw unprecedented commitments to support recognition of Indigenous Peoples and community rights as a forest and climate strategy, including: the broad endorsement of the New York Declaration on Forests, new commitments by leading corporations to respect collective land rights, Norway's pledge to dramatically increase support for securing the rights of forest based Indigenous Peoples, and the launch of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility. A growing number of countries have forest and land tenure reforms planned or under consideration, and insecure tenure has been identified as a major impediment to long-term forest protection in many national REDD+ strategies.

These initiatives in the forest and climate arena follow an even broader suite of new commitments to secure rural land rights by the G8, the UN Committee on Food Security, and increased support from the governments of Sweden, the UK, and Germany, as well as the World Bank and a number of UN agencies. Owing in part to RRI's efforts, there is now wide agreement that the world needs to urgently scale-up the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' land and forest rights—for climate, human rights, and development reasons.

It is clear from experience that recognizing the land and resource rights of forest communities is an essential first step, yet experience also shows that further enabling actions are needed to guarantee long-term forest sustainability. Government support, community organizational capacity, external pressure, and income opportunities for local peoples all influence decisions regarding the management of forest lands and territories, yet are often insufficiently addressed by public policies or donor programs.

In 2015, RRI will continue to build upon its success, gathering prominent national and international decision makers, experts and key representatives of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, governments, and civil society organizations, in order to build a common understanding of the elements blocking progress in some countries as well as key factors that enable implementation at scale. This will enable all actors to prioritize investments and direct supportive actions towards key opportunities for scaling up the recognition of forest and land rights and securing lasting forest protection.

The International Land and Forest Tenure Facility will be a key instrument, addressing the current window of opportunity by establishing a unique public-private-civil society partnership. The Facility will mobilize even greater awareness and commitments, and scale up investments in securing local tenure rights in a demand-driven, opportunistic approach across the developing world. The Facility's focus on securing community and Indigenous Peoples' land and territorial rights in rural, forest and drylands areas will directly benefit the most vulnerable people and landscapes in the world today.

RRI's contribution to the establishment of the Facility is based on the provision of technical analyses on the economics of insecure tenure and the political positioning necessary to gain international support for the Facility. Although some funding for forest tenure reform is currently available through existing aid instruments, such as bilateral aid and the World Bank's Forest Investment Program (FIP), the existing set of instruments are wholly inadequate to the growing global demand for increased investment in tenure reform. Without large-scale response, the needs of millions of rural and forest people will go unmet. In 2015, Facility pilot projects will be launched and the institutional design—including governance, staffing, and accountability mechanisms—will be completed.

Private investors are also increasingly recognizing the financial and reputational costs associated with operating in areas with insecure tenure. Frequently they are simply unaware of tenure complexities and risks. Such companies can implement best practice social and environmental standards in their operations, but they cannot, on their own, resolve tenure and other widespread governance issues that make developing countries high-risk investment environments. They have increasing incentives to help resolve tenure insecurity.

At the national level, RRI will seize strategic opportunities in Indonesia, Nepal, Peru, Colombia, Mali, and the DRC. These countries have extraordinary influence in their regions and some of which have substantial significance in global processes. Expected outcomes in these countries in 2015 are:

1. **Indonesia:** The realization of the new government's commitments toward recognizing indigenous tenure and implementation of the Supreme Court decision on *adat* land.
2. **Nepal:** The new constitution includes community forest rights.
3. **Colombia:** The government recognizes the authority of Afro-descendent Local Councils' collective rights to their traditional lands on the Caribbean coast.

4. **Peru:** The government recognition of indigenous territories is scaled up in collaboration with FIP, Norway-Germany-Peru agreements, and other initiatives.
5. **Mali:** The peace process incorporates a strong collective tenure framework, with support from the High Council of Territorial Collectivities.
6. **DRC:** The National Land Commission (CONAREF) and national civil society platform on tenure (CACO) endorse the RRI tenure baseline study analysis so that it can be incorporated into the New Land Law.

At the international level, RRI will focus on achieving 2015 strategic outcomes, including:

1. Key climate donors/REDD+ and international organizations implement support committed for scaling up indigenous and community land rights in their priorities.
2. Three to four influential companies and investors adopt guidelines for compliance of their operations and due diligence with the land rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
3. The World Bank Carbon Fund adjusts its approach to incorporate safeguards respecting land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
4. RRI contributes to the evaluation of the EU FLEGT Action Plan, strengthening relevance to the SDGs and support for community land rights and enterprises.
5. RRI Global Baseline on recognition of community land rights adopted by the Call to Action and used to develop indicators for the SDGs.
6. International NGOs and organizations, organized in Working Groups, collaborate more effectively and efficiently to scale up recognition of community land rights.

In 2015, RRI will continue its ongoing efforts to improve its Monitoring & Evaluation system in order to balance the need for learning and accountability. This system responds to donor accountability as well as Coalition-wide learning needs that change as the Coalition grows and becomes more complex. This will entail gathering information that is much more focused on outcomes and results while spending more time engaged in structured conversations about how monitoring information can help provide important lessons and inform strategic decision-making. The RRG Secretariat will continue to consolidate efficiency and performance of its new management team, and strengthen program teams to address the growing demands placed on the Secretariat. RRG will achieve revenue targets forecasted for RRI's second Framework Program and strategic initiatives.

Annex 1: RRI Summary Report: Key Outcomes and Products in 2014

Summary Report for RRI Activities in 2014	
Overarching Goals for 2014	Overarching Accomplishments in 2014
<p>1. Seize strategic opportunities in Indonesia, Nepal, Peru, Colombia, Mali and the DRC, countries that have extraordinary influence in their regions and some of which have substantial significance in global processes. In <u>Indonesia</u>: Civil society gets support from national government and at least one provincial governor to implement a practical road map for recognizing adat land and forest rights, demonstrating feasibility and momentum in implementing the Constitutional Court decision. In <u>Nepal</u>: Community forest rights are supported by the new government and guaranteed in the new constitution. In <u>Colombia</u>: The reform of Rural Development Law and the regulation of Law 70 advance land community territory and forest use rights for Afro-Descendants. In <u>Peru</u>: The government endorses strong IP territories and community forestry as a key strategy for mitigating and adapting to climate change, and publicly supports broader commitments to IP and community forest rights in the COP. In <u>Mali</u> plans to secure gender and community tenure rights are included in the national climate change strategy and the national commission on dialogue and reconciliation, further encouraging the approval of local resource conventions in at least three regions. In the <u>DRC</u>: The Ministry of Land Affairs adopts the recommendations of the completed baseline study regarding the land law and the community forest regulations.</p>	<p>1. Partially Achieved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia: There has been limited progress toward meeting the overarching goal. Achievements include the enactment of new Village Law no 6 of 2014, recognizing customary villages and inclusion of a RRI coalition-drafted instrument within official legal review instruments of land and natural resources. Politically, the endorsement of civil society's proposals on customary land and forest rights by the incoming President Joko Widodo has been a major achievement for Indonesian civil society. Nepal: Currently, enshrinement of community property rights in Nepal's new Constitution remains uncertain due to shifts in political conditions. As a result of political mobilization and advocacy led by civil society, most political parties' election manifestos had included enshrinement of community property rights in the forthcoming Constitution. However, the political negotiation over the constitution continues and so far, the preliminary drafts of the constitution have not yet included community property rights. Peru: The national government improved the legal framework for the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIAVCI, for its Spanish initials) by issuing the Supreme (Presidential) Decree 001-2014 MC. This decree recognizes the existence of PIAVCI in five areas of the Amazon, covering approximately 4 million hectares, and defines measures for their protection. The government also commissioned a series of technical studies to improve the process of declaration of indigenous reserves. However, the government approved Law 30230, which threatens community land rights. During the COP-20 the Peruvian Government did not commit to protecting and titling indigenous communities' land rights. Colombia: Regulations related to Law 70 have been drafted, but the Government has been slow to begin a formal process of legislative approval. Consultation on the Rural Development Law has been limited, with the process suffering from Government delays and the political sensitivities of the ongoing peace process, which directly affects the Rural Development Law. Mali: A new RRI-supported study released at a workshop hosted by the High Council of Local Collectives (HCC, for its French initials), provided recommendations for the inclusion of local communities' tenure rights in Mali's national peace and reconciliation process. The studies' findings demonstrated the destructive role that weak natural resource governance and a lack of effective decentralization play in causing local conflict, and highlighted the ways in which the return of displaced populations and agricultural migrant workers have impacted natural resource governance. The HCC has agreed to bring the studies' recommendations forward in the ongoing peace and reconciliation process. Mali's main national civil society platform on climate "Reso-climat," in collaboration with the RRI coalition, has conducted an inventory of all the national strategy and policy documents on climate change, including a mapping of major actors involved in shaping the climate change agenda in Mali. Malian CSOs have also conducted a stocktaking analysis of how gender and community tenure rights are taken into account in the climate change policy documents and have developed an advocacy strategy document based on these findings. DRC: The five thematic reports and provincial studies comprising the Tenure Baseline Study have been finalized and discussed during a validation meeting with experts. The preliminary findings and synthesis were presented before the National Land Commission (CONAREF) and the Ministry of Land Affairs, which reiterated its commitment to use these results to inform the land reform road map. Five thematic policy briefs and a synthesis report have since been produced, highlighting the baseline's key findings and recommendations and representing the completion of the DRC Tenure Baseline Study. A national validation workshop will be held in early 2015, with the results and recommendations used to inform both civil society organizations' advocacy strategy as well as CONAREF's land reform road map.

<p>2. Achieve strategic outcomes in the international arena, including: 1) The P-15 SDGs include target(s) on securing community land rights, supported by new data on the amount of customary, “contested,” and formally-recognized community lands in the developing world; 2) Community forestry, and tenure reform to achieve it, is endorsed as a priority climate change strategy by influential actors in REDD+, demonstrated by new commitments at the Lima CoP; 3) The procedures adopted by the international REDD+ instruments (including those managed by the World Bank and the UN) to clarify forest carbon rights respect and protect customary land rights and governance; 4) Key actors in FLEGT have enhanced knowledge and practical approaches to support community forestry and enterprises through legal and regulatory reforms; 5) Several influential investors and companies adopt new screens or standards to reduce risks of violating customary rights; 6) The conservation community makes stronger commitments to respect rights and promote reforms, including as needed for restitution of rights, at the World Parks Congress; 7) RRI develops a strategy to confront the threats of agribusiness (including smallholder) movements to undermine community land rights.</p>	<p>1. Partially Achieved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Post-15 SDGs: The Open Working Group draft on the SDGs included targets on land under poverty, food security and women’s rights goals, although without specific mention of community/collective land rights (with the exception of a reference to Indigenous Peoples in relation to food security). Inclusion of targets on land will enable development of community land rights indicators for the SDGs and advocacy on the need for secure community tenure to fulfill these land targets. RRI produced a series of SDG policy briefs in collaboration with other leading actors in the land sector, supported by new data and analysis on formally-recognized community forest lands (<i>What Future for Reform?</i>), data on the links between secure community forest tenure and reduced deforestation (WRI-RRI report), and a policy brief launched at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. 2) Community Forestry in Climate Change: The WRI-RRI report ‘Securing Rights, Combatting Climate Change,’ along with RRI Dialogues and RRI participation in important policy meetings at the UN Climate Summit, UN-REDD policy board, and the Global Landscapes Forum, significantly influenced international thinking on the role of community forestry—and tenure reform to achieve it—as a priority climate change strategy and contributed to high-level endorsements by influential government, private sector and civil society actors. 3) Forest carbon rights: The procedures on forest carbon rights adopted by international REDD+ instruments (including those managed by the World Bank and the UN) remain insufficient to respect and protect customary land rights and governance. RRI held a well-received 15th Dialogue and published a policy brief on the “Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon Trade, and REDD+ Investments” which ensured an ongoing high-profile focus on concerns that the rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples are inadequately addressed in international REDD+ instruments. 4) FLEGT and community enterprises: Policy-makers, community producers, NGOs, and donors working on FLEGT have enhanced knowledge and practical approaches to support community forestry and enterprises through legal and regulatory reforms as a result of a workshop co-organized by RRI and Chatham House in May 2014. 5) Influential investors and companies adopt new screens: Nestle adopted a new land policy, Stora Enso initiated independent human rights assessments in all of their operations and plantation holdings around the world in 2014, and APP pledged to address land rights violations in China, all with interventions from RRI. Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM) also began developing a framework to assess environmental, social, and governance risks across portfolio securities, including risks from insecure land tenure. The Interlaken Group of Companies, catalyzed by RRI, agreed to develop guidelines for operationalizing the VGGTs; draft guidelines were developed and reviewed. 6) Conservation community: The World Parks Congress outcomes documents adopted specific language on recognizing, strengthening and appropriately supporting collective land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, restitution and accountability mechanisms, and redress for past injustices, incorporating specific text recommendations from RRI and partners. Conservation organizations participating in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights adopted a position on legally recognizing and securing traditional community tenure rights in protected areas. Several organizations agreed to work together to implement recommendations from the Congress on legal recognition of collective land rights, recognition of rights within protected areas, and accountability mechanisms. 7) Agribusiness movements (not attempted): RRI’s work to confront the threats of agribusiness movements to undermine community land rights in 2014 included an assessment of agribusiness efforts to roll back territorial rights in Brazil, where these issues have come into sharpest focus, an economics-based assessment of alternative models for oil palm production in Africa, and continued engagement with leading international agribusiness companies to promote positive approaches and reduce risks of negative impacts on community land rights.
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<p>3. Take definitive steps in RRI's two strategic initiatives to scale-up global efforts to secure community land rights: the proposed Land and Forest Tenure Facility, and the Alliance for Community Land Rights. For the Facility: appraisal studies and consultations with key stakeholders are completed, plans for establishment are prepared and, pending secured funding, pilot projects are initiated. For the Alliance: modalities of the informal alliance are agreed with co-conveners, working groups established in Interlaken continue collaboration, a campaign for securing community land rights and a follow-on conference to Interlaken in 2015 are designed.</p>	<p>2. Largely Achieved</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) International Land and Forest Tenure Facility: National appraisal studies and consultations with key in-country stakeholders were completed; plans for establishment (e.g., location studies) were initiated; an Advisory Group was established with representatives from World Bank, FAO, UN-REDD, IFC, CED, Tebtebba, The Munden Project, and Oxfam; funding for pilot projects was secured, and plans to initiate pilot project development were developed and consultants secured for the task. 2) Alliance for Community Land Rights: Modalities of the informal alliance were agreed with co-conveners, several working groups established in Interlaken continued their collaboration, and frameworks for a campaign to secure community land rights and a follow-on conference to Interlaken in 2015 were designed by members of the Advisory Group (July 2014 meeting in The Hague). In addition, a campaigner was hired by Oxfam to further develop and implement the campaign strategy on behalf of the collaborating organizations.
<p>4. The RRI coalition: 1) strengthens its collaboration and learning between Partners and between Partners and Collaborators; and 2) assesses the performance of the MOU and the options to improve how we organize, towards identifying our preferred roles and structures prior to mid-2015, when the current MOU comes to term.</p>	<p>3. Largely Achieved</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthened Coalition Collaboration and Learning: RRI continued to promote collaboration and exchange between coalition members, but platforms for more structured information-sharing and learning were not fully established. 2) Futures Process/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Revision: RRG conducted a process to assess options and ways to organize for greater impact. The Futures Process consisted of three sets of meetings involving Partners, Board members, RRG staff, and a Collaborators survey. The performance of the MoU was assessed and agreed upon revisions were incorporated into a revised MoU effective in June 2015.
<p>5. RRG: 1) Consolidates efficiency and performance of new management team, and strengthens program teams to address growing demands on the Secretariat; 2) Formulates and implements more streamlined financial and administrative systems across RRG and RRI coalition, enabling a scaling-up of support; and 3) Achieves revenue targets forecasted for RRI's strategic initiatives and the Framework Program II.</p>	<p>4. Partially Achieved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Management and Program teams: RRG consolidated efficiency and performance of the new management team and program teams, having fully staffed the organization by mid-2014 with a full complement of six regional facilitators. Subsequent churn has resulted in three vacancies: 1) Global Programs Tenure Analyst; 2) Office Manager; and 3) Africa Program Associate. 2) Finance and administration systems: RRG's communications department hardware and software were updated to meet increased demand for social media, PR, communications, and information dissemination; organization wide audit was conducted and appropriate action was taken to update and/or replace necessary hardware and software; continued improvement in Finance and Administration's record of on-time and accurate donor deliverables; 2013 annual audit and Federal Form 990 were completed on time. 3) Revenue targets: RRG fundraised an additional US\$20.4 million in revenues, increased its number of new grants by three, and increased its donor portfolio by one.

Country and Regional Initiatives (CRP)	
Priority Objectives Identified in 2013 for 2014	Key Outcomes in 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out country-level research and analysis, advocacy, and convening to generate new legislation, regulations or improved implementation by governments to establish forest tenure rights. Build regulatory capacity and standards within the private sector engaged in agribusiness, forest sector, FLEGT, REDD+ as well as promote mechanisms for responsible international investments in priority countries. Country and Regional programs will engage government, policymakers and private sector drawing on strategic actors from the NGO and social/policy research sectors to share emerging reform lessons, build voice and capacity and smooth ongoing transitions to pro-poor and gender justice outcomes. 	<p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Liberia</u> The Ebola virus outbreak necessitated the suspension of RRI activities in country until conditions were once again safe for program implementation. Prior to the suspension of RRI activities, a preliminary consultation with the Constitution Review Committee (CRC) resulted in the expressed willingness on the part of the CRC to address Constitutional gaps concerning the protection of women's tenure rights, as well as the need for technical support in order to address this gender gap. RRI efforts surrounding the New Land Policy and Community Rights Law, pit sawyer permitting, and the national REDD+ process will resume as soon as the Ebola virus outbreak is under control. <u>Cameroon</u> RRI identified and presented options for formalizing and securing collective tenure rights in the revision to the Forestry Law of 1994, the Tenure Reform process, and the Land Use Planning Law. During the RRI-organized "Tenure Week," recommendations relating to women's, Indigenous Peoples', and customary rights were presented to decision-makers in various Government ministries, including the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife (MINFOF). Proposals for the institutionalization of FPIC and community rights mapping have not yet been submitted to the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife (MINFOF). However, the RRI coalition in Cameroon is making the case for the institutionalization of FPIC and mapping via dialogues and informal meetings with government officials, working with local communities and Indigenous Peoples, and production of maps. MINFOF participated in RRI's Megaflorestais meeting, though limited progress was made in formalizing coordination among Congo Basin Forest Ministries. <u>DRC</u> The signing of Decree No. 14/018 on the conditions for assigning Local Community Forestry Concessions (CFCL) was a major achievement in the recognition of customary ownership rights in the DRC. The Decree's impacts include the recognition of communities' customary forest rights within and outside LCFCs, and the free and perpetual attribution of forest concessions to communities, up to 50,000 hectares. <u>Mali</u> Four local land commissions were established in the region with the greatest number of land conflicts. The decree on the transfer of power to local Collectivities and the bill on Local Conventions have not yet been drafted but RRI has advanced civil society and government coordination around these issues and recruited a team of consultants to provide a situational study and legal analysis to provide context and orientation for the draft law. A dialogue was initiated on Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) regulations with 14 recommendations concerning taxes, market access, and operational costs submitted and well received by policymakers from 11 government agencies. As a result, the Director of the Cabinet for the Ministry of Environment committed to address obstacles faced by small forest enterprises, with a focus on those managed by women. Gender and community rights have not yet been integrated into the national climate change strategy and the National Commission on Dialogue and Reconciliation, but RRI has prepared a number of studies and diagnostics to be used in advocating for gender and community rights in these areas in 2015. <u>Burkina Faso</u> RRI advocated for farmers' rights in the urban expansion plans of Ouagadougou and Ouahigouya, leading to the recognition of farmers' rights in Ouahigouya. Advocacy activities in Ouagadougou were progressing well but had to be suspended due to national political turmoil. RRI helped communities exposed to expropriation risks in the Bagre zone to develop a memorandum that ensures their rights are taken into account and that they benefit from the exploitation of resources on the Bagre site. Community rights have yet to be integrated into the Mining Code but RRI generated strategic analyses of the mining code and a civil society advocacy plan targeting the Ministry of Mines. RRI has worked with citizens in two districts to complete and present five land certificate (APFs, for their French initials) applications to local authorities. RRI began the process of developing a land charter that took into account gender, but had to suspend further implementation of this activity until the country's political turmoil subsided. Work on 15 local Development Plans is ongoing, with

	<p>preparatory missions conducted and an analyst recruited to conduct an analysis of the Communes Development Plans (PDC, for their French initials). TENFOREST is still developing its advocacy strategy for intervention in the national REDD+ and Forest Investment Program processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Senegal</u> The President of Senegal's National Commission on Land Reform (CNRF, for its French initials) committed to taking local communities' concerns into full account in the ongoing land reform process; RRI analyzed the 1964 land law and disseminated its findings at a workshop with the CNRF and other key stakeholders as well as through a policy note that will be used in 2015 to further RRI's advocacy on the importance of land and forest tenure rights of local communities in land reform. Senegal's Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) Module on forests has now been added, bridging a critical gap in the land and decentralization reform process in Senegal. • <u>Regional</u> In countries undertaking land reforms (Liberia, Cameroon, DRC, and Senegal) options for formalizing and securing collective tenure rights are being analyzed and discussed in national and local dialogues. Alternative economic models were evaluated in light of local opportunities and conditions. Regional program funds initially allocated to monitor progress on land and forest tenure throughout Central and West Africa were re-allocated to the baseline tenure study in the DRC. RRI's presentation of a new baseline study on the Great Green Wall (GGW) Initiative in Mali provided community stakeholders an opportunity to engage with state representatives on challenges, opportunities, and perspectives for sustainable and integrated development of the GGW. The presentation also allowed GGW focal points from Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania to collaborate with Mali's local collectivities and communities for first time. The African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF, for its French initials) held its 3rd Regional Workshop on Gender, Land and Forest tenure rights and REDD+ in Africa. The workshop presented President Sirleaf with REFACOF's declaration and launched a media campaign and petition encouraging the Government of Liberia to recognize women's land tenure rights. <p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>China</u> Private sector companies, namely Stora Enso and APP, committed to revise illegal contracts and improve their land acquisition practices and have joined a new forum with the State Forestry Administration to develop guidelines for responsible land takings; Potential Government endorsement for research and policy shifts on Tibetan forest and land rights. • <u>Indonesia</u> Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights gained momentum following the 2013 Constitutional Court decision and active advocacy by CSOs. The new Village Law no 6 of 2014 recognized customary villages and could open an opportunity for the recognition of customary territories. The Indonesian Ministry of Law and KPK adopted an RRI-sponsored national regulations review instrument among their approved resources. A new IP National Trust Fund has been set up under Indonesia's REDD+ Agency. • <u>Nepal</u> Large-scale mobilization and advocacy to counter rollback of community forest rights in the case of the Chure Conservation area was initiated; The RRI coalition has provided and advocated for a number of recommendations under consideration for inclusion in the Constitution. • <u>Lao PDR</u> Lao civil society actors issued policy recommendations, including on FPIC for land takings, for inclusion in a new National Land Policy under consideration by the Lao PDR Government. • <u>India</u> RRI influenced forest tenure reform discussions through a series of studies and knowledge-sharing activities that targeted key media representatives and policy analysts. Key areas of intervention in the discourse surrounding forest tenure included financial regulations,
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	<p>land conflict, democratic resource governance, and the Forest Rights Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Thailand</u> The Coalition decided not to engage in Thailand in 2014 due to a continued lack of opportunity to influence the national dialogue. • <u>Myanmar</u> A scoping visit was carried out by an RRI team in April 2014. Potential opportunities were explored with CSOs and government institutions. Based on the current political situation on the ground, it was decided that Myanmar would remain a prospective country for 2015. • <u>Regional</u> A regional conference promoted intra-regional sharing and co-operation between National Human Rights Commissions and CSOs on the issue of violation of human rights and resource rights of local communities by large scale agri-business. <p>Latin America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Peru</u> The national government improved the legal framework for the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIAVCI) by issuing the Supreme (Presidential) Decree 001-2014 MC. This decree recognized the existence of PIAVCI in five areas of the Amazon covering approximately 4 million hectares, and defined measures for their protection. The government commissioned a series of studies to improve the process of establishing indigenous reserves. A legal analysis of Law 30230 forced the government to commit to preventing any impact on indigenous tenure. The Secured Territories Campaign, Pacto de Unidad, Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDESEP), and the Peruvian Ombudsman's Office advocated for an increase in indigenous and peasant community land titling under the PTRT3 program. Indigenous women's groups provided recommendations to the Peruvian government on women's land tenure rights and their role in climate change discussions. These were integrated into civil society inputs for COP-20. Indigenous women's organizations in Peru gained legitimate representation in governmental climate change platforms for Indigenous Peoples. • <u>Guatemala</u> Guatemala's Climate Change Law incorporated provisions that recognize community sectors as carbon rights holders. The Association of Forest Communities of Petén (ACOFOP, for its Spanish initials), the National Alliance of Forest Organizations, and Indigenous Peoples provided recommendations on Climate Change Law regulations, including the creation of a REDD+ Safeguards Committee, which includes ACOFOP as a member. The government accepted ACOFOP's recommendations on a new categorization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), providing increased economic incentives for NTFP enterprises among forestry communities. • <u>Colombia</u> Regulations related to Law 70 have been drafted by Afro-Descendent communities, though the decree approving the regulation will be issued in 2015. The Constitutional Court endorsed the National Authority of Afro-Colombians (ANAFRO) as the official entity representing Afro-Colombians and recognized the equal rights of Afro-Descendent communities to free, prior and informed consultation. Consultation on the Rural Development Law has been limited, with the process suffering from government delays and the political sensitivities of the ongoing peace process, which directly affects the Rural Development Law. • <u>Bolivia</u> Bolivian indigenous organizations strengthened their communications with territorial authorities and communities and agreed on thematic issues for discussion during the consultative assembly. They also began planning for a Grand Assembly in the second half of 2015. • <u>Regional</u> Indigenous Peoples and allies successfully advocated at the COP 20 for the importance of community tenure rights and forestry as an effective approach to climate change mitigation mechanism.
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Global Programs	
Priority Objectives Identified in 2013 for 2014	Outcomes Identified in 2013 for 2014, and Related Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Analysis: Provide the analytical base for RRI's efforts to shape global priorities on poverty, climate change, social justice, and sustainable development through the production of rigorous quantitative and qualitative analysis and sustained, high-level, and evidence-based advocacy initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Key Outcome:</u> Community forest tenure is endorsed as a priority climate change strategy, in turn influencing international climate policies and donor initiatives to recognize community land rights in forest carbon frameworks and governance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis (with WRI) on 'Securing Rights, Combatting Climate Change' provided a comprehensive analysis of the links between secure community forest tenure and reduced deforestation and provided the evidence base for investing in community forest tenure and management as a priority climate change strategy. • Policy brief on 'Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon Trade, and REDD+ Investments' raised awareness with lead actors involved in developing forest-based carbon mitigation schemes that their work is being scrutinized in terms of its impact on community rights. • Policy brief (with Tebtebba) built case around 2014 WCIP for secure local land rights as a low-cost strategy to reduce forest carbon emissions, in addition to achieving multiple other environmental and social benefits. • Draft report examined the scope of existing concepts of carbon rights and developed a set of concepts and consistent vocabulary for use in forming a more cohesive message around the issue. <i>RRI Theme: Rights & Climate</i> • <u>Key Outcome:</u> Key private sector actors influenced to reduce risk of abusing land rights and consider ATEMs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on 'Communities as Counterparties' of over 100 cases of conflict in 8 developing countries highlighted overarching triggers of conflict between communities and concession holders to inform the operational policies of companies and investors doing business in the forested, developing world. • Analysis of 'Industrial Oil Palm Development: Liberia's Path to Sustained Economic Development and Shared Prosperity' presented a comparative analysis with Southeast Asia and suggested alternative models of commodity production that prioritize the tenure of local peoples. • Report on 'The Case for Locally Controlled Landscapes and Investing in Local Enterprises' made the case for the benefits of ATEMs compared to top-down industrial models of production, and proposed an example of an alternative enterprise model for community forestry in Cameroon. • Analysis of 'Forest Loss, Concessions and Communities' (with TMP) showcased relationship between commercial concessions and deforestation in ten countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. • Two reports (with Landesa) identified key issues concerning forestland acquisition practices by Stora Enso and Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) with regards to community land rights in China and formulated practical recommendations, prompting responses and new commitments by both companies. • Forthcoming reports on investors and capital flows in the extractive and infrastructure sectors in Myanmar, Laos, and Peru, will inform efforts to understand and influence the actions and policies of domestic and multinational companies investing in land. • Initial efforts supported on the part of The Munden Project (TMP) to engage with NBIM, Columbia University, and MSCI to create an algorithmic method for assessing tenure risk across portfolio securities. <i>RRI Theme: ATEMs/Private sector</i> • <u>Key Outcome:</u> Robust evidence generated on rights-based approaches to conservation promotes stronger commitments from conservationists at the World Parks Congress (Nov 2014) to respect rights and promote tenure reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership between RRI and three other leading organizations working on right-based approaches to conservation (Forest Peoples Program, Natural Justice and Maliasili) ensures coordinated actions to influence commitments at the WPC. • Analysis of 'Protected Areas and Community Land Rights: Current Issues and Future Agenda', including legal review of community rights within the national protected area legislation of 21 diverse and mega-diverse countries prepared to inform discussion on rights-

	<p>based approaches in conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two workshops co-organized by RRI, Natural Justice and Maliasili for the WPC influenced discussion around commitments and proposed actions to strengthen respect for rights and promote tenure reforms by conservation organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, donors and others. <i>RRI Theme: Realizing Rights</i> <u>Key Outcome:</u> Tenure data and analysis supports realization of RRI targets and advocacy on extent of customary and contested lands and recognition of community lands in post-2015 SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft report expanded the framework established in the 2013 paper 'Legal Options to Secure Community-Based Property Rights' to deepen understanding and contribute to global debates on the recognition of land and property rights. Forthcoming report (with ISA) on 'Advances and Setbacks in Territorial Rights in Brazil' highlights 'roll-back' of community land rights in Brazil due to increased private sector demand for land, with the aim to empower existing social movements and inform broader regional and international audiences. Flagship publication 'What Future for Reform?' updated RRI's tenure data. Series of technical briefs and longer thematic reports concluded multi-year research and coordination process in the DRC, providing advocacy tools for civil society actors. Global Baseline developed of the extent of statutorily recognized community land rights in 60 countries across 5 biomes, providing an advocacy tool for generating and supporting targets for the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights, and for inclusion in the post-2015 SDGs. Joint policy briefs (with ILC/Oxfam) influenced the language of targets and indicators in drafting the post-2015 SDGs to consider indigenous and community land rights. Annual Review strengthened the case to include community land rights targets in the context of the post-2015 SDGs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking Support: Enhance and consolidate support to strategically relevant networks to strengthen their ability to promote tenure reforms and influence global and regional initiatives supporting RRI Strategic Themes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Key Outcome:</u> Community forest tenure is endorsed as a priority climate change strategy, and forest carbon frameworks respect and protect customary land rights and governance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 15th RRI Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change raised policy makers' awareness on carbon rights issues and brought light to the tenure risks associated with emerging carbon rights frameworks, especially the FCPF Methodological Framework. Building on this, a group of organizations with similar concerns was established to further push for more secured and clearer land and forest rights. <i>RRI Theme: Rights and Climate</i> <u>Key Outcome:</u> Key private sector actors influenced to reduce risk of abusing land rights and adopt ATEMs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of private sector actors, including the largest food and beverage companies in the world (i.e. Nestlé, Unilever, and Coca Cola) and global leaders in the forest products and mining sectors (i.e. Stora Enso and Rio Tinto), met 3 times in 2014 and developed concrete proposals to expand and leverage private sector interest in securing community land rights. <i>RRI Theme: ATEMs</i> <u>Key Outcome:</u> Conservation community makes stronger commitments to respect rights and promote tenure reforms at the World Parks Congress. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation working group built consensus around a rights-approach to conservation and put together activities that raised awareness, disseminated narratives on importance of secure community tenure to conservation, gathered support from a broader range of constituencies at the World Parks Congress, and enabled adoption of commitments and recommendations on indigenous and community land rights in conservation. <i>RRI Theme: Conservation</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Key Outcome:</u> Post-2015 SDGs include targets on community land rights, supported by RRI tenure data, analysis and advocacy on customary and community land.• GP engaged with and helped develop a collaborative group of key CSO actors working on land in the SDGs to develop shared principles and positions as a basis for joint advocacy on indigenous, community and women’s land rights in the SDGs. With RRI support, indigenous and community leaders from Asia, Africa and Latin America increased voice and attention to customary and contested lands in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the UN Climate Summit. <p><i>RRI Theme:</i> Realizing Rights</p>
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Strategic Initiatives	
Priority Objectives Identified in 2013 for 2014	Outcomes Identified in 2013 for 2014, and Related Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Land and Forest Tenure Facility: The Inception Phase of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility was launched and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Key Outcomes:</u> The Inception Phase of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility was launched and implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed organizational design of the Facility – including governance, staffing, safeguards, accountability mechanisms and links with existing organizations – facilitates quick operational scale up at launch. To this end, RRI completed updated analysis of the costs and best practices associated with documenting and clarifying land rights, with experiences from prior projects and initiatives; assessed and proposed an initial set of options for incorporation and legal personality; hired dedicated RRG staff and established Facility Transition Team; set up an Advisory Group with links to key stakeholder institutions; held a first meeting of the Advisory Group in Gothenburg, Sweden on September 11, 2014 to receive input on Facility roles and services, standards, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. National assessments in target countries identified potential roles for the Facility: RRI completed national assessments in initial set of target countries, including Peru, Colombia, Cameroon, and Indonesia. The scoping exercises helped inform Facility needs, demand for Facility services, potential pilot opportunities, and co-financing options. Broad-based consultations with key stakeholders on Facility design were conducted with appraisal by RRI completed, and next steps determined. The consultations and information sharing were undertaken informally and largely in conjunction with existing RRI events. They focused on key stakeholders from existing, related institutions, rights holders, as well as experts from private sector and civil society organizations. Preliminary project pipeline was identified and pilot activities were initiated. RRI retained a firm to develop the preliminary project pipeline from October to December of 2014. Local implementing organizations have been identified. Pilot project development will commence in January 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliance for Community Land Rights/Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights advanced through coordination and communications support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Key Outcome:</u> Alliance for Community Land Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for coordination of a new community land rights alliance catalyzed commitment to community land rights from multiple international networks. Advisory Group established and convened in July 2014 to inform and agree an overall strategy for the Call to Action. MoU negotiated and signed among the co-conveners (ILC/RRI/Oxfam). An international campaign and conference are planned for 2015 to build and scale up strategies to advance recognition of indigenous and community land rights. <p>RRI Theme: All</p>

Coalition Coordination and Development Program	
Priority Objectives Identified in 2013 for 2014	Key Outcomes and Results in 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that RRI's planning and M&E processes continue to support the effective identification of strategic activities for implementation of Framework Proposal II and the achievement of desired impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RRI Planning and M&E Processes <i>Key Outcome:</i> RRG successfully revised its planning and M&E processes to standardize output and indicator tracking across activities, clarify the relationships between stated outcomes and activities in RRI programs, and promote stronger connections between the RRI logframe, annual program priorities, and the targets established by the RRI Framework Proposal II.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance RRI's governance platforms through sound management, implementation of key activities and development of related timelines and guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RRI Governance Platforms <i>Key Outcome:</i> RRG streamlined governance processes through improved logistical planning and efficiency in the implementation of RRI events.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an informed process to review and make adjustments to RRI's partnership and collaborative platforms, in light of findings from the 2013 Coalition assessment and in preparation for the expiration of the 2015 MoU, in an effort to boost the Coalition's impact and attainment of strategic goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition Review <i>Key Outcome:</i> RRI conducted a thorough consultative process that yielded consensus among RRI Partners regarding the necessary changes to the RRI Memorandum of Understanding and will pave the way for greater impact and reach.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an external relations and outreach interface to promote and support RRI's continued engagement in strategic ventures that would help the coalition reach its projected impact and promote innovation by expanding its collaboration base with relevant stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Relations and Outreach <i>Key Outcome:</i> Successful implementation of the Interlaken Conference and streamlined development, alignment and record-keeping of Memorandums of Understanding and other bilateral agreements with non-Partners organizations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the communication between Partners and RRG and between Partners themselves in an effort to facilitate the exchange of information, strengthen feedback mechanisms on Coalition matters, promote synergies and learning in terms of best practices for moving the forest tenure reform agenda forward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RRI Coalition Communication <i>Key Outcome:</i> Communication with Partners is more targeted and internal communications protocols have been strengthened, though further coordination is needed in this area.

Operations	
Priority Objectives Identified in 2013 for 2014	Key Outcomes and Results in 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued improvement in Finance and Administration's record of on-time and accurate donor deliverables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Administration Reporting <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Deliverables (57) and products for 2014 included: RRG 2013 annual audit, on-time; completed RRG 2013 annual Federal Form 990 on-time; 43 deliverables to donors on-time or in advance of submission date; 11 grant audit letters to 7 donors; 18 narrative reports to 7 donors; 12 monthly forecast of expenditures; 16 financial reports to 7 donors (covering 2013 and partial 2014 expenses); 266 new agreements/contracts issued; 354 new and prior-year agreements/contracts managed; US\$5.47 million in secure revenue fundraised in 2014 (includes multi-year funding); US\$14M in secure revenue fundraised for the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a virtual backbone for RRG through the implementation of Enterprise resource planning (ERP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automation and Systems <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Process of researching, selecting, and implementing new and updated systems initiated. Three new systems, payroll, travel, and expense were introduced in 2014 and are currently in use. Operations has also provided the board with CCP recommendation for the use of director's desk technology to better Laisse with RRG board members. Request for proposal for a Technology Systems Consultant to assist operations in 2015 with accounting and business intelligence systems.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase level of service for new and existing donors. Strengthen relationships between RRG and Donor staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor Engagement <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Donor client services, standards, guidelines and reporting tracking tools were strictly maintained to satisfactory expectations. Forty-three (43) deliverables were submitted to donors on-time or in advance of submission date.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve exploratory practices to identify and address potential funding targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraising (proposal efforts) <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Fundraised an additional US\$20.4 million in revenues. Increased number of new grants by three. Increased donor portfolio by one.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and administer procedural practices, through operational project planning, to ensure all RRG reporting is completed on-time and is accurately reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Comprehensive process of coordination and accountability throughout organization resulting in no delays and greater accuracy on all 2014 reporting was initiated. Human capital.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance Human Capital infrastructure through added staff, practices, and systems to accommodate increasing organizational demands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Human Capital needs continue to be addressed. Mid 2014 saw a fully staffed organization including a full complement of six regional facilitators. Subsequent churn has resulted in two vacancies: 1) Global Programs Tenure Analyst and 2) Office Manager. Increased workload in analysis has resulted in the hiring of a deputy director of global programs. Expected start date January 2015. Pertaining to strategic initiatives, the Facility's growth has produced a need for two additional positions. An administrative manager for the facility, hired June 2014; and a Facility transition manager, expected hire early 2015. RRI' sponsorship of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNSRRIP) will require a communications officer. Expected hire January 2015. In 2014, RRI Operations staff exposed numerous deficiencies in the performance of RRI's outsourced human capital vendor. A re-evaluation of this consultant, Raffa, is underway. Concurrently, RRG's operations team has been systematically identifying and updating the consultant's oversights.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and update procedures to promote RRG internal operations efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Controls <i>Key Outcomes:</i> New Manager of Accounting is codifying existing internal control procedures. Additions to operations staff and expertise have been instrumental in providing modifications to existing procedural deficiencies.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide organization-wide improvements in facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities & Administration <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Communications department hardware and software were updated to meet increased demand for social media, PR, communications, and information disseminations. Organization-wide audit was conducted and appropriate action was taken to update and or replace necessary hardware/software. Continued improvement in Finance and Administration's record of on-time and accurate donor deliverables.
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Annex 2: Logical Framework – 2014 Progress against targets

Outputs	Indicators	Evidence
1. Tenure legislation, policy and regulatory frameworks that recognize and or strengthen the rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples in a subset of countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.	1.1. Number of instances of tenure legislation or regulatory or policy frameworks in favour of Indigenous Peoples and local communities adopted or implemented, at least partially as a result of engagement with RRI. Targeted for 2014 = 3 Achieved = 4	Cameroon: Successful collaboration between REFACOF Cameroon and the <i>Réseau des Parlementaires pour la gestion durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique Centrale</i> (REPAR) leads to the integration / recognition of women's rights in the national land and forest tenure reforms. Link: REPAR Cameroon National Coordinator Statement
		DRC: A decree on the <i>Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales</i> (02 août 2014) is signed into law after a decade long effort by DRC civil society. Link: Décret N°14-018 du 02 Aout2014 Sur Modalités Attribution Concessions Forestières Aux Communautés Locales
		Senegal: CSOs proposals for securing collective tenure rights are discussed and adopted by the Senegalese national commission on land reform (CNRF), following a series of studies and workshop on community tenure.
		Indonesia: Strategic analysis of the national regulations relative to forest gazettelement and customary forest recognition (in support of the Indonesia constitutional court ruling) is incorporated in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and KPK's legal review instruments.
	1.2. Number of instances of regressive tenure legislation and exploitative industrial land grabs halted or modified to benefit Indigenous Peoples and local communities, at least partially as a result of engagement with RRI. Targeted for 2014 = 2 Achieved = 3	Cameroon: Institutionalisation process of participatory mapping in Cameroon by <i>Cameroun Écologie</i> results in the retrocession of 41,672.7 hectares to local communities by the <i>Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune</i>
		Burkina Faso: Advocacy by TENFOREST of Burkina Faso convinces mayor of Ouahigouya to put a stop to land partitioning for development purposes and returns 25 hectares of arable land to its original farmer/owner. Peru: The Peruvian government recognizes the existence of Indigenous People in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIAVCI) in four territorial reserves and issues the Supreme Decree No. 001-2014-MC , which declares the protection of the said territories in the Peruvian Amazon, including "Madre de Dios", "Isconahua", "Murunahua", "Mashco Piro"; and "Kugapakori). Link: Supreme Decree No. 001-2014-MC
2. Market, trade, investment or conservation legislation and policies adopted or implemented by governments that strengthen Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' rights, enterprises, benefits and incomes.	2.1. Number of instances of land, agriculture, forest, trade, conservation, or carbon-market policies, regulations, or standards for investment that strengthen the land rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Targeted for 2014 = N/D Achieved = 0	<u>Relevant but non-measurable contributions:</u> Global: Workshop <i>Small-Scale and Community Forest Producers: The Challenges and Opportunities of Legality Verification</i> , co-organized with Chatham House, took place in mid-May in London, UK. Workshop focuses on the impact of legality verification (most notably, FLEGT) on Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sustainability, and discussed practical approaches to address the risks and opportunities Link: Chatham House Workshop Report DRC: RRI is providing essential convening capacity and expertise to promote a new community forestry initiative that builds upon existing RRI successes in securing community forestry rights in DRC Guatemala: ACOFOP and its partner organizations contribute to the improvement of administrative processes within the Ministry of the Environment to accelerate and simplify the approval of management plans for non-timber forest products, allowing categorisation to change from A to C. This category minimizes the cost of the license for the extraction of non-timber forest products Link: Guatemalan Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) Resolution Document

	<p>2.2. Number of instances of economic, fiscal or industrial development policies that strengthen Indigenous Peoples, local community or household forest management or enterprises.</p> <p>Targeted for 2014 = N/D</p> <p>Achieved = 1</p>	<p>Guatemala: ACOFOP and its partner organizations (including women's groups) contribute to the improvement of administrative processes within the Ministry of the Environment to accelerate and simplify the approval of management plans for non-timber forest products, thus minimizing licensing costs for forest-dependent communities. In doing so, it also helped to expand the nature of forest management towards a more integrated landscape approach.</p> <p>Link: Guatemalan Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) Resolution Document</p> <p><u>Relevant but non-measurable contributions also include:</u></p> <p>Global: Report on "Making the case for locally controlled landscapes and enterprise models as alternatives to top-down industrial models of production" is prepared in collaboration with Seventy Three PTE. The report makes the case for locally controlled landscapes and enterprise models as alternatives to top-down industrial models of production, and proposed an example of an alternative enterprise model for community forestry in Cameroon</p> <p>Mali: Dialogue on non-timber forest products (NTFP) in Mali which yielded 14 recommendations on ways to sustainably promote NTFP enterprises and a verbal promise by Government officials to look into the factors that hinder their adoption</p> <p>Link: Mali NTFP Workshop Report</p>
<p>3. Strategic national-level coalitions of CSOs or global climate or forest trade initiatives actively committed to and engaged in advancing national-level tenure and governance reforms.</p>	<p>3.1. Number of national-level CSO platforms actively engaged in advising or implementing national-level tenure, governance and market reforms, as a result of engagement with RRI.</p> <p>Targeted for 2014 = N/D</p> <p>Achieved = 7</p>	<p>Regional: REFACOF 3rd Regional workshop on gender and land and forest tenure rights in Africa (LFA3) attracts participation of from Cameroon, CAR, Burkina Faso, Chad, Liberia, Madagascar, Ivory Coast). Participant declaration encourages the Government of Liberia to recognize women's land tenure rights. Leads to call by UN for further collaboration on gender and REDD+, and linkages to international REDD+ focal points and networks.</p> <p>Link to article on REFACOF workshop and impact in Liberia</p> <p>DRC: The <i>Cadre de Concertation de la Société Civile sur la réforme foncière</i> (CACO) of DRC (established in December 2013) is operationalized through a governance structure and the development of a strategy, yielding increasing demands for civil society participation and support from two new donors (UN-Habitat and AJWS).</p> <p>Link to article on CACO efforts and coordination</p> <p>Mali: Alliance for the Great Green Wall (GGW) is established to provide advisory oversight of the project and its implications for local and indigenous communities. The GGW is a pan-African project for sustainable land use that stretches from Dakar to Djibouti that was conceived by governments without community participation.</p> <p>GGW Workshop Terms of Reference</p> <p>Indonesia: National Conference on Just Governance and Resource Rights, related broader agenda of agrarian reform and people's sovereignty organized by 37 NGOs in Indonesia and attended by over 200 participants from civil society organizations, farmers and IP representatives, government officials, academicians. Conference provides an important opportunity for civil society and IPs to communicate with the government and potentially affect the composition of the new political agenda</p> <p>Nepal: Consultation/Dialogue on Role of Indigenous People on Forest Policies and Program in Nepal is organised by NEFIN, and attended by more than 50 participants from civil society groups and government agencies. Collectively, they advocate for the constitutional guarantee of the rights of IPs over land and resources.</p> <p>Video report on NEFIN event</p> <p>Lao PDR: The Land Issues Working-Group (LIWG) is established under Lao PDR's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and able to interact directly with the National Assembly, using intersession to lobby for more protective land policy.</p> <p>Link to RRI News about LIWG and RRI impact</p> <p>Bolivia: Communication and outreach capacities of the National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia's (CIDOB) are strengthened to inform indigenous peoples and their communities on relevant legislative bills, as well as infrastructure and hydrocarbon projects that pose serious risks to indigenous peoples and their territories.</p> <p>Link: CIDOB Report</p>

	<p>3.2. Number of key global initiatives (e.g. FLEGT, UNREDD, FCPF, FIP, adaptation, food security) committed and actively engaged in promoting national- level reforms in tenure, regulatory and governance arrangements, at least partially as a result of engagement with RRI.</p> <p>Targeted for 2014 = 1 Achieved = 1</p>	<p>Global: RRI organized a panel on community land rights and carbon rights amidst REDD+ investments and global carbon trade initiatives during the 12th UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting, held in July, in Lima, Peru. Acting as a representative of the Independent Advisory Group, RRI played a key role in getting the Policy Board to fully support the evaluation recommendation to “prioritize tenure/resource/carbon rights” in the future and advocated for an UN-REDD internal governance review, in alignment with evaluation report recommendations.</p> <p>RRI Presentation at UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting</p>
<p>4. Private sector entities actively support tenure and governance-related reforms, and support community-governed production and management in the countries where they operate.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of tenure or governance-related commitments, or systems of standards, adopted or implemented by investors or firms operating in the agribusiness, infrastructure or extractive industry sectors, as a result of RRI's engagement with them.</p> <p>Targeted for 2014 = 2 Achieved = 2</p>	<p>Global: Interlaken Private Sector Working Group serves as an important forum for private sector deliberation and action,– it met 3 times in 2014 and agreed on a workplan for 2015 that will contribute to expand and leverage private sector interest in securing community land rights. One key product is the development of operational guidelines for the VGGTs</p> <p>Reports on Working Group operations</p> <p>China: Stora Enso and Asia Pacific Paper commit themselves to legal land acquisition and investment standards for their operations in China</p> <p>Stora Enso Response to RRI Report Article on APP Response to RRI Report</p>
	<p>4.2 Number of new mechanisms or initiatives that leverage public and private capital for tenure reforms, and/or actively promote community or household production, conservation or enterprises in the forest areas of the developing world, at least partially as a result of engagement with RRI.</p> <p>Targeted for 2014 = 1 Achieved = 2</p>	<p>Global: RRI successfully advances the Call to Action through a series of participatory and consultative convenings that have brought together diverse actors in support of the new initiative. It provides an important forum for the strategic analysis and discussion of global tenure rights and advanced the development of the Global Call to Action</p>
		<p>Global: RRG successfully delivered on its 2014 project plan to appraise the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (ILFTF), and develop the Facility's organizational design. The ILFTF emerges as one of the most innovative and consequential new initiatives in the area of tenure reform, providing new means of advancing tenure through a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectorial mechanism</p> <p>ILFTF Background</p>

Annex 3: Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM) Agreements 2014

Allocations were made for four types of SRMs:

Activities to influence key legislation included:

- 1. Centre for Environment and Development (CED): *CED and National Council of Traditional Chiefs of Cameroon (NCTC) advocacy project on the forestry law reform***
September 2014 – January 2015
RRI funding committed: \$49,750

This SRM came at a key moment in the forest law reform process in Cameroon. The proposed new forest law will reform Cameroon's 1994 forest code. The draft forest law has already been produced by the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) and is now being reviewed by the Prime Ministry, the last step before it reaches the Presidency and is finally sent to Parliament for ratification. RRI directly supported Partner CED and the NCTC in reviving and completing the process of adoption and promulgation of the new forest law through the influence of Traditional Chiefs who interact directly with high-level decision-makers at the national level in Cameroon. CSOs are no longer in a position to formally influence the reform process at this level of decision-making.

- 2. Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat (FKKM): *National Multi Stakeholder Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity***
September – December 2014
RRI funding committed: \$21,515

RRI supported FKKM in convening representatives from various sectors, including central and local authorities, government officials, IPs, and local communities, to discuss and reach a common understanding and commitment on necessary steps towards the effective implementation of the Constitutional Court decision 35/2012, stating that forests customarily belong to Indigenous Peoples and local communities and should be removed from state-managed forests. The timing of the two-day National Dialogue follows pivotal national elections in Indonesia where a government more sympathetic to local communities and Indigenous People's land rights came into power.

- 3. Conseil pour la Défense Environnementale par la Légimité et la Traçabilité (CODELT): *CACO/CODELT Advocacy project for the revision of the Decree on the Environmental and Social Impact Studies (ESIS) in the DRC***
December 2014 – March 2015
RRI funding committed: \$21,090

RRI is supporting CODELT with the objective to reopen Decree 14/019, pertaining to Environmental and Social Impact Studies (ESIS), to public consultations and ensure environmental integrity and the preservation of communities' interests and rights in relation to land allocations and natural resource exploitation projects. More on this activity will be available later in 2015.

Activities to guarantee time-bound participation or consultation:

- 4. Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN): *Collective Campaign for Ensuring Rights of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in Chure Area***
September 2014 – March 2015
RRI funding committed: \$99,640

Following the government declaration of the Chure mountain range as a conservation zone in June 2014, community forest user groups (CFUGs) mobilized against what has been dubbed as yet another attack on people's rights over natural resources. FECOFUN's well-mobilized campaign in Chure resulted in the government removing some restrictions on utilizing the forest products of community forests. The government also formed a dialogue committee to involve the Chure movement, including FECOFUN as a leader of the committee. RRI's timely support to FECOFUN helped ensure local communities' and Indigenous People's rights in Chure Area by advocating for the rejection of the Chure Environmental Conservation Area and further enshrining community property rights in Nepal's new constitution. Due to the mass mobilization that was undertaken through this effort, the government has committed to reviewing the declaration on Chure. More on this project will be available later in 2015.

5. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP): *Securing the rights of ancestral forest communities in forest reserves in Kenya*

March – December 2014

RRI funding committed: \$100,000

RRI and FPP responded to forest people in Kenya confronting a critical moment. Since January 2014 Sengwer homes (and their temporary shelters) have been continuously burnt, and Sengwer have been harassed, arrested and beaten, as the Kenyan Forest Service (KFS) sought to forcefully evict them from their ancestral lands at Embobut. This SRM supported the Sengwer in their court case to stop and reverse the evictions and to seek a ruling for the matter to be handed over to the National Land Commission (NLC). In the process, FPP provided legal, strategic and capacity building support for the Sengwer, as well as for the Ogiek of Mt. Elgon and the wider Forest Indigenous Peoples Network, to enable them to engage effectively with the NLC, policymakers and the public.

FPP and RRI proved successful in pursuing this strategy of 1) focused community support, 2) support for the legal case and 3) interventions to ensure effective policy and legal reform. However, the Sengwer have required much more intensive and longer term support to become organized than was anticipated, the court case has taken longer than expected, the international attention we have managed to mobilize has been slow but strong (FPP expects the World Bank colloquium to focus on the Sengwer situation to be held March 2015) and (4) the legal and policy reforms have had their deadlines extended (NLC Task Force until February 2015; Community Land Bill and Forest Bill until later in 2015). We have needed to advance on all these fronts—community capacity building, the court case, the World Bank assessment and the NLC proposals—in order to really enable a powerful Kenya-generated push for the resolution pathway we have created.

6. Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Peten (ACOFOP): *Ensuring the recognition of 191,000 Ha to five new forest community organizations in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Petén Guatemala*

January – August 2014

RRI funding committed: \$73,457

RRI responded to a time-sensitive opportunity to secure the forest rights of five community organizations over an additional 190,000 Ha of forest in the Multiple Use Zone (MUZ) of the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR) in Guatemala. Since 1994, forest communities in the MBR gained recognition of their rights under the reform pathway offered by community forest concession contracts—the most strategic and viable political pathway to securing tenure in Guatemala. There are currently nine community concession contracts with management rights over 350,000 Ha in the MBR. According to Guatemala's Protected Areas regulations, the management units are open for bidding to communities and private industrial actors. Community organizations are required to show proof of their technical capabilities to become legal right-holders and participate in the negotiation process along with private industry. This includes evaluation of socio-economic conditions of claimant organizations (a requirement only for community forest concessions), and forest management plans. ACOFOP assisted the community organizations in the preparation of all technical documentation in time for the bidding. The technical documentation allowed the possible granting of new concession areas as well as for the monitoring of existing concession contracts.

ACOFOP submitted documentation to the National Protected Area Council (CONAP) for the management plan for the bidding of 191,685 hectares, so they may add new concessions and community partners. CONAP approved a roadmap to grant three new forest community concessions in the MBR to community forest organizations, (ACOFOP and the Selva Maya civil society organization). Granting these concessions will improve the income of at least 150 families in Petén and will increase employment in the forest management sector. These achievements are reflected in the master plan of the MBR (November 2014) and the strategic CONAP Petén plan (2015). Final approval will be issued in February 2015. In order to facilitate these concessions, ACOFOP inventoried five forest territories and found that four were productive. It was possible to gather documentation to reclaim 3,500 ha that third parties had illegally registered within concessions to the communities. CONAP and the Attorney General's Office received this documentation.

7. Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN): *Consultation/Dialogue of Indigenous Peoples on Forest Related Policies and Strategies*

March – June 2014

RRI funding committed: \$34,297

This SRM enabled NEFIN to raise the Indigenous Peoples' perspective as another constituency supporting reforms of several key forestry-related policies at a critical juncture in the political and legislative development of Nepal.

According to NEFIN, Indigenous Peoples comprise 35% of the Nepali population. NEFIN is the umbrella organization of 56 Indigenous Peoples organizations and network of 71 District Coordination Councils. This SRM added new voices for forest reform, in addition to those of FECOFUN—the Nepali association of forest users groups and RRI Partner—which has been the main constituency group actively advocating forest policy reforms up to now. FECOFUN and NEFIN successfully collaborated on the three-day workshop that was timed to occur at a key moment when the Government of Nepal is finalizing the Forestry Sector Master Plan for the next 25 years, and developing a number of forest-related policies and strategies. The wider consultation undertaken at this critical juncture will be instrumental in furthering the rights of Indigenous Peoples in these forest policy reforms, and the forthcoming new Constitution.

8. Indian Law Resource Center (ILRC): *A Guide on Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples in Mesoamerica*

August – December 2014

RRI funding committed: \$42,979

RRI supported the ILRC's development of a practice-based guide on the application of UNDRIP in protected areas for presentation at the 2014 World Parks Congress (WPC) in Sydney. Debut of the [draft guide](#) at this event, held once every 10 years, strengthened its ability to directly influence the future direction of conservation policies, projects, and activities of the IUCN and its 1,000 members that work across approximately two billion hectares of protected areas around the world. Support from RRI allowed the ILRC to conduct a series of consultations with indigenous communities affected by three protected area initiatives in Mesoamerica, as well as other Indigenous leaders and experts, to ensure the accuracy, accessibility and utility of the guide. Comments and additional materials received from indigenous peoples and key agencies of the IUCN during these consultations and around the WPC were incorporated into a final version, completed in January 2015.

Activities for direct advancement of tenure rights:

9. Samdhana Institute: *Visioning the Status of Ancestral Domains (Wilayah Adat) in Indonesia in the Year 2025*

February – September 2014

RRI funding committed: \$49,990

Indonesia's Constitutional Court ruling in May 2013 on customary forests opened up a window of opportunity for Indigenous Peoples to assert their constitutional rights as rights holders on their ancestral domains and the restitution of their dispossession. RRI supported a visioning exercise so that indigenous peoples could develop different scenarios regarding the future status of their ancestral domains by the year 2025 at the national and sub-national levels. This SRM successfully articulated nine scenarios involving the possibility of both good and bad governance as well as good and bad IP movements. These scenarios were combined into a book entitled, *Masyarakat Adat dan Tanah Airnya*, which was [launched December 2014](#) to coincide with the World Human Rights Day campaign. This SRM effectively assisted indigenous people in finding out their chances and challenges in politics and law spaces, such as will be faced in the next 10 years while helping the IP movement in fighting for their sovereignty in the future.

10. HuMa (Association for Community and Ecology-Based Law Reform): *National Inquiry on the Indigenous People's Rights in the Forest Areas of Indonesia*

July – December 2014

RRI funding committed: \$40,000

RRI supported HuMa alongside the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM) in elevating the formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' customary resource rights on the agenda of the new Indonesian government by supporting a nationwide National Inquiry to document rights abuses, including threats and abuses of local peoples' tenure rights. The National Inquiry was part of seven nationwide public hearings on the violations of Indigenous Peoples' human rights in relation to land, forests, and natural resource issues. These Public Hearings gave more visibility to the numerous abuses, were used to channel claims and to require more accountability. The hearings included cases where oil palm plantations or mining claims were established without the consent of the Indigenous People, but also cases where National Parks are overlapping with IP territories. The final recommendations and results from this process will be released publically in Indonesia in 2015.

Activities exploiting key strategic opportunities in the private sector:

11. Green Indonesia (Yayasan Rekam Jejak Nusantara): *Indonesian Forest Communities Promoting Green Enterprise and Economy*

December 2014 – February 2015

RRI funding committed: \$49,932

RRI is supporting Green Indonesia's promotion of Indigenous Peoples' green enterprises, sustainable development, and customary land and forest tenure rights through the participation of Green Indonesia and community representatives in trade and tourist fairs, exhibitions, and meetings in Europe, as well as maximize the media outreach around these activities in order to influence decision-making processes in Europe and Indonesia. More on this activity will be available later in 2015.

Annex 4

RRI Strategic Priorities for 2015

Overarching Priorities

1. Overall: Hold the ground won, and scale-up positive changes in all regions. Key 2015 focus countries include **Nepal, Indonesia, Colombia, Peru, Mali, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**. Goals include: the new **Nepali** Constitution includes community forest rights; the new **Indonesian** government's commitments toward recognizing indigenous tenure and implementing the Supreme Court decision are realized; the **Colombian** government recognizes the authority of Afro-Descendent Local Councils' collective rights to their traditional lands on the Caribbean coast; **Peruvian** government recognition of indigenous territories is scaled up in collaboration with FIP, Norway-German-Peru agreements and other initiatives; the **Malian** peace process incorporates a strong collective tenure framework, with support from the High Council of Territorial Collectivities; the **Democratic Republic of the Congo's** National Land Commission (CONAREF) and national civil society platform on tenure (CACO) endorse the RRI tenure baseline study analysis so that it can be incorporated into the New Land Law.
2. Achieve strategic outcomes in the international arena, including: 1) Key climate donors/REDD+ and international organizations implement support committed for scaling up indigenous and community land rights in their priorities; 2) 3-4 influential companies and investors adopt guidelines for compliance of their operations and due diligence with the land rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities; 3) WB Carbon Fund adjusts approach to incorporate safeguards respecting land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities; 4) RRI contributes to the evaluation of the EU FLEGT Action Plan, strengthening relevance to the SDGs and support for community land rights and enterprise; 5) RRI Global Baseline on recognition of community land rights adopted by the Call to Action and used to develop indicators for the SDGs, 6) International NGOs and organizations, organized in Working Groups, collaborate more effectively and efficiently to scale up recognition of community land rights.
3. The RRI Coalition: 1) Adopts a new Memorandum of Understanding that establishes a strong foundation for the next five years of RRI's work and collaboration, 2) Increases communication and learning amongst Partner organizations and between Partner organizations and RRG in an effort to better leverage capacities and take advantage of synergies within the coalition, 3) Strengthen its existing RRI-supported networks while expanding its reach through engagement of new networks, international organizations, and constituencies, primarily those representing Indigenous Peoples and community organizations, 4) Amplifies, expands and deepens the impact of RRI activities through strategically targeted communications activities and strategic support to local actors.
4. RRG: 1) Financial, administrative, and business systems procured and designed to reduce transaction costs and improve information-sharing and efficiencies across the coalition; 2) Forecasted revenue targets for RRI's Framework Program II and the ILFTF are achieved, 3) Analytical and communications teams strengthened and better support coalition agendas; 4) Systems to better quantify key results are established and functioning; 5) Senior management more effectively leading and supporting RRG team.
5. The International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (ILFTF): 1) Institutional design, including governance, staffing, and accountability mechanisms is completed; 2) location is identified; 3) Consultation processes with Indigenous Peoples, community groups, governments and private investors that inform the operational design of the Facility are completed; 4) Advisory Group is fully effective and synergizes with other relevant institutions; 5) four pilot projects are launched.

Country and Regional Initiatives (CRP)	
	Key Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out country-level research and analysis, advocacy, and convening to generate new legislation, regulations or improved implementation by governments to establish forest tenure rights. Build regulatory capacity and standards within the private sector engaged in agribusiness, forest sector, FLEGT, REDD+ as well as promote mechanisms for responsible international investments in priority countries. Country and Regional programs will engage government, policymakers and private sector drawing on strategic actors from the NGO and social/policy research sectors to share emerging reform lessons, build voice and capacity and smooth ongoing transitions to pro-poor and gender justice outcomes. 	<p>Africa</p> <p><u>Liberia</u> <i>Key Outcomes:</i> The main RRI Collaborators in Liberia redefine their advocacy strategy on forest and land tenure rights to avoid rollback in communities, as well as their re-engagement strategy with government institutions and corporates around industrial-scale palm oil development in the aftermath of the Ebola virus outbreak.</p> <p><u>Cameroon</u> <i>Key Outcomes:</i> The RRI coalition in Cameroon agrees on a single, harmonized, and integrated proposal to influence the land reform process. A draft forest law inclusive of civil society proposals and in favor of local communities', women's, and Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights is adopted by the National Assembly. An RRI Cameroon coalition monitoring system/observatory allows for better monitoring of the various reform processes underway.</p> <p><u>DRC</u> <i>Key Outcomes:</i> The national civil society platform on tenure (CACO) influences ongoing land reform processes through better representation and participation in the national land commission (CONAREF) and its decentralized bodies. A draft Decree for the application of article 389 on customary land tenure rights is produced by CACO and submitted to CONAREF for adoption. The DRC Parliament adopts the Law on the Basic Principles of Indigenous Peoples/ Pygmies' (PAP) Rights. Decree 14/019 of 02 August 2014 on environmental and social impact assessment studies' procedures is appealed, discussed, and validated by civil society organizations to include environmental and social protection indicators.</p> <p><u>Burkina Faso</u> <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Experiences of integrating gender and climate change in Regional Development Plans (PRDs) and Communal Development Plans (PCDs) are documented, showcased, and put at the disposal of decentralized institutions such as Communes. The drafting process and development of local land charters are documented and showcased as options for securing land at the local level. Women's groups achieve legal ownership of collective land tenure rights through local land certificates. Local communities' land and forest tenure rights are included in TENFOREST and the national civil society platform on REDD+'s strategy.</p> <p><u>Mali</u> <i>Key Outcomes:</i> The decree is passed for the transfer of competencies and resources to Territorial Collectivities, the Agricultural Land Policy (ALP), the Agricultural Land Law (ALL), the Policy on Agropoles and a law on Local Conventions are all adopted by the National Assembly and include land security provisions for local communities, small producers and women. The main stakeholders in Mali's national peace building and reconciliation process recognize and integrate local community's tenure rights in the national peacebuilding strategy.</p> <p><u>Senegal</u> <i>Key Outcomes:</i> A single harmonized civil society proposal to influence the land reform process is drafted. Parliamentarians, journalists, religious leaders, and women and youth groups are aware of the importance of local community' rights in the land reform process. The Project for Inclusive and Sustainable Development of Agribusiness in Senegal (PIDIDAS) land tenure scheme respects local rights and serves as a model for land reform.</p> <p><u>Ghana</u> <i>Key Outcomes:</i> Secured and strengthened forest communities' land tenure rights in Ghana's policy and legal reforms.</p>

Regional

Key Outcomes: The Africa Community Rights Network (ACRN) member organizations jointly act to develop guiding principles and an Index based on a set of criteria that will be used to analyze the state of community land rights in African countries. A synthesis report of lessons learned from past legislative reforms is prepared and informs land reform processes in Africa. Progress on land and forest tenure reforms in West and Central Africa is tracked and used to inform the strategy in the region. Members of the national land commission in Senegal (CNRF) and the Ministry of land affairs in Cameroon (MINDCAF) are better informed and incorporate DRC's decentralized and participatory land reform best practices into national policy and law.

Asia

China

Key Outcomes: Operational guidelines for responsible investment by forest-based companies; information about Chinese Companies' business practices abroad as related to LSLAs and land based investments is shared and disseminated; and greater awareness by SFA leadership regarding ethnic minority rights in public forest areas and options for reforms.

Indonesia:

Key Outcomes: Recognition of Land rights of *adat* communities and community governance of land use decisions advanced at national levels; Analysis of legality and criminalization of forest dependent people leveraged to push government to set up timely and accessible grievance redressal mechanisms; and Facilitate moratorium on commercial concessions on adat lands and creation of precedents for cancellation/review of existing abusive or illegal concession licenses.

Nepal

Key Outcomes: Advocacy and mobilization ensure withdrawal/modification of Chure Environmental Conservation Area declaration; Community Property Rights (CPR) is included in the new Constitution; Incorporation and recognition of international conventions in forthcoming Constitution and other relevant laws/policies is facilitated; Legal, regulatory and institutional barriers for community forest enterprises are rationalized.

India

Key Outcomes: Legislation, policies, practices, and capacities that protect rights relating to the forest and enhance environmental protection are defended and enhanced at the national and state levels; the FRA's potential for large-scale transfers of forests to forest dwellers through recognition of community forest rights is realized, and; Mapping and community-based forestry governance capacities are enhanced among communities and state actors and institutions.

Laos

Key Outcomes: Civil society actors convene and explore potential opportunities to influence important policies related to land and forest tenure at the national and/or sub-regional level.

Regional

Key Outcomes: Increased cross-border learning, co-operation and action on agribusiness impact on human and resource rights for resource dependent communities.

Latin America

Peru

Key Outcomes: Key new regulations and projects to protect community land rights are implemented in collaboration with FIP, Norway-German-Peru agreements and other initiatives; Indigenous Peoples and civil society monitor the implementation of new laws, programs, and agreements (Norway-German agreement, Law 30230, PTRT3, FIP) to ensure community land rights are respected; information on pending land recognition along with guidelines for land titling is validated; and, assessment of opportunities for engagement with private sector is developed.

Colombia

Key Outcomes: The national government and entities responsible for land titling validate civil society recommendations to resolve pending land recognition for Afro-Descendent communities in the Caribbean region; and, the government issues a decree for the implementation of Law 70 for Afro-Descendent communities.

Guatemala

Key Outcomes: Political party platforms for national and local elections include the recognition of indigenous communities' rights to land and resources; and, the government commits to the process of land restitution for indigenous peoples.

Bolivia

Key Outcomes: The Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia (CIDOB) and the lowland indigenous movement agree on a common agenda, and strengthen their political capacity and advocacy.

Regional

Key Outcome: Regional women's organizations agree on an advocacy strategy to gain access to decision-making on public policy at national and international levels; and, indigenous and Afro-Descendent communities are better equipped to strategically use Constitutional and International courts to defend their rights and prevent rollback.

Global Programs	
Priority Outcomes for 2015	Related Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key investors and companies adopt operational guidelines and methodologies to respect community land rights. <p><i>Primary thematic focus: ATEMs</i></p>	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Pro-active engagement in the 2015 FLEGT review process promotes increased relevance to the SDGs, community land rights, and community forest enterprise agendas.</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Report is produced detailing metrics to define material risk to commercial activity arising from insecure land tenure; metrics are made available for review by investors and companies, and integrated into a broader ESG database.</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Sector-specific analyses on risk and operational diligence conducted and made available to companies and investors to promote private sector recognition of Indigenous and community rights.</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> Country inventories and associated analysis made available to inform understanding of pressures on community lands and resources in select countries.</p> <p><i>Output 5:</i> Evaluations of business models with regards to community land rights and livelihoods conducted, including recommendations; targeted ATEMs studies made available for use at country-level.</p> <p><i>Output 6:</i> Interlaken Group meetings bring together influential private sector actors on land rights issues, and enable the development and sharing of collaborative products.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate/REDD+ donor initiatives and policymakers adopt and implement provisions and concrete measures to support recognition of community tenure and community forest management. <p><i>Primary thematic focus: Rights and Climate</i></p>	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Collaborative strategies developed among leading IPOs/CSOs to influence FCPF and international climate policy on tenure and rights issues.</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> RRI Dialogues conducted to take advantage of strategic moments in 2015 to influence climate policies and donor initiatives on rights & tenure issues.</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Stocktaking analysis of FCPF and ER-Pin development conducted.</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> Framework and recommendations on climate investments needed to secure community forest tenure produced.</p> <p><i>Output 5:</i> Study conducted on tenure dimensions of forest restoration.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence base and advocacy case for securing indigenous and community land rights consolidated and reflected in key global policy discussions and campaigns, including the Call to Action, SDGs and/or conservation. <p><i>Primary thematic focus: Realizing Rights</i></p>	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Policy papers and global campaign report published, establishing the evidence base and advocacy case for community land rights as global development priority.</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Targeted briefs advocating the centrality of community land rights to realizing the post 2015 SDGs are prepared and disseminated. RRG contributes to development of community land rights indicators for the SDGs.</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Scoping report prepared on options and opportunities to strengthen accountability mechanisms in conservation.</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> Comparative analysis of relationship between community tenure and conservation outcomes produced.</p> <p><i>Output 5:</i> Analytical paper and presentation(s) showcasing RRI baseline data on the global extent of recognized community land.</p> <p><i>Output 6:</i> Forest tenure database updated to report on 2015 RRI organizational targets.</p> <p><i>Output 7:</i> The Conservation working group builds on and supports implementation of recommendations and commitments to indigenous and community land rights from the 2014 World Parks Congress.</p> <p><i>Output 8:</i> Prototype of the Global Map of Indigenous Peoples and Community Lands developed, and governance protocols adopted.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RRI global analysis and convening strengthen capacity of national advocates in key countries to influence rights and 	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Lawyers for Community Tenure provide expert advice to RRI and Partners on best legal practices towards securing community land rights.</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Meeting on Lessons and Best Practices of Tenure Reforms convenes provides an opportunity for advocates from the Global</p>

<p>tenure reforms.</p> <p><i>Primary thematic focus: Realizing Rights & Tenure Tracking</i></p>	<p>South to share experiences and best practices around tenure reform strategies.</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Synthesis report of lessons from past legislative reforms yields framework to support and inform ongoing tenure reform efforts. Programmatic tools to support legal recognition of community rights are prepared in key languages.</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> A framework to monitor progress on land and forest tenure and policy reforms in Central and West Africa is prepared and data on the status of reforms is produced</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's/gender justice networks equipped with analytical foundations to promote progress in the recognition of women's rights within collective tenure systems and national policies affecting forest areas. <p><i>Primary thematic focus: Gender Justice</i></p>	<p><i>Output 1:</i> The Gender working group is organized and develops a strategy for the Interlaken+2 conference on adaptive learning, sharing, and collective action to scale up advocacy on gender dimensions of community land and forest rights.</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Review undertaken of how women's tenure rights are addressed in different collective regimes.</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Comparative analysis conducted on the gender-differentiated impacts of Large-scale Land Acquisitions.</p>

Coalition and Communications Program	
Priority Outcomes for 2015	Related Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened coalition, momentum and renewed commitment via a new Memorandum of Understanding, improved planning and reporting tools, and the inclusion of new Partner Organizations, Board Members and Affiliated Networks. 	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Meeting with Partners to discuss strategic contribution and coalition-building;</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Strategic contribution of each Partner is defined and documented;</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Signed 2015 Memorandum of Understanding;</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> Identification and inclusion of new Partner Organizations</p> <p><i>Output 5:</i> Identification of Affiliated Networks;</p> <p><i>Output 6:</i> Implementation of IM recommendations;</p> <p><i>Output 7:</i> Planning guidance note endorsed, concept notes and reporting templates that guide the development of work plans, monitor progress and capture impact made.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications that mobilize and generate greater global awareness of RRI's issues 	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Production and dissemination of analytical products and reports in a manner that facilitates the use of RRI research by coalition members and other key stakeholders (i.e. power point presentation slides, infographics; key message summaries, data visualization) and helps promote RRI messaging;</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Expanded audience via leveraged Partner and Collaborator networks to publicize and share new RRI research and messages;</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Print and web material that is consistent on RRI priorities messaging and overall branding; Increased media hits and placements, web and social media traffic and original content for the RRI website, such as blog posts, interviews, and impact stories;</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> National campaigns elevated to regional and/or global media via targeted messaging and media engagement support;</p> <p><i>Output 5:</i> Communications support to staff, coalition members and local actors around strategic campaigns and messaging as the need arises.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with a broader set of organizations and strategic networks, namely those of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and women, and expanded collaborations with additional organizations to enable greater reach and impact 	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Successful Implementation of convening (including MegaFlorestais activities, Next Generation of IP and community leaders) and follow-up;</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Scoping of networks for engagement;</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> Defined collaborations with networks that adds value and complements the coalition's work on achieving FPPII goals;</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> Successful design and launch of Call to Action;</p> <p><i>Output 5:</i> Effective support and clear guidance to Working Groups;</p> <p><i>Output 6:</i> Successful implementation and follow-up of Bern Conference (follow-up to the Interlaken Conference).</p>

Operations	
Priority Outcomes for 2015	Related Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide staff and field personnel with necessary tools to improve productivity. 	<i>Output 1:</i> Research, selection, and implementation of new and updated Human Capital Management, Business Intelligence, Financial Accounting, Cloud-based Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase level of service for new and existing donors. Strengthen relationships between RRG and Donor staff. 	<i>Output 1:</i> Create client service guidelines to proactively familiarize and engage with all donor personnel. <i>Output 2:</i> Improve reporting standards guidelines. <i>Output 3:</i> Improve donor reporting tracking tools through the automation of a deliverables dashboard. <i>Output 4:</i> Consistently track donor staff; and proactively engage to ensure donor satisfaction throughout the year.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve exploratory practices to identify and address potential funding targets. 	<i>Output 1:</i> Plan and capture one to three new sources of funding with an overall increase in annual revenues of 10%-20%. <i>Output 2:</i> Expand relationships with future potential donors (ex. Denmark, Netherlands, Private Sector Donors)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and administer procedural practices, through operational project planning, to ensure all RRG reporting is completed on-time and is accurately reported. 	<i>Output 1:</i> Comprehensive process of coordination and accountability throughout organization <i>Output 2:</i> No delays and greater accuracy reporting on all 2015 RRG Audits, Donor Reports, Narratives Proposals, Forecasting, Financial, and US Federal Regulatory Requirements <i>Output 3:</i> Ongoing budget monitoring among all RRG programs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance Human Capital infrastructure through added staff, practices, and systems to accommodate increasing organizational demands. 	<i>Output 1:</i> Comprehensive review and updating of all RRG Human Resource practices. Provide staff training and guidance. <i>Output 2:</i> Substantiate demand and fulfill personnel requirements for essential Human Capital needs throughout organization. <i>Output 3:</i> Implement business systems to alleviate current burdensome practices by staff; and consequently, cut overhead costs. <i>Output 4:</i> Preservation of organizational culture as RRG continues to grow.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and update procedures to promote RRG internal operations efficiency. 	<i>Output 1:</i> Comprehensive review and updating of all RRG Internal Controls. <i>Output 2:</i> Perform annual independent audit of all internal controls.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide organization-wide improvements in facilities. 	<i>Output 1:</i> Implementation of cost-effective technology upgrades. Specifically, communication and audio visual capabilities (both infrastructure and hardware) <i>Output 2:</i> Finalization of headquarters expansion. <i>Output 3:</i> Upgrading of facilities to accommodate staff needs.

International Land and Forest Tenure Facility	
Priority Outcomes for 2015	Related Outputs (by RRI Program)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the Inception Phase of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (ILFTF) through consultation processes with Indigenous Peoples, community groups, governments and private investors that inform the operational design of the Facility. 	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Dedicated ILFTF staff and governance body provide operational capacity and guidance.</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Initiation of development and funding of pilot project activities in five countries.</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> International Land and Forest Tenure Facility launches pilot operations and provides lessons for design</p> <p><i>Output 4:</i> ILFTF design is informed and refined through lessons provided by pilot projects and analytical work.</p> <p><i>Output 5:</i> Development of M&E mechanisms for standards and accountability</p> <p><i>Output 6:</i> Decision on place of incorporation of ILFTF Secretariat is made</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the detailed organizational design of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (ILFTF), including governance, staffing, standards, accountability mechanisms, financial processes, an Advisory Group with links to other relevant institutions, and the launch of four pilot projects. 	<p><i>Output 1:</i> Board of Directors is formed and ILFTF Secretariat staff is recruited</p> <p><i>Output 2:</i> Networking and outreach activities are conducted to make the ILFTF more visible</p> <p><i>Output 3:</i> ILFTF 's distinct brand is created</p>

Annex 5. Board Approved 2015 Budget

Included in the following pages:

Table 1 – Revenue Recognized for 2014 Activities

Table 2 – Projected Revenue for 2015 Activities

Table 3 – 2015 Budget by Component

Table 4 – 2015 Budget by Activity - Summary

Table 5 – 2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Figure 1 – Growth of Expenditures & RRG Employees

Figure 2 – Growth of Agreements Issued & RRG Employees

Figure 3 – Division of Expenditures: RRG & Partners/Collaborators

Table 6 – Framework 2 Funding, 2013-2017

Friday, December 12, 2014

2014

Table 1

Revenue recognized for 2014 RRI Activities

Based on actual receipts, terms of agreements, and prospective new funding

Hedge Rate

5%

(USD) →

RRI	Current Allocations ²	Effective 2014 Allocation ³	Actual receipts	Current Value future payments	Future Payments Hedged ⁴	Prospective Revenue 2014 (hedged ⁴)	Total Projected Revenue 2014	Notes
Framework Grants								
DFID FP2 ¹ (2012 - 2013 allocation)	UK£ 2,000,000	UK£ 500,000	1,405,660	-	-	-	1,405,660	pro-rated 3 of 12 months allocation (allocation Apr - Mar), paid in arrears
DFID FP2 ¹ (2013 - 2014 allocation)	UK£ 2,000,000	UK£ 1,500,000	1,873,362	500,915	475,869	-	2,349,231	pro-rated 9 of 12 months allocation (allocation Apr - Mar), paid in arrears
SIDA FP2 ¹	SEK 10 000 000	SEK 10 000 000	1,497,900	-	-	-	1,497,900	(allocation Jan - Dec)
NORAD INGO FP2 ¹	NOK 3 000 000	NOK 3 000 000	438,049	-	-	-	438,049	(allocation Jan - Dec)
Ford (2013 - 2014 grant)	US\$ 1,000,000	US\$ 166,667	166,667	-	-	-	166,667	pro-rated 2 of 12 months (allocation Mar - Feb)
Ford (2014 - 2015 grant)	US\$ 1,000,000	US\$ 833,333	833,333	-	-	-	833,333	pro-rated 10 of 12 months (allocation Mar - Feb)
SDC FP2 ¹	CHF 1,150,000	CHF 316,666	319,432	-	-	-	319,432	(allocation Dec - Nov)
BMZ / GIZ FP2 ¹	TBD	TBD	-	-	-	-	-	(allocation Jan - Dec)
Omidyar Network	US\$ 1,500,000	US\$ 1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	1M budgeted in 2014, (allocation Jul 2014 - Dec 2015)
Subtotal			7,534,403	500,915	475,869	-	8,010,272	
Other Grants & Contributions								
Norad NICFI FP2 ¹	NOK 7,600,000	NOK 7,600,000	1,083,078	-	-	-	1,083,078	(allocation Jan - Dec) Restricted
Finland MFA FP1 ¹	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	1,336,500	-	-	-	1,336,500	(allocation Jan - Dec) Restricted
DFID LEGEND (2014 - 2015)	UK£ 541,441	UK£ 216,576	333,571	-	-	-	333,571	(allocation Nov - Mar), Restricted, mostly paid in arrears
Ford Women REDD	US\$ 275,000	US\$ 61,875	61,875	-	-	-	61,875	pro-rated allocation - Restricted
Ford Climate Change	US\$ 800,000	US\$ 145,455	145,455	-	-	-	145,455	pro-rated allocation - Restricted
IIE - Peru Gender	US\$ 20,000	US\$ 20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	restricted
Anonymous - Gender Justice	US\$ 0	US \$0	-	-	-	-	-	Deferred to 2015
IIE - Bellagio 2	US\$ 12,696	US\$ 12,696	12,696	-	-	-	12,696	contribution, restricted
IFC - Voluntary Guidelines	US \$20,000	US\$ 20,000	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	contribution, restricted
Nestlé - Voluntary Guidelines	US \$20,000	US\$ 20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	contribution, restricted
Acacia Conservation Fund	US\$ 400,000	US\$ 400,000	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	2014 contribution
Subtotal			3,413,175	-	-	20,000	3,433,175	
Contracts & Other Income								
						-	-	
						-	-	
			-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-	
Total Secure & Prospective RRI Revenue			10,947,578	500,915	475,869	20,000	11,443,447	

current value, hedge

25,046

current value, hedge 25,046

¹ Revenue for these grants is contractually in a currency other than US Dollars. Amount indicated here in US Dollars is estimated based on recent exchange rates for anticipated payments, and for actual exchange rates used for payments already received. Should exchange rates fluctuate, the amount available in US Dollars may differ from that indicated here.

² Current Allocation may be for a period different than the calendar year.

³ "Effective 2014 Allocation" is amount of allocation available for 2014 budget after pro-rating and prior-year spending.

⁴ Future non-USD payments hedged at rate at top of page.

Additions to Reserves	(400,000)
2013 Carry Over	2,246,813
Projected Revenue 2014	13,290,260
Board-Approved Budget	10,879,935
Projected Carry Over to 2015	2,410,325

ILFTF - Facility		Current Allocations ²	Effective 2014 Allocation ³	Actual receipts	Current Value future payments	Future Payments Hedged ⁴	Prospective Revenue 2014 (hedged ⁴)	Total Projected Revenue 2014	Notes
Sida ILFTF ¹		SEK 10,000,000	SEK 10,000,000	1,466,900	-	-	-	1,466,900	(allocation Jan - Dec)
Total Secure & Prospective ILFTF Revenue				1,466,900	-	-	-	1,466,900	

current value, hedge

Projected Carry Over to 2015 688,524

Friday, December 12, 2014

2015

Table 2

Projected Revenue for 2015 Activities

Based on actual receipts, terms of agreements, and prospective new funding

hedge: 10%

RRI

(USD) →

	Current Allocations ²	Effective 2015 Allocation ³	Actual receipts	Secure Revenue 2015 Current Value future payments	Future Payments Hedged ⁴	Prospective Revenue 2015 (hedged ⁴)	Total Projected Revenue 2015	Notes
Framework Grants								
DFID FP2 ¹ (2013 - 2014 allocation)	UKE 2,000,000	UKE 500,000		783,350	705,015	-	705,015	pro-rated 3 of 12 months allocation (allocation Apr - Mar), paid in arrears
DFID FP2 ¹ (2014 - 2015 allocation)	UKE 2,000,000	UKE 1,500,000		2,350,050	2,115,045	-	2,115,045	pro-rated 9 of 12 months allocation (allocation Apr - Mar), paid in arrears
SIDA FP2 ¹	SEK 10 000 000	SEK 10 000 000	-	1,326,000	1,193,400	-	1,193,400	(allocation Jan - Dec)
NORAD INGO FP2 ¹	NOK 3 000 000	NOK 3 000 000		407,400	366,660	-	366,660	(allocation Jan - Dec)
Ford (2014 - 2015 grant)	US\$ 1,000,000	US\$ 166,667	166,667	-	-	-	166,667	pro-rated 2 of 12 months (allocation Mar - Feb)
Ford (2015 - 2016 grant)	US\$ 1,000,000	US\$ 833,333	-	-	-	833,333	833,333	pro-rated 10 of 12 months (allocation Mar - Feb)
SDC FP2 ¹	CHF 1,150,000	CHF 316,666	16,710	301,119	271,007	-	287,717	(allocation Dec - Nov)
BMZ / GIZ FP2 ¹	TBD	TBD		-	-	-	-	(allocation Jan - Dec)
Omidyar	US\$ 1,500,000	US\$ 500,000	125,000	375,000	375,000	-	500,000	1M budgeted in 2014, (allocation Jul 2014 - Dec 2015)
Subtotal			308,376	5,542,919	5,026,127	833,333	6,167,837	
Other Grants & Contributions								
Norad NICFI FP2 ¹	NOK 7,600,000	NOK 7,600,000		1,032,080	928,872	-	928,872	(allocation Jan - Dec)
Finland MFA FP1 ¹	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	-	1,245,400	1,120,860	-	1,120,860	(allocation Jan - Dec); prospective at level of past funding
DFID LEGEND (2014 - 2015)	UKE 541,441	UKE 324,865	222,375	282,765	254,488	-	476,863	(allocation Nov - Mar), Restricted, mostly paid in arrears
DFID LEGEND (2015 - 2016)	UKE 987,219	UKE 740,414	-	1,160,007	1,044,006	-	1,044,006	(allocation Apr - Mar), Restricted, paid in arrears
Anonymous - Gender Justice	US\$ 200,000	US\$ 200,000		200,000	200,000	-	200,000	(allocation Jan - Dec), Restricted
Acacia Conservation Fund	est. US\$ 500,000	est. US\$ 500,000	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	* Option to allocate a portion to ILFTF
Alexander Foundation	est. US\$ 100,000	est. US\$ 100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	* Option to allocate a portion to ILFTF
Subtotal			722,375	3,920,252	3,548,226	-	4,370,601	
Contracts & Other Income								
			-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-	
Total Secure & Prospective Revenue			1,030,751	9,463,171	8,574,353	833,333	10,538,438	
				current value, hedge	888,817	-	888,817	
							Additions to Reserves	(200,000)
							2014 Carry Over	2,410,325
							Projected Revenue 2015	12,748,764
ILFTF - Facility								Notes
	Current Allocations ²	Effective 2015 Allocation ³	Actual receipts	Secure Revenue 2015 Current Value future payments	Future Payments Hedged ⁴	Prospective Revenue 2015 (hedged ⁴)	Total Projected Revenue 2015	
Sida ILFTF ¹	SEK 25,000,000	SEK 25,000,000	-	3,315,000	2,983,500	-	2,983,500	* Option to allocate a portion of Acacia Conservation Fund and/or Alexander Foundation to ILFTF
Total Secure & Prospective ILFTF Revenue			-	3,315,000	2,983,500	-	2,983,500	(allocation Jan - Dec)
				current value, hedge	331,500	-	331,500	
							2014 Carry Over	688,524
							Projected Revenue 2015	3,672,024

1

Revenue for these grants is contractually in a currency other than US Dollars. Amount indicated here in US Dollars is estimated based on recent exchange rates for anticipated payments, and for actual exchange rates used for payments already received. Should exchange rates fluctuate, the amount available in US Dollars may differ from that indicated here.

2

Current Allocation may be for a period different than the calendar year.

3

"Effective 2015 Allocation" is amount of allocation available for 2015 budget after pro-rating and prior-year spending.

4

Future non-USD payments hedged at 10%

¹ Revenue for these grants is contractually in a currency other than US Dollars. Amount indicated here in US Dollars is estimated based on recent exchange rates for anticipated payments, and for actual exchange rates used for payments already received. Should exchange rates fluctuate, the amount available in US Dollars may differ from that indicated here.

² Current Allocation may be for a period different than the calendar year.

³ "Effective 2015 Allocation" is amount of allocation available for 2015 budget after pro-rating and prior-year spending.

⁴ Future non-USD payments hedged at 10%

Table 3
Rights and Resources Initiative
2015 Budget by Component

RRI

	Component	Proposed Budget (Funded)		Proposed Budget (Unfunded)	
RRG	Employee Salaries & Benefits	3,419,650		28,297	
	Employee Travel	349,026		15,000	
	Workshops and Conferences	343,760		90,000	
	Publications, Media, and other Communications	678,000		79,000	
	Office Costs, Accounting, and Other Costs	951,070		10,000	
	Sub-total	5,741,506	45%	222,297	31%
Partners & Collaborators	Collaborative Agreements with Partners and Collaborators	3,745,949		95,000	
	Strategic Response Mechanism Agreements	567,460		200,000	
	Collaborating Program Consultants	1,664,049		52,500	
	Participant Travel Expenses	817,000		142,500	
	Sub-total	6,794,458	54%	490,000	69%
Contingency		100,000	1%	-	0%
	Total	12,635,964	100%	712,297	100%

ILFTF

	Component	Proposed Budget (Funded)	
International Land and Forest Tenure Facility	Employee Salaries & Benefits	580,506	
	Employee Travel	25,000	
	Collaborative Agreements with Partners and Collaborators	1,415,000	
	Program Consultants	613,000	
	Participant Travel Expenses	60,000	
	Workshops and Conferences	60,000	
	Publications, Media, and other Communications	100,000	
	Office Costs, Administrative Consultants, and Other Costs	317,056	
	Sub-total	3,170,562	
			-

Total

Total Budget RRI and ILFTF	15,806,526	712,297
Rights and Resources Initiative, Framework Program	12,635,964	712,297
International Land and Forest Tenure Facility	3,170,562	-

Table 4
Rights and Resources Initiative
2015 Budget by Activity
Summary

	Proposed Budget (funded)	Proposed Budget (Unfunded)
Total RRI	12,635,964	712,297
Country & Regional Programs	4,859,689	-
Africa	1,952,269	-
Cameroon	288,000	-
DRC	305,000	-
Liberia	100,000	-
Senegal	200,000	-
Mali	195,000	-
Burkina Faso	115,000	-
Ghana	50,000	-
Africa Regional	90,000	-
Africa Facilitation	165,000	-
RRG Africa Coordination & TA	444,269	-
Asia	1,659,925	-
China	210,000	-
Nepal	231,116	-
India	283,000	-
Indonesia	290,000	-
Lao PDR	20,000	-
Asia Regional	50,000	-
Asia Facilitation	165,000	-
RRG Asia Coordination & TA	410,809	-
Latin America	1,247,495	-
Peru	130,000	-
Colombia	126,000	-
Guatemala	110,000	-
Bolivia	65,000	-
Latin America Regional	280,000	-
Latin America Facilitation	173,000	-
RRG Latin America Coordination & TA	363,495	-
Global Programs	2,518,206	170,000
Global Engagement and Strategic Analysis	2,518,206	170,000
ATEMs/Private Sector	994,882	10,000
Rights and Climate	205,760	80,000
Realizing Rights	290,000	30,000
Gender Justice	63,000	-
Core Tenure Analysis	110,000	45,000
RRG Strategic Analysis Coordination & TA	854,564	5,000

RRI (continued)

2015 Budget by Activity Summary		
	Proposed Budget (funded)	Proposed Budget (Unfunded)
Coalition and Communication Program	2,933,623	304,000
Coalition Coordination	852,876	-
Governance	65,000	-
RRG Board	45,000	-
Regional & Global Planning Meetings	167,000	-
Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning System	80,000	-
Coalition Review Process	130,000	-
RRG Coalition Coordination Program Coordination & TA	365,876	-
Communications & Outreach	1,115,665	79,000
Representation & Outreach	385,000	65,000
Production of Materials	225,000	14,000
Capacity Building Workshops & Trainings	60,000	-
Website & Online Platforms	50,000	-
RRG Communications & Outreach Coordination & TA	395,665	-
Networking Support	965,082	225,000
Networking Support	768,000	225,000
RRG Networking Support Coordination & TA	197,082	-
Strategic Response Mechanism	573,334	200,000
SRM Agreements	567,460	200,000
RRG SRM Coordination & TA	5,874	-
Finance and Administration	1,651,113	38,297
Contingency	100,000	-

ILFTF

International Land and Forest Tenure Facility	3,170,562	-
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Total

Total Budget RRI and ILFTF	15,806,526	712,297
Rights and Resources Initiative, Framework Program	12,635,964	712,297
International Land and Forest Tenure Facility	3,170,562	-

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Country and Regional Programs:
Africa

Cameroon

1	15RFCN01	Develop an inclusive proposal for the RRI coalition on land reform	GDA (CIFOR, CED, RRI Fellow & RRI Coalition, REPAR, CNCT)	20,000	
2	15RFCN02	Organize two meetings with REPAR working group to consolidate the parliamentarians' recommendations and action plan to influence the land reform	REPAR	25,000	
3	15RFCN03	Consolidate the RRI coalition recommendations of how to include women's land tenure rights in the land reform process and share with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and female parliamentarians' network	REFACOF Cameroon	25,000	
4	15RFCN04	Carry out legal analyses of the framework law on land use planning	GDA (CIFOR, CED, RRI Fellows)	10,000	
5	15RFCN05	Organize a multi-stakeholders dialogue with government officials and influential people on land use planning and present the coalition's position officially	Cameroon Ecology (RRI Coalition)	30,000	
6	15RFCN06	Assess the inclusion of communities' rights in the CAMIRON pilot project and organize a multi-stakeholders dialogue on communities' rights in investment projects	CED (FPP, Okani, CAFT)	50,000	
7	15RFCN07	Assess community tenure rights and options for securing community rights around the UFAs and develop a pilot project on community forestry	Cameroon Ecology, CAFT	31,000	
8	15RFCN08	Assess the inclusion of communities' rights in the REDD+ Ngoyla-Mintom pilot project	FPP (Okani, IUCN-Cameroon)	8,000	
9	15RFCN09	Develop two experimental case studies to validate the draft Guide on gender-tenure rights and REDD+ and organize a validation workshop	REFACOF Regional, (REFACOF-Cameroon; IUCN)	30,000	
10	15RFCN10	Organize a workshop with journalists and fieldtrips in areas where local community rights are violated ; and develop communication tools for the RRI coalition	CED-IUCN/PACO-REPAR, (communication officers from organizations within the coalition)	28,000	
11	15RFCN11	Develop a proposal for the RRI coalition monitoring system / observatory on land and forest reforms in Cameroon	IUCN-PACO, CED, Consultant/MINADEV (RRI coalition)	23,000	
12	15RFCN12	Organize Three meetings with Cameroon coalition; one meeting inviting key experts to discuss the main position papers and the reform monitoring system project proposal	Facilitation (RRI coalition, experts, RRI Fellow)	8,000	
Total Cameroon:				288,000	-

DRC

1	15RFCD01	Draft CACO functioning rules; Produce a strategy and communication tools for CACO and organize a validation workshop	RRN, CODELT, CONAPAC, REPALEF and a consultant	15,000	
2	15RFCD02	Produce a stocktaking analyses on the impact of the private sector on land tenure; develop a position paper on the need and urgency to officially launch the land use planning reform process; and Implement a monitoring system on how CACO's proposals are taken into account in the land use planning reform	RRN, CODELT, CONAPAC, REPALEF	10,000	
3	15RFCD03	Develop an advocacy strategy on the local community forest concessions, organize a multi-stakeholders validation workshop, and define the implementation modalities	CREF network (RRN, CODELT, CONAPAC, REPALEF)	30,000	
4	15RFCD04	Draft an advocacy strategy on the agriculture land reform and assess the coherence with the other reform processes	CONAPAC	5,000	
5	15RFCD05	Finalize and publish CACO studies to inform the land reform process	RRN, CODELT, CONAPAC, REPALEF, OK/Katanga, CEDEN	47,000	
6	15RFCD06	Carry out a specific study on land tenure rights of indigenous people and advocate for the adoption of the indigenous people draft law in the parliament	REPALEF, LINAPYCO, DGPA, CODELT, RRN, CONAPAC and consultant	10,000	
7	15RFCD07	Review current legislation, practices and procedures on land in forestry concessions and propose an FPIC-type of agreement	CODELT, RRN, CONAPAC, REPALEF and 1 consultant	7,000	
8	15RFCD08	Organize consultations with CACO members at national and provincial levels on the draft decree on local community's land rights and a validation workshop, and officially submit to CONAREF	CODELT, RRN, CONAPAC, REPALEF and 1 consultant	11,000	
9	15RFCD09	Designate someone to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the land reform roadmap and share relevant information with CACO on a regular basis; and serve as liaison between RRI Facilitator- RRG and CACO	CODELT, RRN, CONAPAC, REPALEF and 1 consultant	5,000	

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

DRC continued				
10	15RFCD10	Take stock of existing land conflict resolutions procedures at the local level and showcase	RRN, CODELT, CONAPAC, REPALF and 1 consultant	5,000
11	15RFCD11	Organize a national workshop for CACO to assess activities for 2015 and define the Action Plan 2016	RRN, CODELT, CONAPAC, REPALF	80,000
12	15RFCD12	Tenure Baseline Study: Organize a three-day experts workshop; Organize a two-day meetings with the land commission's (CONAREF) technical committees; Organize a national validation workshop	RRG (Africa & GP) and the DRC national land commission (CONAREF)	80,000
Total DRC:				305,000

Liberia				
1	15RFLR01	The RRI Collaborators resume activities and re-engage with government officials, legislators, communities and women's platforms, on processes related to the Land Policy, the Community Rights Law, the Constitution Review, FLEGT/VPA and REDD+ processes	Green Advocates (GA), Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI)	100,000
Total Liberia:				100,000

Senegal				
1	15RFSN01	Research on local rights and land tenure regimes	IPAR	20,000
2	15RFSN02	Organize consultation meetings between the national civil society platform on land (CRAFS) and the national council of peasant organizations (CNCR) to discuss the civil society position to inform the land reform	CNCR	18,000
3	15RFSN03	Strengthen civil society platforms involved in the land reform process	CNCR	17,000
4	15RFSN04	Support the media to ensure quality productions (broadcasts, investigations, reports) on land	IPAR	20,000
5	15RFSN05	Support local actors for an effective implementation of the on the PDIDAS agreements on local land rights	IPAR	20,000
6	15RFSN06	Carry out advocacy actions for the inclusion of local rights in the land reform process	CNCR	15,000
7	15RFSN07	Establish a monitoring system on the implementation of the PDIDAS agreement on local land rights	CNCR	15,000
8	15RFSN08	Capitalize best practices of local options for securing community land rights	IPAR	25,000
9	15RFSN09	Hold a dialogue to harmonize civil society organizations' proposals on the land reform process	CNCR	20,000
10	15RFSN10	Organize awareness-raising sessions with members of parliament, journalists, religious groups, CSOs, women's and youth's networks	IPAR	30,000
Total Senegal:				200,000

Mali				
1	15RFML01	Advocate for the inclusion of local community rights in the drafting process of Agricultural Land Policy, the Agricultural Land Law, and the Agropoles	HSI (RRI coalition)	15,000
2	15RFML02	Produce a Guide on best practices and lessons learned from the establishment of local land commissions (COFOs) to inform the future Land Law	HSI (RRI coalition)	20,000
3	15RFML03	Organize public debates on large scale land acquisitions, mining, and local community rights	Le TONUS (RRI coalition)	20,000
4	15RFML04	Establish a monitoring system with local communities on private reserves (forêts amodiées) lease agreements	Le TONUS (RRI coalition)	20,000
5	15RFML05	Advocate for the participation women's producers in the drafting the law on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	Sahel Eco (RRI coalition)	30,000
6	15RFML06	Advocate for the review of the 2010 Forestry Law to include community forest tenure rights, clarify NTFPs and tree-tenure	HSI (RRI coalition)	20,000
7	15RFML07	Monitor how the RRI coalition proposals are integrated in the National Commission on Peace and Reconciliation; Organize a local/regional workshop on the peacebuilding process in Mali and community rights	GPDCF (RRI coalition)	30,000
8	15RFML08	Advocate for the adoption of the decentralization decree on natural resources and for the adoption of the Law on Local Conventions	RDL (RRI coalition)	20,000
9	15RFML09	Organize information sharing workshop with Territorial Collectivities and local communities on the GGW and advocate for their effective participation in the implementation phase	HSI (RRI coalition and the Mali Forest Service)	20,000
Total Mali:				195,000

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Burkina Faso					
1	15RFBF01	Carry out advocacy actions to enable women acquire local land certificates (APFs) and support the compilation of applications and acquisition process	TENFOREST	40,000	
2	15RFBF02	Organize awareness-raising sessions with decision-makers at the local level in order to integrate the rights of small producers/ farmers ("paysans modèles") and create alliances local actors	TENFOREST	20,000	
3	15RFBF03	Capitalize best practices on local land charters	TENFOREST	10,000	
4	15RFBF04	Capitalize best practices on local development plans (PCDs and PRDs)	TENFOREST	10,000	
5	15RFBF05	Carry out raising awareness and information sharing with local communities and advocacy actions towards local decision makers on the National Accelerated Economic Growth Policy	TENFOREST	10,000	
6	15RFBF06	Draft a strategy and an action plan on women- tenure rights- and NTFPs in Burkina Faso	REFACOF Burkina Faso	25,000	
Total Burkina Faso:				115,000	-
Ghana					
1	15RFGH01	Conduct a study to understand the existing tenure arrangements across the country	Civic Response	18,000	
2	15RFGH02	Develop policy and legal briefs	Civic Response (Client Earth)	9,000	
3	15RFGH03	Engage with the Parliament Select Committee on Lands and Forestry, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), other relevant institutions to feed into policy and legal review Develop policy and legal briefs	Civic Response, Forest Watch Ghana, Client Earth, VPA Contact Group	23,000	
Total Ghana:				50,000	-
Africa Regional					
1	15RFR01	Develop an index of land rights in Africa	ACRN (Consultant, FERN)	55,000	
2	-	Synthesize "lessons learned" from past legislative reform processes as a resource for countries currently undertaking reforms in Africa; and present the findings in the ILC global land conference	Global Programs (GP)/ Expert/Analyst	See Global Programs, Realizing Rights, Strategic Analysis, Activity 6	
3	-	Monitor progress on land and forest tenure and policy reforms in Central and West Africa and develop a mechanism using transparency and other governance indices; organize a restitution workshop and develop a strategy for its application in the region.	GP/Africa Program	See Global Programs, Tenure Tracking, Strategic Analysis, Activity 3	
4	15RFR02	Networking exchange visit of Senegal's National Land Reform Commission (CNRF) and the Ministry of Land Affairs in Cameroon (MINDCAF) to the DRC in order to learn from and share best practices with the National Land Reform Commission (CONAREF).	RRG Africa Program	35,000	
Total Africa Regional:				90,000	-
Facilitation, Program Coordination, and Technical Assistance					
F	15RFF	RRI Africa Regional Facilitation		165,000	
T	15RFT	RRG Africa Program Coordination and Technical Assistance		444,269	
Total Africa:				1,952,269	-

Africa

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Country and Regional Programs:				
Asia				
China				
1	15RSCN01	Continued Engagement of International Companies through Informal Forum for Guidelines on Land Acquisitions and Business Practices	Landesa	110,000
2	15RSCN02	Research in Sichuan Province on collective forest tenure reform	PKU	50,000
3	15RSCN03	Workshop and Dissemination of 2nd Round Research Findings on Collective Forest Tenure Reform and Research on Tenure Reform in Ethnic Communities	PKU	50,000
Total China:				210,000
Nepal				
1	15RSNP01	Produce and disseminate Socio-economic analysis of Chure Region	Forest Action, FECOFUN	20,346
2	15RSNP02	Develop strategy for mass mobilization and grassroots campaign to protect rights of Chure people and secure their livelihoods	FECOFUN, HIMAWANTI, Nepal Chure Conservation Joint Movement Committee	50,000
3	15RSNP03	Organize mass mobilization and strategy to ensure community property rights in new Constitution	Green Foundation, FECOFUN, HIMAWANTI, Natural Resources Peoples Parliament	25,000
4	15RSNP04	Identify key interlocutors to convey advocacy messages around community property rights to relevant policymakers, committee members, and parliamentarians	RDN, ASMITA Nepal, Dalit NGO Federation	15,000
5	15RSNP05	Document, analyze, and share Nepal's commitments and responsibilities on human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples under international conventions and treaties	NEFIN	40,000
6	15RSNP06	Establish 2-3 implementable pilot projects for CFEs in collaboration with the private sector to highlight policy and regulatory changes necessary to support development of CFEs	Green Foundation, FECOFUN, Asmita Nepal, FENFIT, Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association	25,000
7	15RSNP07	Conduct oversight of government bureaucracy operations as related to forests and environment and provide insights to environmental committee of Constituent Assembly	FECOFUN, Green Foundation, Natural Resources Peoples Parliament	25,000
8	15RSNP08	Ensure representation of all (CFUGs, Indigenous Peoples, Dalits, women, and marginalized communities) in the formation and revision of forest policies, strategies and designing and implementation of large programme and projects related to forest and environment	COFSUN, FECOFUN, HIMAWANTI, RDN, Green Foundation	20,000
9	15RSNP09	Strengthen platform, advocacy efforts, and sharing of lessons learned between RRI Coalition actors	HSI, Green Foundation, Consultant	10,770
Total Nepal:				231,116
India				
1	15RSIN01	Study on pre- and post-clearance process for acquiring land for mining with a specific focus on land allocation, financial backing and process, rights violations, Gram Sabha consent	SPWD, Advisory Committee, Consultants	10,000
2	15RSIN02	Investigative Journalist Reports on Revenue Flows and Land Allocation Processes following 2-3 companies	SPWD, Advisory Committee, Consultants	14,000
3	15RSIN03	Continued Legal training for grassroots level advocates	SPWD, Advisory Committee, Consultants	48,000
4	15RSIN04	Scaling up participatory CFR mapping and Piloting GIS Application for Mapping	Vasundhara	85,000
5	15RSIN05	Positive case studies of FRA highlighting positive impacts on life, livelihoods, conservation, and development outcomes	SPWD, Advisory Committee, Consultants	14,000
6	15RSIN06	Developing Strategic Intervention for Democratic CFR Governance	SPWD, Advisory Committee, Vasundhara	40,000
7	15RSIN07	Synthesize existing data and literature on shortcomings of existing forestry-funding regimes with specific attention on plantation and mainstream donor-assisted projects	SPWD, Advisory Committee, Consultants	12,000
8	15RSIN08	Dialogue on Land, conflicts and Investment risks in India	SPWD and Advisory Committee	60,000
Total India:				283,000

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Indonesia				
1	15RSID01	Initiate implementation of Agrarian Reform Agenda with the Agrarian and Spatial Planning Ministry	KPA	40,000
2	15RSID02	Support development of Policy and regulatory framework for CBFM	Safir	30,000
3	15RSID03	Operationalization of full recognition of participatory mapping and gazettement and/or land use rights at district level.	HuMa	50,000
4	15RSID04	Learning visits and exchange for local decision-makers on IP land tenure recognition.	Epistema	25,000
5	15RSID05	Contribute to produce analysis and disseminate Recommendations of KOMNAS HAM's National Inquiry	Sains	40,000
6	15RSID06	Support operationalization of regulation of 4 Ministries on conflict resolution.	Epistema	25,000
7	15RSID07	Training for multi-stakeholder for conflict mediation process (support to DKN)	ASM	30,000
8	15RSID08	Monitoring of participatory land use planning in Tanah Papua, including licensing moratorium	Samdhana	50,000
Total Indonesia:				290,000
Lao PDR				
1	15RSLA01	Convening civil society actors to address to influence important policies related to land and forest tenure the national and/or sub-regional level	RECOFTC? , Helvetas?	20,000
Total Lao PDR:				20,000
Asia Regional				
1	15RSR01	Regional Conference on Human Rights and Agribusiness, 2015	FPP	50,000
Total Asia Regional:				50,000
<i>Facilitation, Program Coordination, and Technical Assistance</i>				
F	15RSF	RRI Asia Regional Facilitation		165,000
T	15RST	RRG Asia Program Coordination and Technical Assistance		410,809
Total Asia:				1,659,925

Asia

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Country and Regional Programs: Latin America				
Peru				
1	15RLPE01	Advocacy strategy for the State to support, recognize and issue land and territorial titling based on the Indigenous Peoples' demands.	AIDSESP/ONAMIAP (IBC, Colectivo Territorios Seguros, FPP, EIA, CIFOR).	40,000
2	15RLPE02	Strategy to monitor the implementation of chapter III of Law 30230 to ensure that community lands rights are not affected.	IBC/ Colectivo Territorios Seguros (AIDSESP, SERVINDI, EIA, ONAMIAP)	10,000
3	15RLPE03	Advocate for the adoption of guidelines for recognition and titling in the plan and programs related to land rights (PTRT3, FIP, the Agreement Peru/Norway/Germany, Law 30230); and validation of civil society data on pending land recognition and titling.	AIDSESP/ IBC- Colectivo Territorios Seguros. (FPP, CIFOR, ONAMIAP)	25,000
4	15RLPE04	Communication strategy to disseminate information and analyses produced by RRI Coalition and allies on the monitoring of incorporation of indigenous organization proposals in the implementation of forestry law regulations.	SERVINDI (AIDSESP, Pact of Unity, EIA, CIFOR, ONAMIAP. (IBC)	20,000
5	15RLPE05	Workshop to share and validate initiatives and lessons learned on community forest and territorial monitoring.	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (AIDSESP CIFOR, SERVINDI, EIA, FPP, IBC)	25,000
6	15RLPE06	Mapping of key private actors and investments in Peru	Collaboration with GP/EIA	10,000
Total Peru:				130,000
Colombia				
1	15RLCO01	Advocate to secure that provisions on women's access to land and participation are included in the proposal for regulation and implementation of the Law 731.	FEDEMUCC ANAFRO ILSA	16,000
2	15RLCO02	Advocacy for the establishment of agreements between ANAFRO and the government for the regulation and implementation of the Law 70.	JUVENTUD 500 (FISCH, PCN)	30,000
3	15RLCO03	Advocacy to support the community titling of Afrodescendant communities in the Caribbean, including publication of studies by University Javeriana on obstacles and strategies to resolve land titling.	JUVENTUD 500 (PCN, Agenda Común ANAFRO, FISCH, community councils of the Caribbean and Observatory Of Ethnic Territory of the Javeriana University)	20,000
4	15RLCO04	Design a strategy with Afrodescendant leaders for the monitoring of the proposals for the forests and climate change policy reforms to ensure community rights are respected.	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (PCN, ANAFRO, Universidad del Rosario)	30,000
5	15RLCO05	Facilitate discussions among afrodescendant organizations to define a road map for the realization of their prior and informed consultation rights.	ILSA (JUVENTUD 500 - FISCH, Agenda Común, ANAFRO)	30,000
Total Colombia:				126,000
Guatemala				
1	15RLGT01	Public forums along with media campaign to advocate for the communal lands for the indigenous peoples and community forest concessions	ACOFOP (Utz Che, COMUNDICH, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, Others)	40,000
2	15RLGT02	An analysis of experiences related to the restitution and land titling of communal land to Indigenous Peoples.	COMUNDICH (Utz Che, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, PERT-USAC, Others)	25,000
3	15RLGT03	Develop four regional meetings to define a roadmap for the processes of restitution and communal land titling of indigenous communities.	Utz Che (COMUNDICH, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, PERT-USAC)	45,000
Total Guatemala:				110,000

Latin America

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Bolivia					
1	15RLB001	Preparatory meetings among Indigenous leaders to agree on collaboration on a joint political-positioning agenda	CIDOB, CNAMIB (CEJIS administrative support)	16,000	
2	15RLB002	Development of an agreed political agenda with territorial Indigenous organizations	CIDOB, CNAMIB (CEJIS administrative support)	49,000	
Total Bolivia:				65,000	-

Latin America Regional					
1	15RLR01	Analysis of emblematic/ successful cases in Latin America where the strategic use of International and Constitutional Courts has helped on the defense of indigenous peoples land rights.	Consultant (TBD)	20,000	
2	15RLR02	Regional workshop with the participation of indigenous organizations and lawyers to share experiences and analysis of emblematic cases using the courts, and identification of ways to promote compliance with court rulings.	FUNDAMAYA, JUVENTUD 500	50,000	
3	15RLR03	Second regional forum of indigenous women to contribute to the definition of an advocacy strategy to access decision making opportunities in public policy.	ONAMIAP/ONIC	65,000	
4	15RLR04	Advocacy to incorporate a discussion on development from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples at the Seventh Summit of the Americas.	COONAPIP (Prisma)	30,000	
5	15RLR05	Advocacy for a rights-based perspective of indigenous and forest communities in the FLEGT/VPA process in Honduras.	CONPAH, FEPROAH, (MASTA/OTHERS)	35,000	
6	15RLR06	A strategy to develop arguments on the benefits of the Mexican community forestry sector, and provide recommendations to the government on the need to define measures to secure the long term sustainability of the model.	Consultant (Prisma, CIFOR)	35,000	
7	15RLR07	Regional workshop and analysis of the regression and push back trends of land tenure rights in order to develop strategies and establish new alliances for the protection of Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendant rights.	(CIDOB, FUNDAMAYA, PCN, CIFOR)	45,000	
Total Latin America Regional:				280,000	-

		<i>Facilitation, Program Coordination, and Technical Assistance</i>			
F	15RLF	RRI Latin America Regional Facilitation		173,000	
T	15RLT	RRG Latin America Program Coordination and Technical Assistance		363,495	

Total Latin America:				1,247,495	-
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Latin America

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Global Programs:				
Global Engagement and Strategic Analysis				
ATEMs/Private Sector				
	<i>Global Engagement</i>			
1	15EA01	Support to the work of the Private Sector working group (or Interlaken Group) – including consultant to facilitate the group	GW, IFC, Oxfam, Nestlé, Rio Tinto	120,000 -
2	15EA02	Participate in work of the Project Angel initiative		10,000
	<i>Strategic Analysis</i>			
1	15TA01	Assess new opportunities and proactively engage to promote the rights/tenure issues and agendas in the context of changing FLEGT strategies.	RRG, Consultants	20,000 -
2	15TA02	Support work to generate methodology for assessing and quantifying tenure risk to land-based commercial ventures and to portfolio investments.	The Munden Project; Project Angel members	411,141
3	15TA03	Develop sector-specific due diligence and risk management frameworks for addressing tenure risk, beginning with the mining sector in 2015.	The Munden Project	208,741
4	15TA04	Conduct inventories and analysis of (national and foreign) investment pressures on community lands and resources in key countries.	RRG, Collaborators	75,000
5	15TA05	Assess business models of specific companies and/or sectors in selected countries, to assess risks and promote positive models. Produce ATEMs country studies in accessible formats for community producers. (e.g. , in Mozambique and China)	RRG, Consultants	160,000
Total ATEMs/Private Sector:				994,882 10,000
Rights and Climate				
	<i>Global Engagement</i>			
1	15EC01	Engage with other IPOs/CSOs and organize events/activities to influence the Carbon Fund and Paris UNFCCC COP	IAG, FERN, EIA, BIC, RFN UK	25,000
2	15EC02	Conduct the 17th Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change to engage the donor community in Oslo, Norway (2 day conference)	RFN Norway	70,760
3	15EC03	Conduct the 18th Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change prior to the COP21 to influence discussions (1 day dialogue)		50,000 20,000
	<i>Strategic Analysis</i>			
1	15TC01	Conduct stocktaking analysis of the FCPF Carbon Fund, in collaboration CSO/IPO group, including comparative analysis on ER-PIN development in REDD+ countries, and use results to focus attention on communities/IP rights and REDD+ safeguards in selected countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.	RRG, FERN, BIC, Rainforest Foundation-UK, Consultants, EIA	50,000
2	15TC02	Develop a framework and policy brief on initiatives to scale-up strengthening of community forest tenure and climate investment, to inform priorities of Norway fund and Green Climate Fund	RRG, Consultants	10,000
3	15TC03	Conduct a study of tenure dimensions of forest restoration	IUCN, RRG	50,000
4	15TC04	Prepare a policy brief for 2015 UNFCCC focused on safeguard issues in land-based carbon, SIS and non-carbon benefits	RRG, Consultants	10,000
Total Rights and Climate:				205,760 80,000
Realizing Rights				
	<i>Global Engagement</i>			
1	15ER01	Support work of the Conservation working group	RRG, FPP, Maliasili Initiatives, Natural Justice	20,000
2	15ER02	Support work of the Global Map group	WRI, IBC, AMAN, World Atlas on Indigenous Peoples	20,000
3	15ER03	Support work of the Global Policy/SDGs group	Oxfam, ILC, Tebtebba, FPP, others	10,000
4	15ER04	Support work of the Lawyers for Community Tenure Group	Ateneo School of Law; Lawyers for Community Tenure	20,000
5	15ER05	Meeting on Lessons and Best Practices to Secure Tenure Reforms		25,000

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Realizing Rights <i>continued</i>				
	<i>Strategic Analysis</i>			
1	15TR01	Build the evidence base and advocacy case for indigenous & community land rights as a global development priority; Contribute data and analysis to Call to Action campaign report	RRG, ILC, Oxfam, other Partners and Collaborators, consultants	60,000
2	15TR02	Produce targeted briefs to inform SDGs negotiations process Contribute to new collaborative initiative with Oxfam, ILC, IIED, UNEP and others to develop community land rights indicators for the SDGs	RRG, Oxfam, ILC, IIED, UNEP, Landesa, Habitat for Humanity	40,000
3	15TR03	Support assessment and development of accountability mechanisms for conservation	Natural Justice, IIED, RRG	30,000
4	15TR04	Conduct comparative analysis on conservation outcomes associated with secure community tenure across a range of ecosystems	RRG, Consultants, Maliasili	30,000
5	15TR05	Support data collection and analysis to develop data layers for the Global Map of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Community Lands and other global platforms	WRI, IBC, FPP, ILC, Consultants	20,000
6	15TR06	Synthesize "lessons learned" from past legislative reform processes as a resource for countries currently undertaking reforms, e.g. , in Africa create programmatic tools based on existing comparative analysis of legal options for securing community tenure and of experience with individual v collective tenure recognition	RRG, Lawyers for Community Tenure, Consultants	45,000
Total Realizing Rights:				290,000
				30,000

Gender Justice				
	<i>Global Engagement</i>			
1	15EG01	Support to the establishment and work of the Gender working group	HSI, CIFOR, others	15,000
	<i>Strategic Analysis</i>			
1	15TG01	Analyze how different collective tenure systems have addressed women's rights to access, benefit from, and maintain control over resources.	Consultants, RRG	25,000
2	15TG02	Conduct a comparative analysis to measure the gender-differentiated impacts of the global trends of large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) on local tenure rights. Develop advocacy tools for governments and private sector actors based on the results.	Consultants, RRG	15,000
3	15TG03	Complete review of integration of women's tenure rights and participation in national REDD+ strategies and frameworks (completion of 2014 activity)		8,000
Total Gender Justice:				63,000
				-

Tenure Tracking				
	<i>Strategic Analysis</i>			
1	15TX01	Complete Global Baseline of community lands	RRG, Consultants	40,000
2	15TX02	Update forest tenure database to report against 2015 targets	RRG, Partners and Collaborators, Consultants	30,000
3	15TX03	Collaborate with Africa Program to monitor progress on land and forest tenure and policy reforms in Central and West Africa (Yaoundé commitment)	RRG, Partners and Collaborators, Consultants	20,000
4	15TX04	Produce Annual Review	RRG, Consultants	20,000
5	15TX05	Continue development of methodology for assessing the extent of customary claims to land and forests	RRG, FPP, Tebtebba, other Partners and Collaborators	30,000
6	15TX06	Support work of Partners and collaborators to develop a tenure security index	WRI, CIFOR, IFRI, RRG, TMP	15,000
Total Tenure Tracking:				110,000
				45,000

Program Coordination and Technical Assistance				
T	15_T	RRG Global Engagement and Strategic Analysis Program Coordination and Technical Assistance		854,564
				5,000

Total Global Engagement and Strategic Analysis:			2,518,206	170,000
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2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Coalition and Communications Program:					
Coalition Coordination					
Governance					
1	15QGV	January Governance Meeting	RRG, Partners, Donors, Resource Persons	65,000	
Total Governance:				65,000	-
Board					
1	15QB01	January Board Meeting	RRG, Board	20,000	
2	15QB02	Mid-year Board Meeting	RRG, Board	10,000	
3	15QB03	Exceptional Board Meetings	RRG, Board	15,000	
Total Board:				45,000	-
Regional and Global Planning Meetings					
1	15QPF	Africa 2015 Planning Meeting	RRG, Africa Partners, Collaborators	60,000	
2	15QPS	Asia 2015 Planning Meeting	RRG, Asia Partners, Collaborators	22,000	
3	15QPL	Latin America 2015 Planning Meeting	RRG, Latin America Partners, Collaborators	30,000	
4	15QPG	Global Programs 2015 Planning Meeting	RRG, Partners, Collaborators, Resource Persons	55,000	
Total Planning:				167,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation					
1	15QM01	Independent Monitor	RRG, Universalia	70,000	
2	15QM02	Monitoring and Evaluation Training and Capacity Development	RRG, Consultant	10,000	
Total M&E:				80,000	-
Coalition Strengthening					
1	15OS01	Partners and Board training	RRG, Partners	30,000	
2	15OS02	Strengthening CSO capacity	Maliasili Initiatives, Well Grounded	100,000	
Total Coalition Strengthening:				130,000	-
Program Coordination and Technical Assistance					
T	15_T	RRG Coalition Coordination and Technical Assistance		365,876	
Total Coalition Coordination				852,876	-

Coalition Coordination

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Coalition and Communications Program: Communications & Outreach					
Representation & Outreach					
1	15XR01	Targeted outreach to respond to fast breaking strategic opportunities to increase our audience (ex. opinion pieces on positive story on centrality of tenure reform in Mali Peace & Reconciliation process; comparison on collective vs. individual land rights; Guatemala Election; Colombia law; Nepali Constitution; Indonesia President promise for new Bill on IP rights; India FRA 50% lands/rollback; MF op-ed)	RRG	25,000	10,000
2	15XR02	Work with Partners and Collaborators to execute country/regional media campaigns (ex. in DRC; Mali; International Forum on Gender 2 in LA; LA Regional IP Leader Summit in Panama in April; Chure Joint Committee in Nepal)	TBD	50,000	
3	15XR03	Launch of RRI Annual Review of the State of Rights and Resources 2014-2015	RRG, Various consultants	60,000	20,000
4	15XR04	Interlaken+2 promotion / outreach (Global Baseline)	RRG	45,000	
5	15XR05	Change awareness of IP rights at the global level	RRG	35,000	15,000
6	15XR06	Theme 1: Gender Justice promotion / outreach (brief on gender-differentiated impacts of LSLAs; brief on women's tenure rights inclusion in REDD+ strategies)	RRG	10,000	5,000
7	15XR07	Theme 2: Realizing Rights promotion / outreach (conservation ecosystems brief; SDG brief; leg reform lessons in Africa brief; comparative analysis of legal options re: individual v collective tenure report)	RRG	15,000	5,000
8	15XR08	Theme 3: ATEMs promotion / outreach (2 Munden papers; brief on FLEGT; papers on value-added projects for investors; ATEMs country studies)	RRG	40,000	
9	15XR09	Theme 4: Rights and Climate promotion / outreach (17th RRI Dialogue in Oslo and 18th RRI Dialogue on Carbon; paper on FCPF, REDD+ country analysis; brief on NY Declaration commitment follow up)	RRG	55,000	
10	15XR10	Call to Action promotion / outreach		40,000	10,000
11	15XR11	Global Landscape Forum promotion and outreach		10,000	
Total Representation & Outreach:				385,000	65,000
Production of Materials					
1	15XP01	General (thumb drives, folders, banners, business cards, changes to RRI brand such as adding new Partner or Donor, etc.)	RRG, Various consultants	18,000	
2	15XP02	Production of State of Rights and Resources 2014-2015	RRG, Various consultants	55,000	
3	15XP03	Develop / produce new RRI Brochure	RRG, Various consultants	10,000	
4	15XP04	Printing / dissemination of existing RRI Publications and Postcards	RRG, Various consultants	12,000	
5	15XP05	Production of SDG Factsheet	RRG	8,000	
6	15XP06	Theme 1: Gender Justice production (brief on gender-differentiated impacts of LSLAs; brief on women's tenure rights inclusion in REDD+ strategies; and a technical paper on women's rights in collective regimes)	RRG, Various consultants	9,000	
7	15XP07	Theme 2: Realizing Rights production (conservation across ecosystems brief; SDG brief; legislative reform lessons learned in Africa brief; comparative analysis of legal options re: individual v collective tenure report)	RRG, Various consultants	12,000	
8	15XP08	Theme 3: ATEMs production (2 Munden papers; brief on FLEGT; papers on value-added projects for investors; ATEMs country studies)	RRG, Various consultants	15,000	5,000
9	15XP09	Theme 4: Rights and Climate production (CLR and Climate Investment Brief for 17th RRI Dialogue country analysis; Safeguards and Carbon Brief for 18th RRI Dialogue; brief on NY Declaration commitment follow up)	RRG, Various consultants	15,000	
10	15XP010	Tenure Tracking: Production of Global Baseline	RRG, Various consultants	20,000	5,000
11	15XP011	Data visualization and localized displays of RRI data	RRG	10,000	
12	15XP012	Repackaging of RRI country / regional level data into reproducible formats		14,000	4,000
13	15XP013	Translating RRI advocacy materials into additional languages, as needed	RRG, Approved RRI Translators	12,000	
14	15XP014	Packaging / outreach of DRC Baseline policy briefs for government officials		15,000	
Total Production of Materials:				225,000	14,000

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Communications & Outreach

Capacity Building Workshops & Trainings				
1	15XS01	Communications Focal Points bi-monthly meetings (WebEx annual memberships and capacity building)	RRG, Partners	8,000
2	15XS02	Packaging training materials and supporting virtual "train the trainer" sessions in the regions	RRG, Partners, Collaborators	30,000
3	15XS03	Strategic need for training of P&C, tied to regional events or as identified by GP and CRP colleagues (ex. Panelists at Global Land Conference in Dakar in May, Bolivia Grand Assembly, Community events in Guatemala re: Elections in Sept, India Financial Regs and Risks Event)		14,000
4	15XS04	RRG Internal Staff Communications Training		8,000
Total Capacity Building:				60,000
-				
Website & Online Platforms				
1	15XW01	Website hosting, maintenance and technical support	RRG	17,000
2	15XW02	Constituent management database and online outreach (Including systems used for Tenure Trends, Quarterly Newsletter, Monthly Updates, press release distribution, social media engagement, etc.)	RRG, Various consultants	15,000
3	15XW03	Slidesharing technology to increase use of RRI data	RRG, Various consultants	3,000
4	15XW04	Cision annual membership	RRG, Cision	15,000
Total Website & Online Platforms:				50,000
-				
Program Coordination and Technical Assistance				
T	15XT	RRG Communications Program Coordination and Technical Assistance		395,665
Total Communications & Outreach:				1,115,665
79,000				

Networking Support

Coalition and Communication Program:
Networking Support

1	15NW01	Strategies of collaboration with global and regional networks of IPOs, CSOs and women	ASEAN Social Forest Network, AMPB, ACRN, REFACOF, Africa Indigenous Women's Network, etc.	10,000	
2	15NC01	Collaboration and coordinated efforts with IPOs/CSOs participation in international and regional events (such as COP21, UNFF, XIV World Forestry Congress, 59th Commission on the Status of Women, ITTO)	ASEAN Social Forest Network, AMPB, ACRN, etc.	15,000	
3	15NM	2015 Annual Meeting of MegaFlorestais – Madre de Dios (Peru)	SERFOR, MINAM, USFS, EFI	60,000	10,000
4	15NMG	Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders – Oaxaca (Mexico)	CONAFOR, USFS, EFI	70,000	20,000
5	15NMR	Rethinking Forest Regulations Workshop - Western Montana (USA)	USFS, EFI	90,000	30,000
6	15NMT	Coordination of the MegaFlorestais network and its activities	Consultants	80,000	15,000
7	15NW02	Next generation of IP and community leaders – Oaxaca (Mexico)	Tebtebba, CONAFOR	90,000	
8	15NW03	Hold an international conference in Bern, Switzerland (planned as a follow up conference to the one held in 2013), to build and expand strategies to advance the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' and community land rights.	HSI, CIFOR	353,000	100,000
9	15NW04	Support to Indigenous Peoples organization and alliances to engage in the SDG development process	TBD	-	50,000
Total Networks:				768,000	225,000
-					
Program Coordination and Technical Assistance					
T	15NT	RRG Networks Program Coordination and Technical Assistance		197,082	
Total Networking Support:				965,082	225,000

2015 Budget by Activity - Detail

Activities to achieve priority outcomes

Actors

Proposed Budget
(funded)

Proposed Budget
(Unfunded)

Strategic Response Mechanism

1	(15Z)	SRM Agreements	TBD	567,460	200,000
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		<i>Program Coordination and Technical Assistance</i>			
T	15ZT	SRM Program Coordination and Technical Assistance	RRG	5,874	

Total SRM:

573,334

200,000

Finance and Administration

1	150A	Accounting, Auditing, & Financial Compliance*		172,929	
2	150C	Collaborative Agreement & Contract Management*		33,794	
3	150E	Donor Engagement & Compliance*		60,290	
4	150F	Fundraising*		49,561	
5	150O	Facilities*		278,917	
6	150D	Existing Fixed Asset Depreciation	RRG, Vendors, Administrative Consultants, other Service Providers	140,000	
7	150G	General Operations & Miscellaneous Expenses*		85,566	5,000
8	150H	Human Resources Management & Compliance*		112,954	28,297
9	150T	IT, Systems, & Telecommunications*		127,548	
10	150TS	New Systems Development and Implementation		383,989	
11	150I	Institutional Management		124,704	
12	150S	Staff Development & Capacity Building*		80,860	5,000
* Shared functional category with ILFTF (Facility). ILFTF will be charged amounts additional to these here to cover the functions provided to the ILFTF. See ILFTF budaet - Administrative expenses.					

Total Operations:

1,651,113

38,297

Contingency

100,000

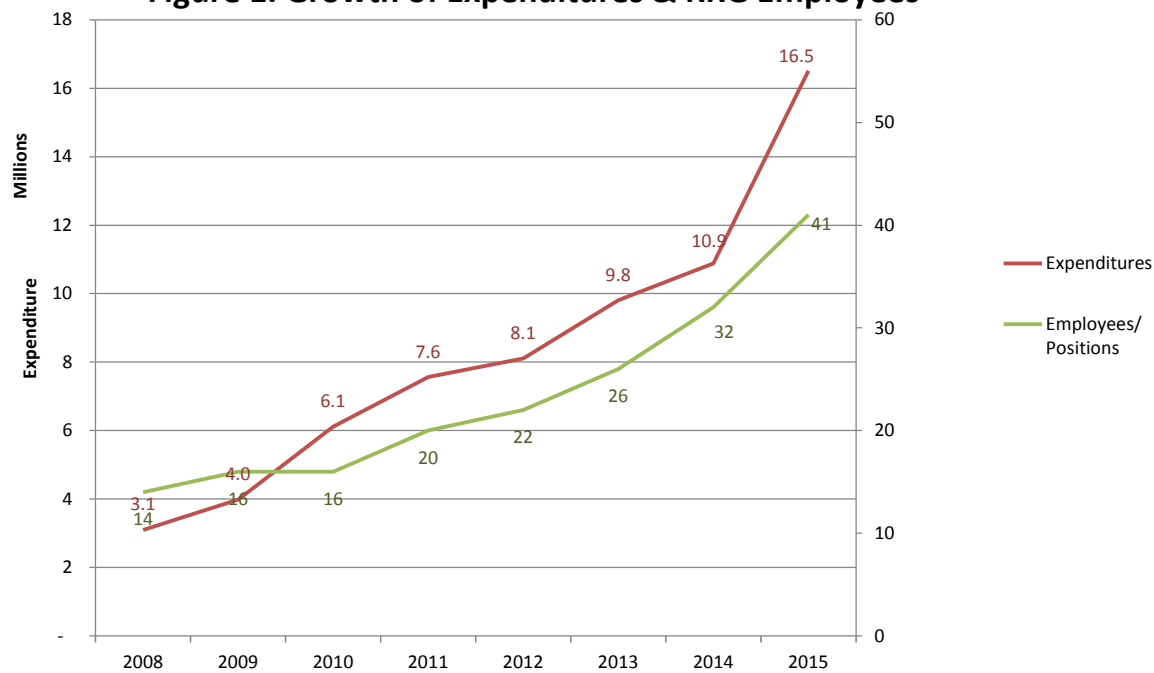
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SRM

Finance & Administration

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Figure 1. Growth of Expenditures & RRG Employees



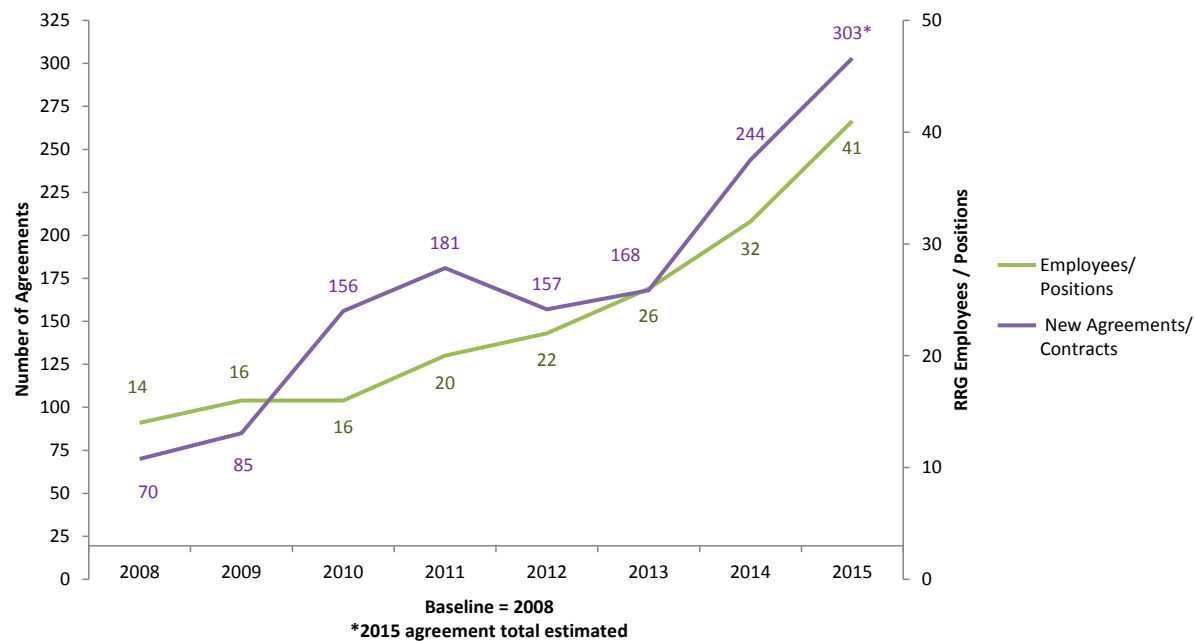
Baseline = 2008

2014 estimated pre-FY closing and 2015 estimated based on funded budget

Notes and assumptions:

- 2008 - 2013 are expenditures per audited financial statements.
- 2014 expenditures are estimated pre-FY closing
- 2015 expenditures are extrapolated from proposed budget
- Employees/Positions counts are full-time employees at the end of each year, including temporary vacancies (2015 based on positions budgeted)
- Includes both RRI Framework and ILFTF (Tenure Facility)

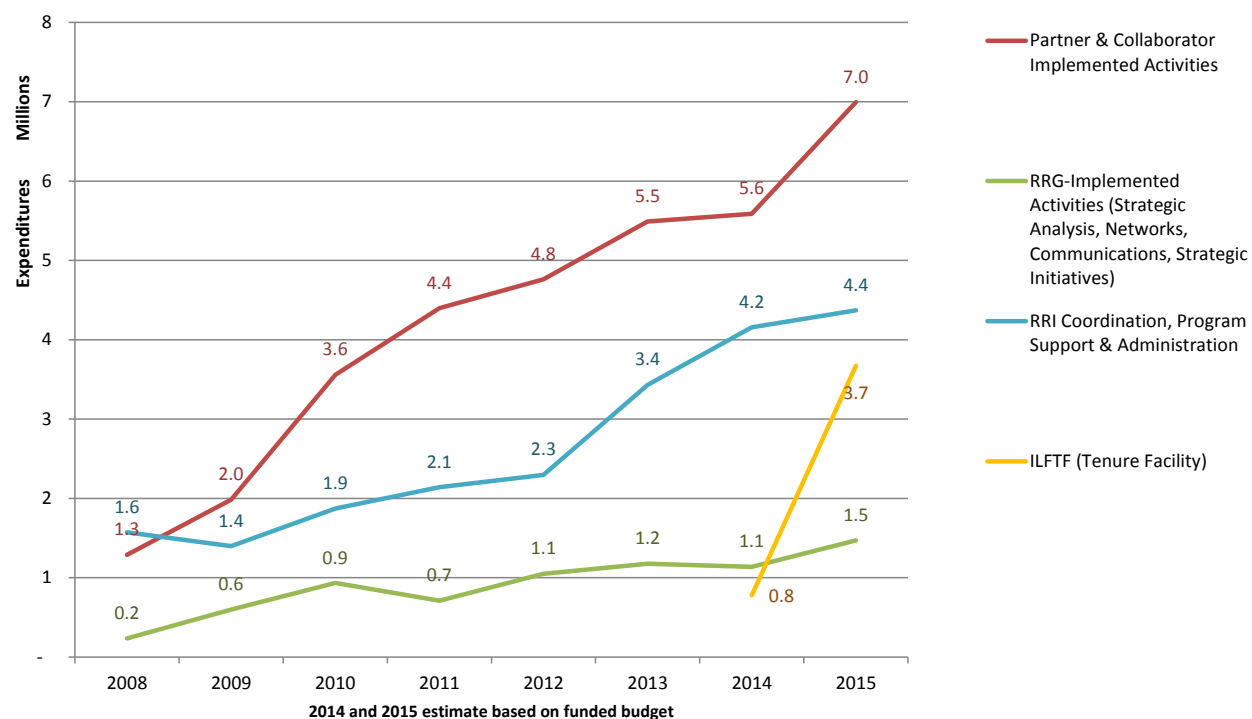
Figure 2. Growth of Agreements Issued & RRG Employees



Notes and assumptions:

- Number of agreements/contracts includes all collaborative agreements and agreements with program consultants.
- Number of agreements/contracts only includes new agreements issued each year. It does not capture agreements that have carried over from the previous year. Thus, a multi-year agreement is captured only once.
- A total of 244 agreements were managed in 2014.
- Employees/Positions counts are full-time employees at the end of each year, including temporary vacancies (2015 based on positions budgeted)
- Includes both RRI Framework and ILTF (Tenure Facility)

Figure 3. Division of Expenditures RRG & Partners/Collaborators



Notes and assumptions:

- 2008 - 2013 are expenditures per audited financial statements.
- 2014 expenditures are estimated pre-FY closing
- 2015 expenditures are extrapolated from proposed budget
- Partners & Collaborators include all collaborative agreements, program consultants, and participant travel/lodging paid or reimbursed by RRG.
- RRG-Implemented Activities includes only activities implemented directly by RRG
- RRI Coordination, Program Support & Administration includes all RRG employee salaries & benefits and all operations costs.
- In cases of ambiguity, expenses are included in RRG Program Support & Administration
- Includes both RRI Framework and ILFTF (Tenure Facility)

Table 6
Rights and Resources Initiative
Framework 2 Funding 2013 - 2017

Framework 2 Funding Agreements			
2013 – 2017			
Donor	Start	End	Approx. US\$
Committed			
Acacia <i>Acacia Conservation Fund</i>	1/1/2013	12/31/2014	650,000
BMZ/GIZ <i>German Society for International Cooperation</i>	12/1/2012	12/31/2013	514,580
DFID <i>UK Department for International Development, Framework funding and LEGEND grant</i>	7/1/2012	3/31/2017	16,050,800
Finland MFA <i>Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland</i>	1/1/2014	12/31/2017	5,516,000
Ford Foundation <i>Core Support, plus Climate/CLUA, Women & REDD in Africa grants</i>	6/1/2012	2/28/2015	2,113,000
Norad INGO <i>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation support window for International NGOs</i>	1/1/2013	12/31/2015	1,522,512
Norad NICFI <i>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation Climate & Forests Initiative</i>	6/16/2013	12/31/2015	3,214,192
Omidyar Network <i>Core operations support and private sector support</i>	1/1/2014	12/31/2015	1,500,000
SDC <i>Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation</i>	12/1/2012	11/30/2015	1,289,967
Sida <i>Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency</i>	1/1/2013	12/31/2017	7,848,050
Anonymous <i>Gender work</i>	11/1/2014	12/31/2016	400,000
other <i>WWF, Forest Trends, Oxfam, IIE, FPAC, Nestlé, IFC, others</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>various</i>	110,789
Total Support, Committed			40,729,890
Total Budget, FP2			60,000,000
Unfunded Need			19,270,110

Donor	Start	End	Prospective US\$
Prospective Funding			
Acacia <i>Acacia Conservation Fund & Alexander Foundation</i>	1/1/2015	12/31/2015	600,000
Ford Foundation <i>Core Support</i>	3/1/2015	2/28/2016	1,000,000

Strategic Analysis Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Global Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>Community forest tenure is endorsed as a priority climate change strategy, and forest carbon frameworks respect and protect customary land rights and governance.</p>	<p>In 2014, the Strategic Analysis Program significantly raised awareness of the importance of community rights to land and forests as a priority climate change strategy. RRI convened key stakeholders, and produced and disseminated analytical products aimed at promoting respect for community forest tenure and customary rights in forest carbon frameworks.</p> <p>RRI produced the brief "Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon Trade, and REDD+ Investments" that served as a critique of the Carbon Fund's approval of the Methodological Framework as impinging on existing statutory and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It provided the basis for the 15th RRI Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change where representatives from the World Bank, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, UN-REDD, along with stakeholders from community organizations, governments, private sector firms, donor agencies, and research organizations discussed brief's findings, the agreement reached on REDD+ at COP19 in Warsaw, and the approval of the Emission Reductions transaction program by the Carbon Fund of the World Bank. . The Dialogue and brief raised awareness with the lead actors involved in developing forest-based carbon mitigation schemes that their work is being scrutinized in terms of its impact on community rights.</p> <p>In collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI), RRI produced the report 'Securing Rights, Combatting Climate Change', which established a baseline for supporting community forest tenure as a priority climate change strategy. The findings of the report was reported received considerable media attention as well as public reference from a number of high profile individuals in the public and private sectors including the President of WRI, the PepsiCo's Senior Director of Sustainability, and the Environmental Minister of Peru who is also serving as the COP 20 President. Public comment by "thought leaders" at key public and private organizations, as well as governments, suggests that the findings of the report are influencing broader thinking in the realm of climate strategy and the role of community rights.</p> <p>RRI was represented at the 12th UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting from July 8 to 9 in Lima, Peru. The results of the brief "Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon</p>

	<p>Trade, and REDD+ Investments”, along with results of RRI’s flagship document “What Future for Reform?”, provided the basis for a presentation wherein RRI ensured that UN-REDD included tenure reform as a priority in its next strategic plan. The UN-REDD Policy Board accepted recommendations from RRI for improved internal governance as part of its internal review process, and supported prioritizing local tenure and carbon rights in the future. It also acknowledged the need for a clearer understanding of its own purpose vis-à-vis similar initiatives at the multilateral level—most notably the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.</p>
Key private sector influenced to reduce risk of abusing land rights and consider ATEMs.	<p>The Strategic Analysis Program produced and disseminated targeted analyses and convened key actors in 2014 to influence the private sector to reduce the risk of abusing land rights and consider ATEMs.</p> <p>Progressive, multi-national companies and investors, representing the food and beverage, timber, and mining sectors were actively engaged in the Interlaken Group of companies, catalyzed by RRI. The Interlaken Group provides a space for participants to speak informally about company and investor domains as they relate to land rights while simultaneously acting as an informal feedback loop towards better practice. Member firms are increasingly aware of their relationship with insecure land and forest tenure, and actively engaged in exploring solutions. Members include Coca Cola, Nestlé, Unilever, Stora Enso, Rio Tinto, Rabobank, and the IFC. RRI engagement with private sector entities through the Interlaken Group provides the setting for companies and investors to share information and better understand their impact on land rights, as well as the platform for disseminating information on alternative models. As a result of this convening, the Interlaken Group came together in 2014 to commence work to create a set of guidelines which would operationalize the VGGTs for companies</p> <p>RRI also began engagement with the set of institutional investors concerned with the impact of tenure risks upon their portfolios. Engagement in 2014 focused on working with Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM), the manager of Norway’s pension fund. The NBIM is the largest institutional investor in the world, with assets under management of some US\$900 billion. RRI strategic guidance and data contributed to initial work to develop, for the first time, an algorithmic technique for evaluating environmental, social, and governance risk (including tenure risk) across portfolio securities. NBIM publicly acknowledged their involvement in this undertaking. As the world’s largest institutional investor, any moves taken by NBIM are closely followed by the investment community and are potentially precedent setting. Providing tools and information to the institutional investment community to understand their exposure to tenure risks means that RRI is influencing the supply of capital to the firms directly impacting the rights of communities and Indigenous Peoples in the</p>

	<p>developing world.</p> <p>Engagement with companies and investors through the Interlaken Group and with NBIM was made possible through analytical work produced and commissioned by the Global Programs team in 2014. Reports focused on continuing to build the business case that companies should respect the rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples. Reports fell into three broad categories. The first focused on raising awareness of the risks of insecure tenure to companies and investors based on quantification of the risk. This work was pursued primarily in collaboration with The Munden Project, and helped drive initial engagement with NBIM, and was well covered in international and financial press. The second set of analyses targeted and exposed the transgressions of individual companies with regard to community rights to land and forests. In 2014, this work targeted the operations of Stora Enso and Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) in China, two of the largest timber companies in the world. It resulted in Stora Enso's continued engagement with the Interlaken Group, as well as renegotiation of contracts around its plantations, and the development of new programs to reach out to women and establish recourse mechanisms. Stora Enso also initiated independent human rights assessments in all of their operations and plantation holdings around the world in 2014. The third set of analyses focused on continuing to build the evidence base for consideration of alternative models of production that prioritize community rights. In 2014, RRI produced an analysis of alternatives to industrial palm oil production in Liberia, as well as a discussion of an alternative model for community forestry in Cameroon.</p>
Conservation community makes stronger commitments to respect rights and promote tenure reforms at the World Parks Congress.	<p>RRI established a partnership with three other leading organizations working on right-based approaches to conservation (Forest Peoples Program, Natural Justice and Maliasili) to develop a set of coordinated actions to influence commitments at the World Parks Congress. Actions have included: a planning meeting in June with representatives of international conservation organizations to promote a focus on community land rights in their programs for the WPC, organization of a workshop at the November WPC that will feature indigenous and community leaders making the case for concerted action from the conservation community to secure community land rights, and a second workshop – chaired by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – that will feature commitments and proposed actions to strengthen respect for rights and promote tenure reforms by multiple stakeholders including conservation organizations, indigenous peoples organizations, donors and others.</p> <p>In addition, these partners have leveraged their connections with three groups responsible for drafting</p>

	<p>parts of the WPC outcomes document to ensure that a set of common positions and messages on respecting and promoting indigenous and community land rights have been included in their submissions. The final outcomes document (“The Promise of Sydney”) will be negotiated through the WPC and is not yet final, but the submissions from the Governance Stream, the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Stream, and the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Consortium, all include inputs provided by RRI and Partners on our shared positions.</p> <p>RRI’s report on protected areas and community land rights is providing the evidence base for these positions. It will be presented and launched as part of the first workshop on making the case for community land rights in conservation, and is expected to inform and influence commitments at the Congress.</p>
<p>Post-2015 SDGs include targets on community land rights, supported by RRI tenure data, analysis and advocacy on customary and community land.</p>	<p>RRI completed and widely disseminated several important tenure data, analysis and advocacy products that provided the evidence base and informed broader awareness and policy discussions on customary and community land rights and their contributions to global development goals. These include the launch of RRI’s flagship publication, “What Future for Reform?”, which updated RRI’s tenure data.</p> <p>RRI also produced and launched its Annual Review, which questioned whether the community land rights would feature strongly in the post-2015 SDGs. RRI also produced a policy brief for launch at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) in September 2014, which argued that documenting and clarifying community rights to land and forests was a cost effective strategy to achieving multiple environmental, social, and development goals. Additionally, RRI developed a Global Baseline of the extent of statutorily recognized community land rights outside of forest areas. The analysis encompasses 60 countries across 5 biomes and will provide the analysis and advocacy tools for generating and supporting targets for the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights, and for inclusion in the post-2015 SDGs.</p> <p>To feed this data and analysis into discussions of the UN Open Working Group on the post-2015 development agenda, RRI engaged with the International Land Coalition and Oxfam to produce a policy brief in April 2014 making the case for the importance of community land rights and recommending language for targets under relevant draft Goals (particularly on poverty reduction, food security and women’s rights). In July 2014, RRI helped broaden this group to include a wider range of the leading civil society organizations focused on land issues, including groups focused on Indigenous Peoples, community and women’s land rights. The group developed a set of common principles that enabled</p>

	<p>them to articulate a joint brief with proposed language for the Open Working Group draft of goals and targets. The brief was widely disseminated, including through organizations participating in the OWG meetings under UN observer status and the Indigenous Peoples Major Group. The subsequent OWG draft did include targets on access to land under poverty, food security and women's rights goals, but without specific mention of "community" land rights. The group is continuing to work together to prepare a follow-on brief, based on advice from experts closely tracking the negotiations that there may still be some space to influence targets language around submission of the UN Secretary-General's report in late 2014. The group is also beginning to discuss inputs to development of indicators for the targets, which provide another opportunity to embed indigenous and community land rights in the SDGs, particularly in the measures countries will need to use to track their commitments.</p>
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Community forest tenure is endorsed as a priority climate change strategy, and forest carbon frameworks respect and protect customary land rights and governance.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>1</u> <u>RRI is among the few organizations looking at carbon rights from this vantage point, a critical critique as the WB FCPF gets up and running.</u>	<p>1. <u>Analysis: Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon Trade, and REDD+ Investments</u></p> <p>RRI produced a new analysis entitled, “Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon Trade, and REDD+ Investments.” The analysis was launched and presented at the 15th RRI Dialogue on Forests, Governance, and Climate Change. This analysis, based on a survey of 23 low and middle income countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa (spanning 66 percent of the developing world’s forests), cites a lack of legal protections for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in REDD+ plans and shows that most developing countries are currently not equipped to participate in the carbon trade. The analysis informed the debate between policy makers to feature the recognition of rights of local communities as a requirement for implementing REDD investments.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of 23 LMIC countries; - 1 brief; - Pick-up from 4 wire services: Climate Wire, IPS, Reuters AlertNet, EFE48 press hits in 4 languages ; - 30,200 potential Twitter impressions. <p>2. <u>Analysis: Scope of existing concepts of Carbon rights within emerging legal frameworks</u></p> <p>RRI initiated an analysis to assess and describe the scope of existing concepts of Carbon rights within emerging legal frameworks at the national level and to recommend a clear and common vocabulary for the issue. This research has the potential to re-center REDD policy discussions on the critical issues of tenure and carbon rights and will allow RRI and its partners to more effectively engage with the FCPF and UNREDD Policy board via a more cohesive message.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 draft report.

		<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>This report made a significant impact on the global discourse on tenure rights by confirming at large scale what many in our field have known for decades-that communities are better at a managing their forests than governments or companies. This report also confirmed the positive role community management plays in climate change mitigation and adaptation.</u></p>	<p>3. <u>Analysis: Links between secure community forest tenure and government support, and reductions in deforestation and associated carbon emissions</u></p> <p>WRI and RRI collaborated to produce a comprehensive, rigorous analysis of the evidence demonstrating the links between secure community forest tenure and government support, and reductions in deforestation and associated carbon emissions. The analysis was very well received and widely circulated in the media. In addition to significant press coverage, the paper’s launch received an official reaction from PepsiCo, Inc, as well as an official statement from the President of the COP 20 Manuel Pulgar Vidal. The report is expected to influence the broader debate on climate change and, in particular, priorities for donors and for countries in their national strategies.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Evidence from 14 forested countries;- 1 report;- Pick-up from 5 news wires: Inter Press Service (English, Dutch, Spanish) Reuters Alertnet, Deutsche Presse-Agentur;- 205 press hits in 9 languages from 17 countries;- 12,000 Facebook impressions;- 229 tweets with over 1 million potential impressions.
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		<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>This brief was innovative in its assessment of the actual cost of securing rights, as well as bringing together in a digestible format what that low cost solution delivers in terms of better biodiversity, climate change mitigation, poverty reduction, etc.</u></p>	<p>4. <u>Brief: Local land rights as low-cost strategy to reduce forest carbon emissions</u> RRI, in collaboration with Tebtebba, published a brief making the case for secure local land rights as a low-cost strategy to reduce forest carbon emissions, helping to shape the dialogue of the 2014 WCIP around the importance of community land rights in achieving climate and sustainable development goals. As global climate mitigation strategies stall, the analysis is aimed to inform the climate community and policy makers of low cost alternatives that also achieve multiple social and environmental benefits in addition to enhanced carbon storage.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 brief; - Pick-up from 5 news wires: E&E ClimateWire, Thompson Reuters, Inter Press Service (English, Netherlands, Belgium); - 37 press hits in 4 languages from 11 countries; - 1,643 Facebook impressions; - 22,000 potential impressions on Twitter.
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Key private sector influenced to reduce risk of abusing land rights and adopt ATEMs.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></p> <p><u>This data set made a significant impact on the understanding of extractive concessions and related resource conflicts.</u></p>	<p>1) <u>Data Collection: Munden Project preliminary data collection on land and resource conflict associate with insecure land tenure around mining sector</u></p> <p>RRI supported preliminary work to collect and organize data to assess land and resource conflict risk associated with insecure land tenure around the mining sector. The work serves dual purposes. The first was to support initial efforts on the part of The Munden Project (TMP) to engage with NBIM, Columbia University, and MSCI to create an algorithmic method for assessing tenure risk across portfolio securities. The project team, made up of the above institutions, is termed 'Project Angel'. The second is to support a longer-term project in collaboration with TMP to produce five sector-specific reports summarizing conflict arising from insecure tenure and producing operational guidance around the forestry, agriculture, oil and gas, and infrastructure sectors. The work resulted in a workplan for Project Angel, and an exhaustive review of available datasets for producing an initial algorithmic model.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 workplan; - Summary of 22 social and environmental datasets. <p>2) <u>Draft analysis: Relationship between commercial concessions and deforestation</u></p> <p>In collaboration with The Munden Project, RRI produced a draft analysis of the relationship between commercial concessions and deforestation with a view to influencing company policies along the lines of regulatory risk. TMP conducted a geospatial analysis of deforestation in economic concessions spanning four sectors –agriculture, energy, mining and forestry - in ten countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Across the entire data sample, the analysis found that forest loss within concessions was around 500% higher than in territories controlled by local populations.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 countries analyzed; - 70,000 concessions; - 1 draft report. <p>3) <u>Analysis: Overarching triggers of conflict between communities and concession</u></p>
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			<p><u>holders</u></p> <p>RRI and TMP generated an analysis of the overarching triggers of conflict between communities and concession holders, aimed at informing the operational policies of companies and investors doing business in the forested, developing world. The report was launched and presented at the 16th Dialogue on Investments, Communities, and Climate Change in Lima, Peru.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 countries; - 100 cases; - 1 report; - 37 media hits in 6 languages (including Wall Street Journal, The Guardian, Reuters, and Deutsche Welle); - 24,500 impressions on Twitter.
		<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>(Stora Enso report had significant impact on company operations and private sector discourse. See China Country APMR for further context and assessment of Stora Enso report)</u></p>	<p>4) <u>Reports: Assessing and evaluating forestland acquisitions by Stora Enso and Asia Pulp and Paper (APP)</u></p> <p>In collaboration with Landesa, RRI produced two reports assessing and evaluating forestland acquisitions by Stora Enso and Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) in order to identify key issues concerning farmers' forestland rights in large scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) in China, and to formulate practical recommendations for Stora Enso, APP and Chinese policy makers and multinational investors who plan land acquisitions in China. This activity exploited a critical opportunity for RRI to influence corporate and government practice in LSLAs by bringing global attention to two of the world's largest forest companies.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 reports; - Ongoing discussions with TFT and APP regarding implementation of recommendations. <p>5) <u>Reports: Investors and capital flows in the extractive and infrastructure sectors</u></p> <p>RRI delivered reports on investors and capital flows in the extractive and infrastructure sectors associated with deforestation and impacting community land rights in Myanmar, Laos, and Peru. The analysis helped inform partner and</p>

			<p>collaborator efforts to understand and influence the actions and policies of domestic and multinational companies operating in their countries, as well as broadly informing RRI's ATEMs work.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of ~700 investments across 3 countries; - 3 reports expected 12/2014. <p>6) <u>Report: Critiquing the expansion of large scale palm oil production in Liberia</u> In collaboration with consulting firm Seventy Three PTE, RRI generated a report critiquing the expansion of large scale palm oil production in Liberia. The report draws upon examples from Southeast Asia, and suggests that alternative models of commodity production that are inclusive of and prioritize the tenure of local peoples provide more robust, long term development benefits than industrial, capital intensive alternatives. The report is targeted at policy makers and advocacy groups and aims to influence national approaches to capitalizing on natural resource wealth.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u> 1 report, disseminated to African partners and collaborators.</p> <p>7) <u>Report: Making the case for locally controlled landscapes and enterprise models as alternatives to top-down industrial models of production</u> In collaboration with consulting firm Seventy Three PTE, RRI generated a report making the case for locally controlled landscapes and enterprise models as alternatives to top-down industrial models of production, and proposed an example of an alternative enterprise model for community forestry in Cameroon. The report is targeted at policy makers and advocacy groups and aims to influence national approaches to capitalizing on natural resource wealth.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u> 1 report.</p>
	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil	<u>1</u> <u>Interlaken Group has</u>	<p>1) <u>Meeting: Pre-Interlaken Group Strategy Meeting</u> A group of experts met from February 10 to 14, 2014 in Bellagio, Italy, in a technical meeting and discussed options for consolidating and expanding the Interlaken Group. The meeting resulted in a strategy document to guide future</p>

	society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	<u>created new, important venue for private sector discussion of tenure related issues.</u>	<p>development of the Interlaken Group.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Strategy Document. <p>2) <u>Meetings: Interlaken Group Meetings</u></p> <p>The Interlaken Group met twice in 2014. The first meeting, held March 19 and 20, 2014 in London, yielded commitment of participating companies (including Nestlé, Unilever, Coca Cola, Stora Enso, and Rio Tinto) to the workplan of the Interlaken Group. RRI was tapped to lead production of operational guidance for companies to implement the VGGTs. RRI delivered a guidance document, produced in collaboration with consulting firm ERM, to guide future work to operationalize the VGGTs for companies at the second meeting of the Interlaken Group, October 27 and 28, 2014. The guidance document will provide a platform for involving additional companies and investors in the Interlaken Group and for promoting adoption of ATEMs.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Guidance Document for Operationalization of the VGGTs/Presentation.
Conservation community makes stronger commitments to respect rights and promote tenure reforms at the World Parks Congress.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<p><u>0</u></p> <p><u>(The impacts of these products need to be further monitored before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u></p>	<p>1) <u>Guide: Practice-based guide on application of UNDRIP in protected areas</u></p> <p>In collaboration with the Indian Law Resource Center, RRI produced a practice-based guide on application of UNDRIP in protected areas to influence the future direction of conservation policies, projects, and activities of the IUCN and its members, that work across nearly 2 billion hectares of protected areas. The guide will promote the inclusion, partnership, and leadership of indigenous peoples in conservation and development initiatives, contribute to global dialogues on “good governance” of natural resources, and demonstrate how a rights-based approach to conservation can be practically applied on the ground. This activity will provide key information on how to adhere to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other international human rights norms in conservation contexts, and will connect with the IUCN's ongoing initiative to build a Natural Resource Governance Framework (NRGF) that includes conservation areas.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 draft report expected December 2014.

			<p>2) <u>Analysis: Report examining the current state of protected areas and community land rights</u></p> <p>RRI produced a report examining the relationship between protected areas and community land rights to provide the evidence base for the conservation community to respect rights and promote tenure reforms. It will be presented and launched as part of the first workshop at the WPC, which is focused on making the case for community land rights in conservation.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 draft report; - Review of national protected area legislation across 21 diverse and mega-diverse countries.
Post-2015 SDGs include targets on community land rights, supported by RRI tenure data, analysis and advocacy on customary and community land.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<p><u>0</u></p> <p><u>(The impacts of these products need to be further monitored before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u></p>	<p>1) <u>Analysis: Expanding the framework established in the 2013 paper "Legal Options to Secure Community-Based Property Rights"</u></p> <p>RRI initiated analysis to expand the framework established in the 2013 paper "Legal Options to Secure Community-Based Property Rights" as a means of further exploring concepts from the original paper and addressing other questions that could contribute to global debates on the recognition of land and property rights. Expanded understanding of legal options will serve as a powerful comparative analytical tool for RRI and its partners and collaborators, and the Lawyers for Community Tenure Network, to deepen their understanding of the various legal options for community recognition and their implications for community rights. In response to requests from country and regional programs, RRI also supported preparation of a draft "Case for community-based property rights recognition: evidences from the literature" comparing experience of recognition of individual and community property rights, as a basis for advocating the latter in country contexts where tenure reforms are emphasizing individual property rights. RRI also produce a set of definitions of key tenure-related terms to build knowledge and consistent use of these terms in analysis and advocacy.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 draft reports; - 1 literature review; - 1 definitions paper.

			<p>2) <u>Report: Brazil's customary land rights reforms</u></p> <p>In collaboration with the Brazilian organization ISA, RRI produced and disseminated a report on Brazil's customary land rights reforms, including their implementation, impacts on deforestation, the challenges encountered and the strategies used by NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and government to secure community tenure rights. It was commissioned in response to the pressures to 'roll-back' rights being faced by Brazil due to increased private sector demand for access to forests to develop agricultural, timber, energy, and mineral resources. Its objective was to empower existing social movements to press for continued commitment to reforms, and to inform broader regional and international audiences concerned about forests, deforestation and the rights of Indigenous and traditional peoples in Brazil. WRI supported outreach and dissemination.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 report expected November, 2014; - Site visit coordinated with ISA and WRI to publicize the report (Early November).
<p>RRI develops and maintains a global monitoring system on statutory tenure reform, poverty and livelihoods in forest areas in developing countries.</p> <p><i>(Standing Global Priority, included in FPII RRI Logframe Activities)</i></p>	<p>6. RRI develops and maintains a global monitoring system on statutory tenure reform, poverty and livelihoods in forest areas in developing countries.</p>	<p><u>0</u></p> <p><u>(The impacts of these products needs to be further monitored before this activity can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets)</u></p>	<p>1) <u>Series of technical briefs and reports: Completing multi-year research and coordination process in the DRC</u></p> <p>RRI delivered a combination of short technical briefs and longer thematic reports to complete a multi-year research and coordination process in the DRC to map out the different institutional actors, tenure arrangements, threats to local rights, and opportunities for reform. This work was carried out with the help of regional consultants and in collaboration with RRN, CODELT, DGPA, CONAREF, and the Ministry of Land Affairs. As part of this process, RRI convened a meeting of experts in the DRC in August 2014 to discuss and consolidate provincial-specific research findings and agree upon recommendations. A multiscale- multi-thematic study of this kind has never been published before for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At the very least, this study (produced in a combination of longer analyses and shorter technical briefs) will shed light on some very complex and contradictory institutional relationships for the management of resources, and how these affect local rights. This can be transformed into a range of advocacy tools for civil society actors, who are pushing for reforms and attempting to influence ongoing processes. This work will inform the advocacy strategy of the</p>

			<p>newly established national platform for tenure, CACO. Results of the baseline study will be presented to the Land Commission (CONAREF) in the first half of 2015.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 provincial studies; - 6 thematic reports; - 5 policy briefs. <p>2) <u>Methodological framework: Extend RRI tracking of forest area</u></p> <p>RRI developed a methodological framework to extend its tracking of forest area under different categories of tenure to all terrestrial biomes, and into countries not previously captured by RRI's analyses. RRI conducted a portion of the analysis in-house, reaching out to country experts for review, and retained a number of consultants to carry out research in countries beyond RRI's expertise. The country and regional samples were selected to reflect the global makeup of forest, savannah, and desert biomes. Information was successfully collected for 60 countries - accounting for 70 percent of the earth's surface – and represents the first-ever rigorous global assessment of the area under statutorily recognized community tenure. In addition to supporting RRI tenure tracking work, this research will feed directly into the work of the Global Call to Action and RRI's 2014 Annual Review.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dataset summarizing the spatial extent of community lands in 60 countries across 5 biomes expected November 2014.
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report

Strategic Initiatives Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Global Priorities	Overall Comments
International Land and Forest Tenure Facility appraised and next steps determined.	<p>RRG successfully delivered on its 2014 project plan to appraise the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility, and determine next steps. Individual plan components included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailing the organizational design of the Tenure Facility; • Undertaking scoping of Facility niche and roles; • Conducting broad based information sharing; • Identifying pilot project opportunities; and • Commencing project development activities. <p>An informal Facility Advisory Group convened on September 11 of 2014. The Advisory Group is composed of representatives from stakeholder institutions and civil society. It provided a number of recommendations for next steps and continued development of the Facility. Successful completion of the 2014 project plan resulted in the ILTF being made public prior to the WCIP and UN Climate Summit in NYC.</p>
Alliance for Community Land Rights advanced through coordination and communications support.	<p>RRI provided coordination and communications support for the Alliance for Community Land Rights, now termed the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights. RRI helped coordinate and convene formal meetings of the members of the Global Call to Action, along with periodic virtual "check-ins", to agree upon strategy, theory of change, and establish an agreed upon target. These activities resulted in the signing of a formal MOU between the RRI, Oxfam and WRI, initial design of a campaign, and an agreed upon work plan for 2015.</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
International Land and Forest Tenure Facility appraised and next steps determined.	8. RRI provides advice and analysis and serves as a catalyst for new initiatives and investments that leverage public and private capital for	<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>The ILTF has emerged as one of the most innovative nad</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Organizational Design Document: ILTF Organizational Design Conducted</u></p> <p>RRG successfully detailed the organizational design of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (ILTF, the Facility).</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of an updated analysis of the costs and best practices associated with documenting and clarifying land rights, with experiences from prior projects and initiatives.

	tenure reforms and support of community-based forest production and management.	<p><u>consequential new initiatives in the area of tenure reform, providing a key new means of advancing tenure through a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectorial mechanism.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of an initial set of 6 options for incorporation and legal personality. - Hiring of 2 dedicated RRG staff and established Facility Transition Team. - Successful set-up of the Facility Advisory Group comprised of 10 individuals with links to key stakeholder institutions like FAO, IFC, World Bank, UN REDD, SIDA, Oxfam, and Tebtebba. - Held first meeting of the Advisory Group in Gothenburg, Sweden on September 11, 2014 to receive input on Facility roles and services, standards, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and yielding a set of recommendations. - ILFTF made public prior to the WCIP and UN Climate Summit in NYC in September. Public launch resulted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Media pick-up from 5 news wires: E&E ClimateWire, Thompson Reuters, Inter Press Service (English, Netherlands, Belgium) o 37 press hits in 4 languages from 11 countries o 1,643 Facebook impressions o 22,000 potential impressions on Twitter <p>2. <u>Studies: National Scoping Studies for ILFTF</u> Identification of the potential roles and niche of the Facility was successfully undertaken, and resulted in 4 national scoping studies in Cameroon, Peru, Colombia, and Indonesia. A synthesis of the findings was also generated. The scoping studies were based upon consultations with 79 organizations representing NGOs, CSOs, IPOs, public sector entities, private sector entities, researchers and academics, and donors. The studies yielded 18 broad ideas for pilot projects.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 country reports; - 1 synthesis document; - 79 consultations; - 15 pilot ideas. <p>3. <u>Stakeholder Information-sharing: ILFTF Design Presentations</u> Broad-based information sharing with key stakeholders on the design and appraisal of the Facility. Public presentations were made at the World Bank, FAO, and the March 2014 convening of the Donor Working Group on Land, among others. Other meetings were undertaken informally, in conjunction with existing RRI events (such as meetings of the Interlaken Group and with NBIM). As noted above, national-level information-sharing and consultation were also undertaken as part of national scoping studies in four countries. RRG retained a firm to develop pilot ideas emerging from national scoping exercises into fundable activities. RRG identified and informed local</p>
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			<p>implementing partners. Project completion is expected in March 2015.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 project documents expected March 2015.
Alliance for Community Land Rights advanced through coordination and communications support.	<p>3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society, and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.</p>	<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>RRI has successfully advanced the Call to Action through a series of participatory and consultative convenings that have brought together diverse actors in support of the new initiative.</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Strategy Development: Global Call to Action Strategy Development</u> In 2014, RRI established the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights with Oxfam and the ILC. Important actions were taken, that will lead to a formal launch of the Global Call in 2015.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signature of a formal memorandum of understanding between the Co-Conveners; - Consolidation of the organizational structure of the Global Call around 4 levels of engagement with clear roles and responsibilities; - Development of outreach material and dedicated campaign manager hired; - Started to raise other organizations' awareness in the Global Call (especially women, peasants and Indigenous Peoples' organizations); - Global Call publically mentioned during the World Parks Congress. <p>2. <u>Meeting: Call to Action Co-Conveners and Interlaken Working Group Lead Convening</u> The Call to Action Co-Conveners—along with the leaders of the Private sector, Conservation and Mapping and Documentation working groups that emerged from the 2013 Interlaken Conference—met on July 7-8 in The Hague, Netherlands. They agreed on the Global Target of “<i>Doubling the area of land recognized as owned or controlled by Indigenous Peoples and local communities by 2020.</i>” They also identified a preliminary campaign strategy, a workplan and timeline for the Global Call, and reviewed its organizational structure.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 participants from 10 civil society organizations—including 5 women—participated in the meeting in The Hague; - Preliminary campaign strategy document
	<p>6. RRI develops and maintains a global monitoring system on statutory tenure reform, poverty and livelihoods in forest</p>	<p><u>0</u></p> <p><u>(The impact of this new data set</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Analysis: Global Call to Action Global Baseline Established</u> In support the Global Call to Action, RRI developed a Global Baseline of statutorily recognized community lands within and beyond forest areas. This baseline will provide the basis for the Global Call to Action to double community lands.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dataset summarizing the spatial extent of community lands in 60

	areas in developing countries.	<u>needs to be further monitored before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	countries across 5 biomes expected November 2014.
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report

Networking Support Program Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Global Priorities	Overall Comments
Community forest tenure is endorsed as a priority climate change strategy, and forest carbon frameworks respect and protect customary land rights and governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSP contributed to raise the profile of community forest tenure and highlighted how securing land rights was leading to reducing deforestation and increasing carbon sequestration. It did so by: 1) disseminating new RRI findings and key messages; 2) bringing IP and community leaders to international events to increase voice and attention to indigenous & community rights issues; 3) influencing government officials and policy makers' decision towards rights and tenure reform; 4) empowering networks of indigenous and community organizations, women's groups, lawyers advocating for rights recognition, etc; and 5) pushing international organizations to increase their commitments and respect to tenure rights. • More specifically on carbon rights, the Program organized a high level event to raise the awareness of policy makers and our partners and collaborators on this issue and bring light to the tenure risks associated with emerging carbon rights frameworks, especially the FCPF Methodological Framework. It enabled the creation of a group of organizations concerned about those new frameworks to further push for more secured and clearer land and forest rights.
Key private sector influenced to reduce risk of abusing land rights and adopt ATEMs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSP worked closely with private sector actors, including the largest food and beverage companies in the world (i.e. Nestlé, Unilever, and Coca Cola) and global leaders in the forest products and mining sectors (i.e. Stora Enso and Rio Tinto) and developed concrete proposals to expand and leverage private sector interest in securing community land rights. • The NSP also engaged extractive industries in Latin America to expose them to the risks of their operations and show them opportunities for win-win solutions. • At the local level, the NSP engaged with community forest enterprises to expose them to the opportunities of FLEGT.
Conservation community makes stronger commitments to respect rights and promote tenure reforms at the World Parks Congress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSP engaged with conservation organizations and supported the Conservation working group to build consensus around a rights-approach to conservation by contributing to analytical reports and supporting joint engagement during the World Parks Congress; • Activities implemented at the World Parks Congress raised awareness, disseminated narratives on importance of secure community tenure to conservation, and gathered support from a broader range of constituencies.

Post-2015 SDGs include targets on community land rights, supported by RRI tenure data, analysis and advocacy on customary and community land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSP supported the Mapping and Documentation working group (from Interlaken) which is contributing to the evidence-base on the importance of customary and community land by establishing a Global Map of Indigenous and Local Community Lands; The NSP supported advocates' engagement to include land rights in the SDGs and made sure IP/community leaders increased voice and attention to customary and contested lands in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Community forest tenure is endorsed as a priority climate change strategy, and forest carbon frameworks respect and protect customary land rights and governance.	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>(The Dialogue provided an important forum to critique existing carbon rights frameworks and yielded a follow-on working group that has carried the work and analysis forward.)</u></p>	<p>1. <u>15th Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change:</u> The 15th Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change was held in Washington DC on March 19. It focused on the <i>Challenges of Carbon Rights and Implementing the new Warsaw Agreement on REDD+</i>. The event took stock of Warsaw Framework for REDD, and the FCPF Methodological Framework for Emissions Reduction, leading other actors in focusing the conversation on these two critical multilateral developments in the future of carbon rights. The RRI analysis entitled <i>Status of Forest Carbon Rights and Implications for Communities, the Carbon Trade and REDD+ Investments</i> was launched the same day to inform the discussion. The Dialogue enabled the creation of a group of organizations concerned about the FCPF Methodological Framework and how it could weaken local rights. These organizations met on August 21-22 in London, UK, and agreed to collaborate on an evaluation of FCPF's work in 2015.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 in-person participants from 32 countries and 474 online viewers from 65 countries - 21 of speakers, incl. 6 women and 3 community representatives - Media pick-up from 4 wire services: Climate Wire, IPS, Reuters AlertNet, EFE, with 48 press hits in 4 languages - 30,200 potential Twitter impressions

		<p><u>0</u></p> <p><u>(The impacts of these convenings need to be further monitored before this activity can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u></p>	<p>2. <u>12th UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting</u></p> <p>RRI organized a panel and raised issues of community land rights and carbon rights amidst REDD+ investments and global carbon trade initiatives during the 12th UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting, held in July, in Lima, Peru. During the meeting, RRI, acting as a representative of the Independent Advisory Group, played a key role in getting the Policy Board to fully support the recommendation by the evaluation team for UN-REDD to “prioritize tenure/resource/carbon rights” in the future and advocated for an UN-REDD internal governance review.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 101 participants in the meeting - The Policy Board accepted most of the recommendations, including the need to prioritize support to governments for their work on the tenure and rights issues. <p>3. <u>UNFCCC COP20</u></p> <p>On December 6, RRI will co-organize an event entitled <i>Securing Rights as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy</i> with Governance, Environment, and Markets Initiative and the World Resources Institute during the CIFOR Global Landscape Forum, organized around the UNFCCC COP20. It will identify opportunities and challenges in strengthening the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the context of climate mitigation efforts in forests and landscapes throughout the developing world.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD - # of CSO representatives sponsored to attend the COP or # of participants in the event. <p>4. <u>Public Seminar on Forest and Community Land Rights – Sweden:</u></p> <p>RRI cohosted a one-day Seminar entitled, “<i>Securing Forest and Community Land Rights - Challenges, Trends and Ways Forward,</i>” with the University of Gothenburg and the Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative (SIANI) in Gothenburg, Sweden on September 10th. The seminar convened a group of influential academics, experts, NGO, private sector and donor representatives and exposed them to research on community land rights and tenure globally and local people’s struggles on the ground.</p>
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			<u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 of CSO/IPOs sponsored - 60 participants - 15 of speakers, including 7 women
		<u>1</u> <u>(The Dialogue provided an important forum to critique existing carbon rights frameworks and yielded a follow-on working group that has carried the work and analysis forward.</u>	<p>5. <u>MegaFlorestais Network:</u> The 9th MegaFlorestais meeting focused on “Forests in 300 years and actions now to secure them” and discussed challenges (global, internal, organizational, leadership...) forest agencies and their leaders are facing. A consensus was established around the 5 principles (see above), the importance of involving communities in forest management and policies was thoroughly discussed during the field trip and the presentations.</p> <p>RRI hired a consultant to conduct an assessment of the MegaFlorestais Network to take stock on its achievements and shortcomings. Findings about past activities were overwhelmingly positive and concluded that the network conferred RRI access to forest sector leaders, enhanced its credibility and convening power with both its partners as well as with the global forestry community.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19 senior officials from 8 countries (incl. Gabon and Sweden, which both participated officially for the 1st time); 1 senior representative of COMIFAC; 6 international experts; 1 CSO representative - A total of 36 participants (incl. 6 women) - See MegaFlorestais assessment for details
	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies	<u>0</u> <u>(The impacts of these products need to be further monitored before these activities can be counted as</u>	<p><u>9th Annual meeting of MegaFlorestais (Communications and Strategic Analysis focus):</u> The Op-Ed entitled “<i>Public Forest Agencies in the Twenty-First Century</i>,” an editorial endorsed by former MegaFlorestais leaders from 8 of the most forested countries in the world, issued five key recommendations for forest governance and identifies clarification of tenure and inclusive governance as key priorities.</p> <p>The MegaFlorestais portal also became a popular one stop shop for information and access to resources on forest governance.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Video: viewed 183 times - 900 users from 77 countries visited Megaflorestais.org between Jan and Oct

	and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	2014
	4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	<u>N/A (No quantitative logframe target set in this area.)</u>	<p>1. <u>Next Generation of Indigenous and Community Leaders Seminar:</u> Indigenous and community leaders' skills was strengthened at the Next Generation of Indigenous and Community Leaders Seminar, that was organized in collaboration with Samdhana, Tebtebba, AMAN, and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, in March 4-9. It exposed participants to regional land rights issues and leadership techniques, and enabled them to enhance their capacity to push for rights and livelihoods at the local and regional level by giving them a wider understanding of strategies for engagement with influential constituencies and actors. <u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 community organization leaders from the Philippines and Indonesia, including 6 women <p>2. <u>Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders Seminar:</u> The 5th Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders Seminar was held in July 27-August 1 in Oaxaca, Mexico, in collaboration with the National Forestry Commission of Mexico. 17 senior public agency officials were exposed to global trends in the forest sector, forest regulations and governance to better prepare them to lead in more complex social, political and market contexts. They gained a better understanding of community forestry and land tenure as central elements of successful economic development and will become more proactive agents of change within their own organizations in the future. <u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 delegates from ministries of forestry, environment, conservation and finance (Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, USA); 7 international experts; 4 current or former MegaFlorestais leaders; 1 CSO representatives. - Total of 42 participants, including 11 women <p>3. <u>Lawyers for Community Tenure Network:</u></p>

			<p>This network, formally established in 2013, is a global coalition of lawyers and advocates for securing community tenure all over the world. Members share national updates, best practices and challenges to promote more secured community land rights and give their legal opinions to the RRI Coalition on specific issues. While consolidating its governance structure in 2014, it provided expert advice to RRI and produced a Joint Opinion on Carbon Rights to influence key REDD+ actors prior to the COP20.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 individual members, incl. 14 from developing countries and 7 women - 6 representatives of IPOs/CSOs - Website launched in November - 1 Joint Opinion published prior to the COP
	<p>7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.</p>	<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>(Women's Forum served as important forum for gender analysis and women's empowerment within context of COP20 preparations and 2014 events in Lima. See Peru Country APMR for further context and assessment of Women's Forum.)</u></p>	<p><u>1. International Indigenous Women's Forum, Land and Climate Change</u></p> <p>The <i>International Indigenous Women's Forum, Land and Climate Change</i> took place in Lima, Peru on July 15-16. More than 60 participants from all over the world discussed gender-related challenges and their opportunities in the climate mitigation efforts. Together, they prepared and formally handled a series of recommendations to the Peruvian government to ensure women's concerns would be taken into account during the COP20.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RRI sponsored 20 indigenous women from the Philippines, Liberia, Cameroon and 7 Latin American countries to attend the gender workshop - 63 participants in the event - 1 International Forum of Indigenous Women organized, engagement was made with several women networks from Latin America, Asia and Africa (see above for details) - 6 indigenous and community leaders from Asia participated in the Next Generation of Indigenous and Community Leaders Seminar (see above for details) - 6 senior public agency officials benefited from the Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders Seminar (see above for details) - 2 community leaders of Honduras sponsored to attend the workshop on <i>Small-Scale and Community Forest Producers: The Challenges and Opportunities of Legality Verification</i> (see above for details)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 female civil society representative and gender advocate from Cameroon, Cecile Ndjebet, given a prominent speaker role at the annual MegaFlorestais meeting (see above for details) - Significant press hits in the Peruvian national press and an article in The Guardian - 2,859 Facebook impressions - 62,800 potential Twitter impressions <p>More broadly, the NSP supported women's networks and their advocacy efforts and empowered female community leaders.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 indigenous and community leaders from Asia participated in the Next Generation of Indigenous and Community Leaders Seminar (see above for details) - 2 community leaders of Honduras sponsored to attend the workshop on <i>Small-Scale and Community Forest Producers: The Challenges and Opportunities of Legality Verification</i> (see above for details) - 1 female civil society representative and gender advocate from Cameroon, Cecile Ndjebet, given a prominent speaker role at the annual MegaFlorestais meeting (see above for details)
Key private sector influenced to reduce risk of abusing land rights and adopt ATEMs.	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	<u>1</u> <u>(Interlaken Working Group is important forum for private sector deliberation and action on this issue. See Strategic Analysis APMR for further context and assessment of</u>	<p>1. <u>Private Sector working group:</u> The Private sector group (or "Interlaken Group") met 3 times in February, March and October and agreed on a workplan for 2015 that will contribute to expand and leverage private sector interest in securing community land rights. One key product is the development of operational guidelines for the VGGTs.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 organizations involved, including 4 private sector companies, 4 CSOs and 1 donor - 29 participants in the 3 meetings <p>2. <u>Community Forestry and FLEGT:</u> The workshop <i>Small-Scale and Community Forest Producers: The Challenges and Opportunities of Legality Verification</i>, co-organized with Chatham House, took place in mid-May in London, UK. Participants from producer groups, industry,</p>

		<p><u>Interlaken Group.)</u></p> <p>polymakers and technical experts convened to reflect on the impact that legality verification (most notably, FLEGT) places upon Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sustainability and discussed practical approaches to address the risks and opportunities.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 39 participants (incl. 9 women) - 7 indigenous or communities representatives from 6 countries sponsored by RRI <p>3. <u>16th Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change:</u> The 16th Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change was held in Lima, Peru, on October 30. It focused on <i>Investments, Communities and Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities</i>. It raised awareness on tenure risks associated with growing investments in infrastructure, extractives, etc., in Latin America and identified best practices. Several resources were launched the day of the Dialogue to help the discussions (A report by The Munden Project on <i>Communities as Counterparties: Preliminary Review of Concessions and Conflict in Emerging and Frontier Markets</i>, and a map showing deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon in the 2000s by the Instituto del Bien Común).</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 participants - 25 of speakers, incl. 10 women and 7 indigenous or community representatives - # of online viewers from # countries - 40 press hits as of 11/5 - Pick-up from four news wires (Reuters, Reuters Africa, Inter Press Service, Inter Press Service Spanish) - 28 retweets for 23,400 potential impressions - 61 mentions of RRI on Twitter on the day of the release - 1800 impressions on Facebook
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Conservation community makes stronger commitments to respect rights and promote tenure reforms at the World Parks Congress.	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	<u>0</u> <u>(The impacts of these convenings and products need to be further monitored before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	<p>1. <u>Conservation working group</u> The Interlaken Conservation Working group built consensus around a rights-approach to conservation and developed his workplan around its engagement at the World Parks Congress. In preparation for this major event, the group prepared a report on "Protected Areas and Community Land Rights: Current Issues and Future Agenda" which contextualizes the extent of spatial overlap of community lands with protected areas and the conflict that emerged from since in the conservation community since 2011. This report will be launched during the Congress and presented during 2 workshops that the group put together with the objective of making community land and resource rights a global conservation priority. These workshops disseminated narratives on importance of secure community tenure to conservation, and gathered support from a broader range of constituencies. <u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 analysis - 2 side events – more info to be added after event <p>2. <u>World Parks Congress</u> World Parks Congress – November, Sydney, Australia: RRI increased voice and attention to indigenous & community rights issues by supporting CSO/IP participation in the event and offering them a tribune to share their perspectives in the 2 workshops entitled "<i>Making Community Land and Resources Rights a Global Conservation Priority.</i>" <u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 CSO participants, from the UK, US, Panama, Kenya and the Philippines sponsored for the World Parks Congress - Media outputs forthcoming (late November)
Post-2015 SDGs include targets on community land	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings	<u>1</u> <u>(AG for the</u>	<p>1. <u>Advisory Group of the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights</u> The Advisory Group of the Global call to Action on Indigenous and Community Lands</p>

rights, supported by RRI tenure data, analysis and advocacy on customary and community land.	of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	<p><u>Global Call to Action has provided an important forum for the strategic analysis and discussion of global tenure rights and advanced the development of the Global Call to Action. See Strategic Initiatives APMR for further information.)</u></p>	<p>met in July in The Hague, Netherlands. During this meeting, the group adopted the global target of <u>doubling the area of land recognized as owned or controlled by indigenous peoples and local communities by 2020</u> and determined a workplan and timeline for the Global Call.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 members in the Advisory group, including 5 women - 10 organizations <p>2. <u>Mapping and Documentation Interlaken Working Group</u></p> <p>The Mapping and Documentation Interlaken Working Group met once in February, established a steering committee and is working on a Global Map of Indigenous and Local Community Lands.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-organizers: 3 organizations (IBC, ILC, WRI) - Participating members: 7 organizations and individuals (AMAN, Foundation for Ecological Security in India, Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, Forest Peoples Programme, RFUK, RRI, and Liz Alden Wily)
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report

Africa Regional Programs Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Regional Priorities	Overall Comments
Disseminate the results of the environment impacts assessment study of the Great Green Wall (GGW) in Mali and organize a sub-regional (Senegal, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso) dialogue on the place of community tenure rights in the GGW as a Pan-African project	*See Mali workplan for reporting on this activity.
Monitor progress on land and forest tenure and policy reforms in Central and West Africa, develop the mechanism using transparency and other governance indices, and organize a write shop with a group of people to refine and finalize the tool and develop a strategy for its application in Central and West Africa.	*This activity was removed from the Africa program's workplan and its funds were re-allocated to the Global Program's baseline tenure study in the DRC.
REFACOF 3rd Regional workshop on gender and forest/land tenure (2013 regional activity that took place in 2014) <u>2013 Program book Regional strategic outcome:</u> Women's organizations in six countries have enhanced capacity to advocate for gender justice in national land and forest tenure reforms.	From 04-06 March, 2014, REFACOF held its 3 rd Regional Workshop on Gender, Land and Forest tenure rights in Africa in Monrovia, Liberia. The objective of this workshop was to strengthen REFACOF members' capacity in the context of climate change, REDD+ processes and land/forest reforms. This was an opportunity for women to exchange experiences from different countries and to have a better understanding of the role that women can play in forest management and the implementation of national REDD+ processes. The workshop concluded with a Rally of about 100 women representing 12 countries (from Central and West Africa) from both rural and urban areas on the occasion of the International Women's Day celebrations. This Rally, presided by Liberia President Helen Johnson Sirleaf, was an opportunity to encourage the Government of Liberia to recognize women's land tenure rights and to hand to

	<p>President Sirleaf REFACOF's Declaration which was well received. This Rally was given international visibility through a media campaign and the launch of a petition addressed to President Sirleaf.</p> <p>Finally a link between local women (members of REFACOF) and international level REDD+ focal points and network was created through WEDO's technical expertise and support prior and during the event which resulted in new collaborations, including REFACOF President's participation in a USAID/UN REDD/IUCN workshop on REDD+ and gender held in Washington D.C. on 13-15 May 2014 and Facilitated by WEDO.</p>
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) <i>(Activity Categories)</i>	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Disseminate the results of the environment impacts assessment study of the Great Green Wall (GGW) in Mali and organize a sub-regional (Senegal, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso) dialogue on the place of community tenure rights in the GGW as a Pan-African project	*See Mali workplan for reporting on this activity.	*See Mali workplan for reporting on this activity.	*See Mali workplan for reporting on this activity.

<p>Monitor progress on land and forest tenure and policy reforms in Central and West Africa, develop the mechanism using transparency and other governance indices, and organize a write shop with a group of people to refine and finalize the tool and develop a strategy for its application in Central and West Africa.</p>	<p>*This activity was removed from the Africa program's workplan and its funds were re-allocated to the Global Program's baseline tenure study in the DRC.</p>	<p>*This activity was removed from the Africa program's workplan and its funds were re-allocated to the Global Program's baseline tenure study in the DRC.</p>	<p>*This activity was removed from the Africa program's workplan and its funds were re-allocated to the Global Program's baseline tenure study in the DRC.</p>
<p>REFACOF 3rd Regional workshop on gender and forest/land tenure</p> <p><u>2013 Program book Regional strategic outcome:</u> Women's organizations in six countries have enhanced capacity to advocate for gender justice in national land and forest tenure reforms.</p>	<p>3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>(The regional workshop effectively strengthened an increasingly influential regional civil society network and provided a forum for civil society and government interaction.)</u></p>	<p><u>1. REFACOF 3rd Regional Workshop and Rally</u> <u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> -One workshop held with 30 participants including: Members of REFACOF (Cameroon, CAR, Burkina Faso, Chad, Liberia, Madagascar, Ivory Coast); Rural women (Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Liberia) ; WEDO (2 consultants); Representatives from the Liberia Gender Ministry ; Representatives from the Land Commission; Representatives from the Agency for Environmental Protection. -One Declaration produced and handed in person to Liberia President Sirleaf. -One Rally held with the participation of 100 REFACOF members who joined the thousands of Rally participants from Liberia. -One media campaign held with the support of RRG Comms. team, including an online petition via Avaaz leading up to the event and extensive media coverage (EFE; REDD_monitor; VOA; ClimateWire; Mongabay; Devex) including a press release. -The UN reached out to REFACOF and FCI members for future collaboration on gender issues, climate and REDD under a call for proposal as a result of the media campaign. -Link between local women (members of REFACOF) and international level REDD+ focal points and network was created</p>
	<p>7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>(The regional</u></p>	

	learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.	<u>workshop effectively advanced gender justice and women's participation on a regional scale.)</u>	through WEDO's technical expertise and support prior and during the event.
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: DRC
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
A CSO think tank is established and operationalized at the national, provincial and local levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le Cadre de Concertation de la Société Civile sur la réforme foncière (CACO), mise en place en décembre 2013, a commencé à être fonctionnel en 2014 avec une certaine structuration composée de trois organisations CODELT, RRN et CONAPAC, cette dernière n'ayant réellement assumé son rôle dans le dernier trimestre de 2014. - Un consultant international a été recruté pour accompagner cette structuration avec les objectifs suivants: - faire le point ou un état des lieux pour comprendre le travail déjà réalisé pour mettre en place le cadre de concertation des OSC, - en tirer toutes les leçons pour faire ressortir les acquis et les insuffisances et/ou défis à relever ; - Analyser en profondeur certains aspects liés à la mise en place de ce cadre de concertation pour en cerner les causes, les conséquences et proposer des stratégies appropriées pour les améliorer - Sa mission a permis de rencontrer les membres de CACO qui ont fait des propositions à prendre en compte pour son amélioration. Ces propositions ont été présentées et des réactions collectées puis validées lors de l'atelier national du 13 au 15 Octobre pour aider le CACO à mieux porter sa stratégie. - Les résultats de l'étude diagnostic ont permis à la société civile de repenser la structuration de la coordination de CACO avec une meilleure implication de la CONAPAC et la nouvelle adhésion du réseau des Peuples Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en RDC (REPALEF) comme membre du secrétariat CACO. - Le défi majeur est resté la structuration au niveau Provincial qui est dû à la grandeur du pays et des moyens financiers limités. Cependant un membre de la société civile dans chaque province a été désigné pour assurer la mise en place de CACO au niveau des Provinces. - Ceci étant, le CACO a tout de même réussi à sécuriser des fonds de deux nouveaux bailleurs de fonds (UN-Habitat et le <i>American Jewish World Service/AJWS</i>) pour la conduite d'activités dans le cadre de la stratégie CACO dans les Provinces de l'Est pour 2015. - Finalement, il est important de noter que les membres du CACO qui ont participé à la réunion de planification du CACO pour 2014-2015 (Oct. 2014) ont pu échanger et soulever leurs préoccupations avec des représentants de la Banque Mondiale en déplacement dans le pays dans le cadre d'une étude sur l'état de la réforme foncière en RDC prévue au pour printemps 2015.
The advocacy strategy for tenure reform is further developed.	<p>Cet objectif a complètement été atteint puisque le CACO s'est doté d'une stratégie de plaidoyer dont le contenu porte sur :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les axes du Programme/plan/Stratégie du plaidoyer; - L'état des lieux du plaidoyer des OSC à ce jour.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les prochaines étapes du plaidoyer - Des initiatives qui ont été entreprises au niveau provincial notamment dans le Nord Kivu par IFDP avec la production d'une note de politique.
Stronger communication and national coordination is established within the CSO think tank, and with provincial representatives and CONAREF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le CACO avait développé un plan de communication beaucoup plus axé sur le partage d'informations en direction des structures chargées de la mise en œuvre des activités du plan d'action 2014 ainsi que pour l'organisation de l'atelier national. C'est lors du dialogue national des membres CACO ainsi que lors de la réunion de planification 2014-2015 qui a suivi, que des propositions ont été faites pour une amélioration de la communication interne notamment pour atteindre les Provinces. - La communication avec la CONAREF a été effective tout au long de l'année 2014. Les résultats des études sur les textes législatifs ont été mis à disposition de la CONAREF qui se repose énormément sur les analyses/données produite par le CACO pour faire avancer le processus de réforme foncière. Toutes les études et analyses au niveau national et provincial faites par le CACO sont ainsi destinées à alimenter les discussions au sein de la CONAREF sur les options de la réforme foncière. - Une stratégie a été développée par le CACO pour influencer la feuille de route de la CONAREF.
A strategy for the signing of texts on local community forestry concessions is developed and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Après plus de 10 ans de plaidoyer, la signature du Décret sur les Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales (CFCL) (02 août 2014) est un grand acquis pour la RDC et pour la société civile, y compris les membres du CACO, qui ont mené un série d'activités et actions de plaidoyer tout au long du processus qui a mené à la signature du Décret sur les CFCL. Ce décret ressort plusieurs mérites à savoir : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ le renforcement de la reconnaissance des droits traditionnels des communautés sur leurs terres et leurs forêts (art. 1) ▪ l'attribution gratuite et perpétuelle et bien indivisible pour la communauté (art.2) ▪ la superficie à hauteur de 50.000 ha (art.18) ▪ l'implication multi acteurs dans le processus (art.4 et 6) ▪ la reconnaissance des droits de possession coutumière existants sur les forêts en dehors de la CFCL <p>Cependant des manquements/limites de la loi sur les CFCL ont été relevés et portent principalement sur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La décentralisation des services à tous les niveaux ayant trait à la gestion des forêts - «L'inattaquabilité de l'acte du gouverneur étant donné que l'attribution est perpétuelle (Art 14) - Le décret ne tenant pas compte du contexte global de la gestion forestière en RDC : APV/FLEGT, REDD - Le non prise en compte des situations particulières de Peuples Autochtones et des communautés analphabètes (art 4). <p>Le CACO s'est fixé comme objectif pour 2015 de s'assurer que ces manquements soient adressés dans l'élaboration des arrêtés d'application pour la mise en œuvre du Décret.</p>
Consistency is ensured with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le CACO, avec l'appui technique de CODELT, a développé une note de cohérence juridique avec des

<p>the draft decree on local community forestry concessions, the draft ordinance on community lands and the bill establishing customary authority.</p>	<p>propositions de mise en cohérence entre les projets ci-dessous dû à leurs incidences sur les droits locaux:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → le projet de décret fixant les modalités d'attribution des concessions forestières des communautés locales; → le projet de décret fixant les droits fonciers collectifs des communautés locales; → le projet de loi fixant le statut de l'autorité coutumière <p>Cette note de cohérence permettra d'éviter des orientations divergentes entre les textes afin de ne pas compromettre la clarté dans la tenure des terres, d'impacter négativement sur la sauvegarde des droits locaux et de gêner les actions de plaidoyer en cours visant l'amélioration de la tenure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En ce qui concerne le Décret sur les concessions forestières, celui-ci a été signé le 02 août 2014. (voir ci-dessus) - En ce qui concerne le projet d'ordonnance sur les terres communautaires, un projet de Décret sur les concessions foncières communautaires locales (Décret portant réglementation des droits fonciers des communautés) a été présenté par CODELT et validé par CACO lors de l'atelier national du 13-15 Oct. 2014. - Celui-ci porte sur l'exécution de l'article 389 de la loi foncière actuelle avec pour principales articulations : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ La nature juridique des droits fonciers coutumiers des communautés locales (Occupation coutumière, rapport avec les droits de l'Etat) ; ▪ Terres de communauté locale ; ▪ La concession foncière de communauté locale. - Le projet de loi portant statut de l'autorité coutumière a été élaboré par CACO et présenté lors du dialogue national en octobre à tous les membres y compris l'Alliance nationale des chefs traditionnels qui comptent travailler avec CACO pour la finalisation du projet de loi et s'assurer que leurs préoccupations sont prises en compte.
<p>A comprehensive strategy for CSO involvement in REDD+ strategy is developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Depuis Juin 2013, le processus REDD+ de la RDC est entré dans sa phase 2, celle de l'investissement. La Société Civile reste cependant assez critique par rapport à la phase de préparation notamment en ce qui concerne la finalisation de l'étude de base annoncée et l'absence de feedback des études pilotes. Entre temps, la Procédure D'Homologation Nationale (obligatoire pour l'acceptation de tout projet REDD+ dans le marché carbone) a été signé le 15 février 2012. C'est dans ce contexte que la stratégie CACO sur la REDD+ s'est concentrée sur la Procédure D'Homologation Nationale REDD+ afin d'adresser ses manquements en ce qui concerne les sauvegardes sociales dans le processus d'homologation des projets et initiatives REDD+.</p> <p>-A ce jour, un draft de révision du Décret ainsi que son Manuel pour adresser ses manquements, développé par CODELT et présenté lors de l'atelier CACO du 13-15 Oct., sont en cours de finalisation.</p>

Community forestry contributes to securing local community rights in REDD+.	<p>Des expériences pilotes de foresterie communautaire ont été mises en œuvre, au niveau local, dans trois (3) Provinces différentes. Ces expériences vont être utilisées pour informer la mise en œuvre du Décret sur les CFCLs (décrit plus haut) et par la suite informer la réforme foncière ainsi que le processus REDD au moment opportun.</p> <p>Parmi les résultats atteints on peut citer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un site pilote de 50.000ha de foresterie communautaire a été identifié et mis en place à Mpole, dans les communautés de Mpâa II, Ntand'Embelo et Ngomo – Mbelo ; - 5 clans ont accepté de fédérer leurs espaces en vue de la création d'une foresterie communautaire ; - Un comité de pilotage de l'implantation de la concession forestière a été constitué dans chaque communauté.
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
A CSO think tank is established and operationalized at the national, provincial and local levels.	<p>1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms in favor of forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>CACO is a highly inclusive and influential civil society platform that has provided great capacity and momentum to CSO efforts on land tenure reform</u></p>	<p><u>1. Le Cadre de Concertation de la Société Civile sur la réforme foncière</u> Le Cadre de Concertation de la Société Civile sur la réforme foncière (CACO), mise en place en décembre 2013, a commencé à être fonctionnel en 2014 avec une certaine structuration composée de trois organisations CODELT, RRN et CONAPAC, cette dernière n'ayant réellement assumé son rôle dans le dernier trimestre de 2014.</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un consultant international a été recruté pour accompagner cette structuration et dont ses objectifs portaient sur : - faire le point ou un état des lieux pour comprendre le travail déjà réalisé pour mettre en place le cadre de concertation des OSC, - en tirer toutes les leçons pour faire ressortir les acquis et les insuffisances et/ou défis à relever ; - Analyser en profondeur certains aspects liés à la mise en place de ce cadre de concertation pour en cerner les causes, les conséquences et proposer des stratégies appropriées pour les améliorer

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sa mission a permis de rencontrer les membres de CACO qui ont fait des propositions à prendre en compte pour son amélioration. Ces propositions ont été présentées et des réactions collectées puis validées lors de l'atelier national du 13 au 15 Octobre pour aider le CACO à mieux porter sa stratégie. - Les résultats de l'étude diagnostic ont permis à la société civile de repenser la structuration de la coordination de CACO avec une meilleure implication de la CONAPAC et la nouvelle adhésion du réseau des Peuples Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en RDC (REPALEF) comme membre du secrétariat CACO. - Le défi majeur est resté la structuration au niveau Provincial qui est dû à la grandeur du pays et des moyens financiers limités. Cependant un membre de la société civile dans chaque province a été désigné pour assurer la mise en place des CACO au niveau des Provinces. Ceci étant, le CACO a tout de même réussi à sécuriser des fonds de deux nouveaux bailleurs de fonds (UN-Habitat et l'AJWS) pour la conduite d'activités dans le cadre de la stratégie CACO dans les Provinces de l'Est pour 2015.
The advocacy strategy for tenure reform is further developed.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure	0 <u>(The impact/implementation of strategy needs to be observed before this activity can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	<u>1. Le contenu de la stratégie de plaidoyer pour la réforme de la tenure</u> <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u> Cet objectif a complètement été atteint puisque le CACO s'est doté d'une stratégie de plaidoyer dont le contenu porte sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les axes du Programme/plan/Stratégie du plaidoyer; - L'état des lieux du plaidoyer des OSC à ce jour. - Les prochaines étapes du plaidoyer Des initiatives qui ont été entreprises au niveau provincial notamment dans le Nord Kivu par IFDP avec la production d'une note de politique.

	and governance reforms.		
Stronger communication and national coordination is established within the CSO think tank, and with provincial representatives and CONAREF.	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>0</u> <u>(Productive, ongoing communication has been established but overall impact of this engagement needs to be better understood before this activity can be counted as key contribution to RRI's logframe targets</u>	<p><u>1. l'Atelier CACO du 13-15 Oct.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le CACO avait développé un plan de communication beaucoup plus axé sur le partage d'informations en direction des structures chargées de la mise en œuvre des activités du plan d'action 2014 ainsi que pour l'organisation de l'atelier national. C'est lors du dialogue national des membres CACO ainsi que lors de la réunion de planification 2014-2015 qui a suivi, que des propositions ont été faites pour une amélioration de la communication interne notamment pour atteindre les Provinces. - La communication avec la CONAREF est restée soutenue tout au long de l'année 2014. Les résultats des études légales ont été mis à disposition de la CONAREF qui se repose énormément sur les analyses/données produite par le CACO pour faire avancer le processus de réforme foncière. Toutes les études et analyses au niveau national et provincial faites par le CACO sont ainsi destinées à alimenter les discussions au sein de la CONAREF sur les options de la réforme foncière. <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une stratégie a été développée par le CACO pour influencer la feuille de route de la CONAREF ; <p>Un plan de communication était développé</p>
A strategy for the signing of texts on local community forestry concessions is developed and implemented.	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure,	<u>**Counted above</u> <u>(As: "CACO is a highly inclusive and influential civil society platform that has provided great capacity and momentum to CSO efforts on land tenure reform")</u>	<p><u>1. La signature de textes</u></p> <p>Après plus de 10 ans de plaidoyer, la signature du Décret sur les Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales (02 août 2014) est un grand acquis pour la RDC et pour la société civile, y compris les membres du CACO, qui ont mené un série d'activités et actions de plaidoyer tout au long du processus qui a mené à la signature du Décret sur les CFCL.</p> <p>Ce décret ressort plusieurs mérites à savoir :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -le renforcement de la reconnaissance des droits traditionnels des

	governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.		<p>communautés sur leurs terres et leurs forêts (art. 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -l'attribution gratuite et perpétuelle et bien indivisible pour la communauté (art.2) -la superficie à hauteur de 50.000 ha (art.18) - l'implication multi acteurs dans le processus (art.4 et 6) -la reconnaissance des droits de possession coutumière existants sur les forêts en dehors de la CFCL. <p>Cependant des manquements sont aussi à relevés et portent principalement sur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La décentralisation des services à tous les niveaux ayant trait à la gestion des forêts - L'inattaquabilité de l'acte du gouverneur étant donné que l'attribution est perpétuelle (Art 14) - Le décret ne tenant pas compte du contexte global de la gestion forestière en RDC : APV/FLEGT, REDD,... - La non prise en compte des situations particulières de Peuples Autochtones et des communautés analphabètes (art 4). <p>Le CACO s'est fixé comme objectif pour 2015 de s'assurer que ces manquements soient adressés dans l'élaboration des arrêtés d'application pour la mise en œuvre du Décret.</p>
Consistency is ensured with the draft decree on local community forestry concessions, the draft ordinance on community lands and the bill establishing customary authority.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure	<u>0</u> <u>(The impact/implementation of this strategic analysis needs to be further monitored before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets</u>	<p><u>1. La cohérence est assurée par un projet de décret sur les concessions forestières</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le CACO, avec l'appui technique de CODELT, a développé une note de cohérence juridique avec des propositions de mise en cohérence entre les projets ci-dessous dû à leurs incidences sur les droits locaux: - le projet de décret fixant les modalités d'attribution des concessions forestières aux communautés locales; - le projet de décret fixant les droits fonciers collectifs des communautés locales; - le projet de loi fixant le statut de l'autorité coutumière <p>Cette note de cohérence permettra d'éviter des orientations divergentes entre les textes afin de ne pas compromettre la clarté dans la tenure des terres,</p>

	and governance reforms.		<p>d'impacter négativement sur la sauvegarde des droits locaux et de gêner les actions de plaidoyer en cours visant l'amélioration de la tenure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En ce qui concerne Décret sur les concessions forestières, celui-ci a été signé le 02 août 2014. (voir ci-dessus) - En ce qui concerne le projet d'ordonnance sur les terres communautaires, un projet de Décret sur les concessions foncières communautaires locales (Décret portant réglementation des droits fonciers des communautés) a été présenté par CODELT et validé par CACO lors de l'atelier national du 13-15 Oct. 2014. - Celui-ci porte sur l'exécution de l'article 389 de la loi foncière actuelle avec pour principales articulations : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ La nature juridique des droits fonciers coutumiers des communautés locales (Occupation coutumière, rapport avec les droits de l'Etat) ; ▪ Terres de communauté locale ; ▪ La concession foncière de communauté locale. <p>Le projet de loi portant statut de l'autorité coutumière a été élaboré par CACO et présenté lors du dialogue national en octobre à tous les membres y compris l'Alliance nationale des chefs traditionnels qui comptent travailler avec CACO pour la finalisation du projet de loi et s'assurer que leurs préoccupations sont prises en compte.</p>
A comprehensive strategy for CSO involvement in REDD+ strategy is developed and implemented.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public	0 <u>(The strategic analysis document needs to be further developed and disseminated before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	<p><u>1. Une stratégie globale d'implication des OSC dans la mise en œuvre de la stratégie REDD</u></p> <p>Depuis Juin 2013, le processus REDD+ de la RDC est entré dans sa phase 2, celle de l'investissement. La Société Civile reste cependant assez critique par rapport à la phase de préparation notamment en ce qui concerne la finalisation de l'étude de base annoncée et l'absence de feedback des études pilotes. Entre temps, la Procédure D'Homologation Nationale (obligatoire pour l'acceptation de tout projet REDD+ dans le marché carbone) a été signé le 15 février 2012. C'est dans ce contexte que la stratégie CACO sur la REDD+ s'est concentrée sur la Procédure</p>

	awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.		<p>D'Homologation Nationale REDD+ afin d'adresser ses manquements en ce qui concerne les sauvegardes sociales dans le processus d'homologation des projets et initiatives REDD+.</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <p>Un draft de révision du Décret ainsi que son Manuel pour adresser ses manquements, développé par CODELT et présenté lors de l'atelier CACO du 13-15 Oct., sont en cours de finalisation.</p>
Community forestry contributes to securing local community rights in REDD+.	8. RRI provides advice and analysis and serves as a catalyst for new initiatives and investments that leverage public and private capital for tenure reforms and support of community-based forest production and management.	<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>(RRI is providing essential convening capacity and expertise to promote a new community forestry initiative that builds upon existing RRI successes in securing community forestry rights in DRC)</u></p>	<p><u>1. l'Atelier CACO du 13-15 Oct</u></p> <p>Un atelier national du 13 au 15 octobre 2014 sur la participation des organisations et réseaux de la société civile au processus de la réforme foncière en RDC était organisé par le CACO.</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un site pilote de 50.000ha de foresterie communautaire a été identifié et mis en place à Mpole, dans les communautés de Mpâa II, Ntand'Embelo et Ngomo – Mbelo ; - 5 clans ont accepté de fédérer leurs espaces en vue de la création d'une foresterie communautaire ; <p>Un comité de pilotage de l'implantation de la concession forestière a été constitué dans chaque communauté.</p> <p>Des expériences pilotes de foresterie communautaire ont été mises en œuvre, au niveau local, dans trois (3) Provinces différentes. Ces expériences vont être utilisées pour informer la mise en œuvre du Décret sur les CFCLs (décrit plus haut) et par la suite informer la réforme foncière ainsi que le processus REDD au moment opportun</p>

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Cameroon

Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
Legal and institutional frameworks are identified and recommendations proposed to decision-makers	<p>En 2014, La coalition RRI a travaillé sur les cadres juridiques et institutionnels suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La révision de la loi forestière de 1994; - la réforme foncière; - La loi sur l'Aménagement du Territoire. <p>-Par rapport au processus de la réforme foncière, les membres de la coalition RRI au Cameroun ont développé des Documents de Position avec des recommandations pour une prise en compte effective des droits de tenure des femmes et des Peuples Autochtones, ainsi que les droits coutumiers. Cependant, il est important de noter que la réforme foncière au Cameroun est toujours un processus fermé au niveau de l'administration ; cela est en grande partie dû au fait que la réforme foncière au Cameroun est entièrement financée par le gouvernement qui donc en assure le monopole.</p> <p>- La loi sur l'Aménagement du Territoire a été promulguée et les Décrets d'application sont avec la Présidence depuis plus d'un an. Le REFACOF, qui a un point focal au niveau du Ministère de l'Economie de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MINEPAT) entend faire le suivi pour s'assurer que les propositions faites, notamment sur la dimension genre, y figurent encore.</p> <p>- Les différents documents de position ainsi que les rapports analytiques sur les différents cadres juridiques et institutionnels ont entre autres été présentées lors de la Semaine de la Tenure qui est organisée à travers des ateliers multi-acteurs sur des thématiques foncières et forestières (29 sept. – 1^{er} oct. 2014) afin de rendre visible le travail de plaidoyer de la coalition et d'utiliser cet espace clé pour soutenir et faire avancer la prise en compte des droits et intérêts des communautés locales dans les réformes foncière et forestière auprès du gouvernement et les autres acteurs politiques (MINDCAF/foncière, MINFOF/forêts, Premier Ministère) et autres publiques cibles.</p> <p>-Le réseau des Parlementaires (le REPAR) a aussi développé un plan d'action pour une reconnaissance des droits des communautés locales dans la réforme foncière.</p> <p>-Enfin, le Conseil National des chefs Traditionnels du Cameroun (CNCTC) a mis en place une stratégie de plaidoyer pour porter les messages de plaidoyer de la société civile au plus haut niveau de prise de décision afin d'accélérer le processus d'adoption du draft de la loi forestière et pour s'assurer que le projet de loi prenne effectivement en compte les propositions et recommandations de la société civile sur la reconnaissance des droits des communautés locales.</p>
A moratorium on land	<p>Ce résultat (ambitieux) doit a été émis par la coalition sur le long terme c'est-à-dire d'ici à l'horizon 2017. Le</p>

allocations in Cameroon is signed and implemented including a position document from parliamentarians	travail de plaidoyer qu'entreprend la coalition RRI en ce moment contribuera à l'atteinte de cet objectif sur le long terme.
A road map is elaborated by REPAR and RRI for reform of the law on land use planning (Aménagement du territoire)	<p>Les élections législatives du 30 septembre 2013 ont eu pour résultat la reconfiguration du parlement au Cameroun. C'est dans ce contexte que le REPAR a organisé un Atelier d'imprégnation des parlementaires (22-23 juillet 2014) sur les enjeux environnementaux en lien avec l'aménagement du territoire afin de sensibiliser les nouveaux élus sur les questions de l'aménagement du territoire et la gestion durables des ressources naturelles et leurs interrelations avec d'autres questions telles que les mines et les droits des communautés et pour s'assurer que les groupes vulnérables sont pris en compte dans ces processus.</p> <p>Près de 100 Participants dont 55 Parlementaires, 20 Sénateurs, des représentants de 8 ministères clés, le secteur privé et la société civile ont participé à cet évènement avec comme résultats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La production d'un communiqué final - Le renforcement de la contribution des Parlementaires sur les questions d'aménagement du territoire et de la gestion durable de l'environnement ; - L'élaboration d'un plan d'action des parlementaires relatif à ces thématiques. - Une meilleure compréhension de la vision du REPAR par les nouveaux élus; - <u>L'enregistrement de 63 nouvelles adhésions au sein du REPAR</u> - La réactualisation de la stratégie d'intervention des Parlementaires, - La production de Plusieurs idées, avis et recommandations susceptibles d'éclairer et d'orienter le plan d'action des parlementaires sur l'aménagement du territoire et les changements climatiques; <p>Tous ces éléments vont contribuer à nourrir la feuille de route sur la réforme de la loi sur l'Aménagement du Territoire qui sera élaboré au courant de l'année 2015 par le REPAR avec la contribution de RRI.</p>
Institutionalization of participatory mapping of customary lands through a Ministerial decree from the MINEPAT	<p>Le but visé par la coalition est que d'ici à 2017, la cartographie participative soit institutionnalisée comme outil de gestion des terres.</p> <p>Les membres de la coalition ont eu a élaboré beaucoup de cartes dans les régions du sud du Cameroun, il s'agissait cette année réaliser des cartes dans le Grand Nord, plus difficile d'accès ; ainsi les cartographies participatives réalisées au Nord ont permis à la coalition d'avoir une plus grande couverture nationale, ce qui permettrait d'informer et renforcer le plaidoyer pour son institutionnalisation.</p> <p>Les résultats suivants ont été atteints en 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cartographie faite dans 9 localités de la partie Septentrionale (Adamaoua, Nord et Extrême Nord) en collaboration avec les chefs traditionnels. La coalition a déjà cartographié des localités dans les autres

	<p>zones du Cameroun et c'est la partie Nord qui manquait pour une meilleure couverture nationale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cartographies faites par FPP et Okani avec les Peuples Autochtones dans 19 villages à l'Est du Cameroun et où ceux-ci ont obtenu une reconnaissance légale des terres qu'elles occupent. Les cartes produites ont servi de support pour les négociations tripartites impliquant les autorités administratives et religieuses locales, les populations Bantu et Bagyeli et les organisations non gouvernementales. - Cameroun Ecologie a aussi fait des cartes dans la zone du Littoral pour contribuer à la rétrocession des terres autour des concessions initiées par le Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune(MINFOF) - Grâce aux cartes produites et à l'accompagnement des communautés locales et des Peuples Autochtones, par Cameroun Ecologie un total de 41672.7ha de forêts ont été rétrocédées donnant aux communautés des droits d'usage. - Un atelier sur la cartographie est organisé par le Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement (CED) avec les chefs traditionnels pour que les recommandations transparaissent dans leur document de plaidoyer. - La coalition RRI et les administrations sectorielles partenaires ont approuvé la proposition du MINEPAT d'introduire la cartographie participative comme matière à enseigner lors de la prochaine session de révision des programmes de l'Ecole Supérieure des Travaux Publics. - Grâce à toutes ces cartes produites par la coalition RRI ainsi que le plaidoyer autour de l'importance de l'institutionnalisation de la cartographie participative, les membres de l'administration ainsi que les chefs traditionnels voient la cartographie participative comme un outil de gestion du terroir et un outil de gestion de conflits par rapport aux ressources et à la terre.
Villages are recognized as a legal entity with the signature of a decree from the MINATD.	<p>La reconnaissance du village comme entité juridique, fait partie des objectifs de la coalition RRI d'ici à 2017 pour la sécurisation des terres pour les communautés locales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le Conseil National des Chefs Traditionnels du Cameroun (CNCTC) est en train de finaliser leur document de position pour porter le plaidoyer sur la question de la reconnaissance du village comme entité juridique.
A law on the establishment of local communities' domains is promulgated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les activités actuellement menées par les chefs traditionnels sont en préparation à l'atteinte de ce résultat qui est fixé par la coalition RRI d'ici à 2017
A position document for the recognition of collective property rights for women in the land reform is presented	<p>Trois documents ont été produits contribuant ainsi à l'atteinte de cet objectif :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une note de position du REFACOF Cameroun sur une prise en compte des droits des femmes dans la réforme foncière au Cameroun ; - Un document de position sur les droits de tenure des femmes dans la coutume ; la nécessité de la prise

<p>to the MINDCAF and adopted by the REPAR</p>	<p>en compte des droits de tenure des femmes dans la reforme foncière au Cameroun figure dans le document de position des chefs traditionnels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un document d'identification des problèmes des femmes dans la loi forestière actuelle, des suggestions et des propositions de recommandations dans la nouvelle loi ; - Le processus de dépôt de la proposition sur le foncier au Ministère des Domaines, du Cadastre et des Affaires Foncières (MINDCAF) sera engagé au courant de l'année 2015. - Sur la base de la collaboration entre REFACOF Cameroun et le Réseau des Parlementaires pour la gestion durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique Centrale (REPAR), le plan d'action du REPAR intègre des éléments de prise en compte des droits des femmes.
<p>The leadership role of women in forest resources management is documented as best practice to reach the REDD+ objectives and this informs policies and national REDD+ strategies.</p> <p>(*Two other country priorities from the 2014 Cameroon workplan have been folded into this priority : 1) <i>Local women and IPs are sensitized on the devices, mechanisms and implications of land reform ;</i> and 2) <i>Local women and IPs participate and are positioned in the REDD+ process</i>)</p>	<p>En 2011, UICN en collaboration avec les membres de REFACOF ont élaboré une feuille de route sur le Genre et la REDD+ au Cameroun. Compte tenu de l'évolution du processus REDD+ et du niveau d'implication des femmes dans ce processus, il s'agissait de réviser cette feuille de route en 2014 à travers un model expérimental de collecte de données. Ceci a permis de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rendre disponible l'information sur la situation des femmes et leurs besoins d'accompagnement dans le processus REDD+; - Promouvoir la création d'un fonds d'appui spécifique aux femmes pour le développement des initiatives REDD+; - Renforcer les capacités des institutions de formation pour l'intégration de la thématique genre et REDD+ dans les programmes ; - L'organisation de 4 Modules de formation des coordinateurs régionaux dans 02 régions pour un total de 25 participants ; - L'organisation d'un atelier de validation des études et de la feuille de route révisée. <p>De plus un Guide proposant un ensemble de données non exhaustives à collecter et une approche d'analyse pour une meilleure prise en compte des femmes dans les initiatives REDD+ a été produit par le REFACOF. Grâce aux actions de plaidoyer menées par le REFACOF, les femmes au Cameroun participent et sont ainsi représentées dans les différentes instances de prise de décisions par rapport au mécanisme REDD+ tant au niveau national que local:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Au niveau régional: 30 Coordinatrices et Coordinateurs de plateformes REDD+ et C.C. sont installé(e)s avec 40% des femmes et 30% de Peuple Autochtones - Au niveau communal: 129 Coordinatrices et Coordinateur installé(e)s avec 37% des femmes et 12% des PAs, <p>Au niveau communautaire: 24 Coordinatrices et Coordinateurs installé(e)s avec 38% des femmes</p>

<p>The specificities of IPs in relation to forest tenure are identified and propositions for a better way to secure their lands are taken into account in the land reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Des études des cas sur les Baka et Bagyeli des villages Bissang, Bipindi, Bella, Seh, Baka Adjap et Ando'o ont été menées - Une note de position des Peuples Autochtones sur leur droit de tenure foncière et forestière a été élaborée et présentée lors de la semaine de la tenure au Cameroun.
<p>The journalists from the written press, radio and television who will convey the agenda and messages of the RRI coalition in Cameroon are identified and trained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 journalistes de la presse écrite, des radios, TVs et des chargés de communication des organisations membres de la coalition RRI ont été identifiés et une formation de deux jours et demi les a permis de se former sur l'agenda de RRI et les questions de tenure foncière et forestière <p>L'atelier de formation a permis de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imprégner les journalistes des objectifs et du plan d'action de la Coalition RRI au Cameroun, - Les doter des capacités pour l'élaboration des messages clés pour une influence des politiques et textes en matière de tenure foncière et forestière ; <p>la visite de terrain auprès des communautés qui s'est déroulée sur 2 sites différents leur a permis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - d'échanger avec les Peuples Autochtones notamment les Bagyeli ; - de connaître les réalités qu'ils vivent et leurs relations avec les autorités locales, avec les sociétés d'exploitation travaillant dans les forêts et les autres communautés voisines
<p>A preliminary communications strategy for RRI in Cameroon is elaborated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un document de stratégie de communication pour la coalition RRI Cameroun a été élaboré et contient les éléments suivants : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ les objectifs de communication de la coalition, ▪ les cibles auxquelles va s'adresser ladite communication, ▪ le contenu de chaque message qui va leur être transmis, ▪ les supports et canaux de communication adaptés / pertinents et ▪ un plan de communication élaboré ainsi qu'un budget y afférent.

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Legal and institutional frameworks are identified and recommendations proposed to decision-makers	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>1</u> <u>(Tenure Week provided an important opportunity for Cameroonian civil society to coordinate and collectively influence tenure governance and reforms nation-wide)</u>	<p>1. <u>La Semaine de la Tenure</u></p> <p>En 2014, La coalition RRI a travaillé sur les cadres juridiques et institutionnels suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La révision de la loi forestière de 1994; - la réforme foncière; - La loi sur l'Aménagement du Territoire. <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La loi sur l'Aménagement du Territoire a été promulguée et les Décrets d'application sont avec la Présidence depuis plus d'un an. Le REFACOF, qui a un point focal au niveau du Ministère de l'Economie de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MINEPAT) entend faire le suivi pour s'assurer que les propositions faites, notamment sur la dimension genre, y figurent encore. - Les rapports analytiques sur les différents cadres juridiques et institutionnels ont entre autres été présentées lors de la Semaine de la Tenure qui est organisée à travers des ateliers multi-acteurs sur des thématiques foncières et forestières (29 sept. – 1^{er} oct. 2014). -Le réseau des Parlementaires (le REPAR) a aussi développé un plan d'action pour une reconnaissance des droits des communautés locales dans la réforme foncière. -Enfin, le Conseil National des chefs Traditionnels du Cameroun (CNCTC) a mis en place une stratégie de plaidoyer pour porter les messages de plaidoyer de la société civile au plus haut niveau de prise de décision afin d'accélérer le processus d'adoption du draft de la loi forestière et pour s'assurer que le projet de loi prenne effectivement en compte les propositions et recommandations de la société civile sur les droits des communautés locales. -Documents de Position avec des recommandations pour une prise en compte effective des droits de tenure des femmes et des Peuples Autochtones ainsi que les droits coutumiers

<p>A moratorium on land allocations in Cameroon is signed and implemented including a position document from parliamentarians</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This country priority was not pursued. No activities under this priority/objective took place.</p>
<p>A road map is elaborated by REPAR and RRI for reform of the law on land use planning (Aménagement du territoire)</p>	<p>1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>(The Parliamentary workshop yielded concrete plans of action and important collaborations between government officials and civil society actors influencing tenure reforms)</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Un Atelier d'imprégnation des parlementaires</u> Près de 100 Participants dont 55 Parlementaires, 20 Sénateurs, des représentants de 8 ministères clés, le secteur privé et la société civile ont participé à cet évènement. <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La production d'un communiqué final ; - Le renforcement de la contribution des Parlementaires sur les questions d'aménagement du territoire et de la gestion durable de l'environnement ; - L'élaboration d'un plan d'action des parlementaires relatif à ces thématiques. - Une meilleure compréhension de la vision du REPAR par les nouveaux élus; - L'enregistrement de 63 nouvelles adhésions au sein du REPAR - La réactualisation de la stratégie d'intervention des Parlementaires, - La production de Plusieurs idées, avis et recommandations susceptibles d'éclairer et d'orienter le plan d'action des parlementaires sur l'aménagement du territoire et les changements climatiques; <p>Tous ces éléments vont contribuer à nourrir la feuille de route sur la réforme de la loi sur l'Aménagement du Territoire qui sera élaboré au courant de l'année 2015 par le REPAR avec la contribution de RRI.</p>

Institutionalization of participatory mapping of customary lands through a Ministerial decree from the MINEPAT	6. RRI develops and maintains a global monitoring system on statutory tenure reform, poverty and livelihoods in forest areas in developing countries.	N/A (No quantitative log frame target set in this category, though RRI's mapping work in Cameroon has been strong and successful in promoting community tenure rights through participatory mapping in Cameroon)	<p>1. <u>L'établissement de la cartographie participative</u></p> <p>Le but visé par la coalition est que d'ici à 2017, la cartographie participative soit institutionnalisée comme outil de gestion des terres. Si les avantages de la cartographie participative ne sont plus à démontrer, particulièrement dans les régions du sud du Cameroun, il s'agissait cette année de compléter les données de son utilisation à l'échelle nationale et ainsi réaliser des cartes dans le Grand Nord, plus difficile d'accès pour ensuite informer et renforcer le plaidoyer pour son institutionnalisation.</p> <p>Par rapport à ce résultat à long terme, les résultats suivants ont été atteints en 2014:</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cartographie faite dans 9 localités de la partie Septentrionale (Adamaoua, Nord et Extrême Nord) en collaboration avec les chefs traditionnels. La coalition a déjà cartographié des localités dans les autres zones du Cameroun et c'est la partie Nord qui manquait pour une meilleure couverture nationale. - Cartographies faites par FPP et Okani avec les Peuples Autochtones dans 19 villages à l'Est du Cameroun et où ceux-ci ont obtenu une reconnaissance légale des terres qu'elles occupent. Les cartes produites ont servi de support pour les négociations tripartites impliquant les autorités administratives et religieuses locales, les populations
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	4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	N/A (No quantitative log frame target set in this category, though RRI's participatory mapping work in Cameroon has developed local community capacity to defend and secure their own tenure rights)	<p>Bantu et Bagyeli et les organisations non gouvernementales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cameroun Ecologie a aussi fait des cartes dans la zone du Littoral pour contribuer à la rétrocession des terres autour des concessions initiées par le Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune(MINFOF) - Grâce aux cartes produites et à l'accompagnement des communautés locales et des Peuples Autochtones, par Cameroun Ecologie un total de 41672.7ha de forêts ont été rétrocédées donnant aux communautés des droits d'usage. - Un atelier sur la cartographie est organisé par le Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement (CED) avec les chefs traditionnels pour que les pour que les recommandations transparaissent dans leur document de plaidoyer. <p>La coalition RRI et les administrations sectorielles partenaires ont approuvé la proposition du MINEPAT d'introduire la cartographie.</p>
Villages are recognized as a legal entity with the signature of a decree from the MINATD.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and	0 <u>More progress needs to be made on this priority before these activities can be counted as key</u>	<p>1. <u>La reconnaissance du village comme entité juridique</u></p> <p>La reconnaissance du village comme entité juridique, fait partie des objectifs de la coalition RRI d'ici à 2017 pour la sécurisation des terres pour les communautés locales.</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <p>-Un document de position par le Conseil National des Chefs Traditionnels du Cameroun (CNCTC) est en train de finaliser pour</p>

	raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	porter leur plaidoyer sur la question de la reconnaissance du village comme entité juridique.
A law on the establishment of local communities' domains is promulgated.	4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	<u>N/A</u> <u>(No quantitative log frame target set in this category/ More progress needs to be made on this objective before these activities can be counted as key contributions to any of RRI's logframe targets)</u>	1. <u>Une loi sur l'établissement des domaines</u> Les activités actuellement menées par les chefs traditionnels sont en préparation à l'atteinte de ce résultat qui est fixe par la coalition RRI d'ici à 2017.
A position document for the recognition of collective property rights for women in the land reform is presented to the MINDCAF and adopted by the REPAR	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>1</u> <u>(The strategic analysis document was integrated into the REPAR action plan, comprising a key contribution to the thinking of a regional network of government policy-makers)</u>	1. <u>Un exposé de position pour la reconnaissance des droits de propriété collectifs pour les femmes</u> <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trois documents ont été produits contribuant ainsi à l'atteinte de cet objectif : - Une note de position du REFACOF Cameroun sur une prise en compte des droits des femmes dans la réforme foncière au Cameroun ; - Un document de position sur les droits de tenure des femmes dans la coutume ; la nécessité de la prise en compte des droits de tenure des femmes dans la réforme foncière au Cameroun figure dans le document de position des chefs

	7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.	<u>1</u> <u>(The strategic analysis document was integrated into the REPAR action plan, comprising a key contribution to the thinking of a regional network of government policy-makers)</u>	<p>traditionnels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un document d'identification des problèmes des femmes dans la loi forestière actuelle, des suggestions et des propositions de recommandations dans la nouvelle loi ; - Le processus de dépôt de la proposition sur le foncier au Ministère des Domaines, du Cadastre et des Affaires Foncières (MINDCAF) sera engagé au courant de l'année 2015. <p>Sur la base de la collaboration entre REFACOF Cameroun et le Réseau des Parlementaires pour la gestion durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique Centrale (REPAR), le plan d'action du REPAR intègre des éléments de prise en compte des droits des femmes.</p>
<p>The leadership role of women in forest resources management is documented as best practice to reach the REDD+ objectives and this informs policies and national REDD+ strategies.</p> <p>(*Two other country priorities from the 2014 Cameroon workplan have been</p>	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>1</u> <u>(The strategic analysis document contributed to gender-inclusive policies and representation in the REDD+ mechanism)</u>	<p>1. <u>Elaboration d'une feuille de route sur le Genre et la REDD+ au Cameroun</u></p> <p>En 2011, UICN en collaboration avec les membres de REFACOF avait élaboré une feuille de route sur le Genre et la REDD+ au Cameroun. Compte tenu de l'évolution du processus REDD+ et du niveau d'implication des femmes dans ce processus, cette feuille de route a été révisée en 2014 par REFACOF pour :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rendre disponible l'information sur la situation des femmes et leurs besoins d'accompagnement dans le processus REDD+; - Promouvoir la création d'un fonds d'appui spécifique aux femmes pour le développement des initiatives REDD+; - Renforcer les capacités des institutions de formation pour l'intégration de la thématique genre et REDD+ dans les programmes. <p>A cet effet, un guide Proposant un ensemble de données non</p>

<p>folded into this priority : 1) <i>Local women and IPs are sensitized on the devices, mechanisms and implications of land reform</i> ; and 2) <i>Local women and IPs participate and are positioned in the REDD+ process</i>)</p>	<p>7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>(The strategic analysis document contributed to gender-inclusive policies and representation in the REDD+ mechanism)</u></p>	<p>exhaustives à collecter et une approche d'analyse pour une meilleure prise en compte des femmes dans les initiatives REDD+ a été produit par le REFACOF. Grâce aux actions de plaidoyer menées par le REFACOF, les femmes au Cameroun participent et sont représentées dans les différentes instances de prise de décisions par rapport au mécanisme REDD+ tant au niveau national que local</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Au niveau régional: 30 Coordonnatrices et Coordonnateurs de plateformes REDD+ et CC sont installé(e)s avec 40%des femmes et 30% des PAs - Au niveau communal: 129 Coordonnatrices et Coordonnateur installé(e)s avec 37% des femmes et 12% des PAs, - Au niveau communautaire: 24 Coordonnatrices et Coordonnateurs installé(e)s avec 38% des femmes.
<p>The specificities of IPs in relation to forest tenure are identified and propositions for a better way to secure their lands are taken into account in the land reform.</p>	<p>2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.</p>	<p><u>0</u> <u>(The impact of the study needs to be better understood before this activity can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets)</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Étude des cas des Baka et Bagyeli</u> Des cas spécifiques ayant fait objet d'étude des cas des Baka et Bagyeli des villages Bissang, Bipindi, Bella, Seh, Baka Adjap et Ando'o ont été relevés.</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <p>-Une note de position des Peuples Autochtones sur leur droit de tenure foncière et forestière a été élaborée et présentée lors de la semaine de la tenure au Cameroun.</p>
<p>The journalists from</p>	<p>4. RRI organizes</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Atelier de formation de journalistes</u></p>

<p>the written press, radio and television who will convey the agenda and messages of the RRI coalition in Cameroon are identified and trained.</p>	<p>capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.</p>	<p><u>(No quantitative log frame target set in this category, though RRI's capacity building work with Cameroonian journalists was very well received and has yielded an increase in the quantity and quality of Cameroonian reporting on tenure issues in-country)</u></p>	<p>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 journalistes de la presse écrite, des radios, TVs et des chargés de communication des organisations membres de la coalition RRI ont été identifiés et une formation de deux jours et demi les a permis de se former sur l'agenda de RRI et les questions de tenure foncière et forestière ; - L'atelier de formation a permis de : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Imprégner les journalistes des objectifs et du plan d'action de la Coalition RRI au Cameroun, o Les doter des capacités pour l'élaboration des messages clés pour une influence des politiques et textes en matière de tenure foncière et forestière ; - La visite de terrain auprès des communautés qui s'est déroulée sur 2 sites différents leur a permis : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o d'échanger avec les Peuples Autochtones notamment les Bagyeli ; o de connaître les réalités qu'ils vivent et leurs relations avec les autorités locales, avec les sociétés d'exploitation travaillant dans les forêts et les autres communautés voisines. - Note de stratégie de communication
<p>A preliminary communications strategy for RRI in Cameroon is elaborated.</p>	<p>2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.</p>	<p><u>0</u> <u>(The impact/implementation of strategy needs to be observed before this activity can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets)</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Production d'un document de stratégie de communication</u> Un document de stratégie de communication pour la coalition RRI Cameroun a été élaboré et contient les éléments suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - les objectifs de communication de la coalition, - les cibles auxquelles va s'adresser ladite communication, - le contenu de chaque message qui va leur être transmis, - les supports et canaux de communication adaptés / pertinents et - un plan de communication élaboré ainsi qu'un budget y afférent.

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Senegal
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
Propositions and advocacy documents are formulated to inform the national land commission on how community and collective tenure rights should be taken into account in the land reform process	<p>Pour la prise en compte des droits de tenure collectifs et communautaires dans le processus de réforme foncière au Sénégal, une série d'études ont été menées par des experts sur l'importance de la prise en compte des droits fonciers communautaires, sur le foncier pastoral et sur la gouvernance foncière et la politique de Décentralisation.</p> <p>Un atelier de restitution des résultats de ces études (couvert par la presse publique et privée) a regroupé à Dakar, le 11 septembre 2014, les services étatiques, les chercheurs, les ONG, les Collectivités Territoriales et organisations paysannes et autres organisations de la Société Civile.</p> <p>L'atelier de restitution a été présidé par le Président de la Commission Nationale de la Réforme Foncière (CNRF) qui s'est engagé à prendre en compte les recommandations de l'atelier.</p> <p>L'atelier a en outre permis aux plateformes de la société civile sénégalaise de s'approprier des résultats des études afin d'en faire des instruments de plaidoyer pour une réforme foncière au profit des communautés locales au Sénégal.</p> <p>L'atelier a permis également d'initier la production de notes de politiques qui permettront de continuer le plaidoyer auprès de la CNRF en 2015. Les résultats de ces études vont aussi permettre à la société civile d'engager des dialogues avec les différentes parties prenantes notamment le groupe de travail de la CNRF, d'organiser des débats publics télévisés pour une plus grande sensibilisation de la population sur les enjeux de la réforme foncière au Sénégal (les débats télévisés ainsi que les notes de politique et document de synthèse des études sont prévus d'être réalisés au mois de novembre et décembre- grâce à des fonds additionnels donnés par RRI).</p>
The 1964 land law is analyzed from a community tenure rights perspective and the inconsistencies with the decentralization law revealed	<p>Une étude sur la loi foncière de 1964 a été faite, elle a permis de faire ressortir ses incohérences et ses limites. Les résultats de l'étude ont été également restitués lors de l'atelier du 11 septembre à Dakar.</p> <p>L'atelier a fait des recommandations qui ont fait l'objet d'une note de politique qui sera un outil de plaidoyer pour les actions que la société civile sénégalaise en 2015</p>
The main studies to inform	<p>Une analyse critique sur les réformes a été faite, elle a été présentée et validée pendant l'atelier de restitution</p>

<p>the land reform process are critically analyzed from RRI perspective</p>	<p>du 11 septembre à Dakar.</p> <p>Les études menées par les experts nationaux ont été soumis à l'analyse d'un chercheur associé de RRI (RRI fellow) pour vérifier la cohérence des résultats et analyses des études avec l'agenda de RRI ; ces observations ont été prises en compte pour la finalisation des rapports d'études et l'élaboration des notes de politique.</p>
<p>Unexpected Results</p>	<p>Initialement les analyses engagées au Sénégal en 2014 avaient pour but une prospection des réformes engagées au Sénégal. Au-delà des résultats attendus, les échanges lors de l'atelier de restitution ont permis non seulement d'engager des échanges entre les différents acteurs (CNRF et Société Civile) mais également de sensibiliser le Président de la CNRF sur les enjeux de cette réforme en terme de prise en compte des droits de tenure foncière et forestière des Communautés Locales.</p> <p>A l'issue de la présentation des résultats, le président s'est engagé à prendre en compte les résultats des études dans l'élaboration de la nouvelle loi ;</p> <p>Egalement le président de la CNRF a « copté » les experts ayant conduit les études de RRI comme des conseillers dans le groupe technique de la CNRF ;</p> <p>La participation de la société civile dans les différentes et l'atelier de restitution leur a par ailleurs permis de prendre en compte dans leurs actions de plaider les questions des droits coutumiers et droits collectifs dans leurs agendas et d'engager des actions d'harmonisation de leurs actions.</p> <p>Enfin des notes de politiques ainsi qu'une note de synthèse sont en train d'être élaborées sur la base des résultats des études afin de permettre la prise en compte des droits coutumiers et collectifs des communautés locales en compte dans le processus de réforme foncière au Sénégal.</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Propositions and advocacy documents are formulated to inform the national land commission on how community and collective tenure rights should be taken into account in the land reform process	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms in favor of forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>1</u> <u>(The workshop yielded concrete recommendations that were well received by Government officials and provided a forum for productive multi-stakeholder collaboration)</u>	<p>1. <u>Atelier de Restitution des Résultats des Etudes</u> Pour la prise en compte des droits de tenure collectifs et communautaires dans le processus de réforme foncière au Sénégal, une série d'études ont été menées par des experts sur l'importance de la prise en compte des droits fonciers communautaires, sur le foncier pastoral et sur la gouvernance foncière et la politique de Décentralisation.</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 personnes ont participé à un atelier de restitution des résultats de ces études (couvert par la presse publique et privée) a regroupé à Dakar, le 11 septembre 2014, les services étatiques, les chercheurs, les ONG, les Collectivités Territoriales et organisations paysannes et autres organisations de la Société Civile. - 20 organisations de la société civile ont participé - Productions de 5 notes de politiques - L'atelier a en outre permis aux plateformes de la société civile sénégalaise de s'approprier des résultats des études afin d'en faire des instruments de plaidoyer pour une réforme foncière au profit des communautés locales au Sénégal. - Il était présidé par le Président de la Commission Nationale de la Réforme Foncière (CNRF) qui s'est engagé à prendre en compte les recommandations de l'atelier. - L'atelier a permis également d'initier la production de notes de politiques qui permettront de continuer le plaidoyer auprès de la CNRF en 2015. - Les résultats de ces études vont aussi permettre à la société civile d'engager des dialogues avec les différentes parties prenantes notamment le groupe de travail de la CNRF, d'organiser des débats publics télévisés pour une plus grande sensibilisation de la population sur les enjeux de la réforme foncière au Sénégal.
	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and	<u>0</u> <u>More monitoring needs to be conducted on this priority before these activities can be counted as</u>	

	raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms	<u>key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	
The 1964 land law is analyzed from a community tenure rights perspective and the inconsistencies with the decentralization law revealed	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms	0 <u>More monitoring needs to be conducted on this priority before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	1. Etude sur la Loi Foncière de 1964 Une étude sur la loi foncière de 1964 a été faite, elle a permis de faire ressortir ses incohérences et ses limites. Les résultats de l'étude ont été également restitués lors de l'atelier du 11 septembre à Dakar. <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u> - L'atelier a fait des recommandations qui ont fait l'objet de notes de politiques qui sera un outil de plaidoyer pour les actions que la Société Civile sénégalaise en 2015.
The main studies to inform the land reform process are critically analyzed from RRI perspective	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance	0 <u>More monitoring needs to be conducted on this priority before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	1. Analyse critique, de la perspective de RRI Une analyse critique sur les reformes a été faite, elle a été présentée et validée pendant l'atelier de restitution du 11 septembre à Dakar. <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u> - Les résultats de toutes les études ont été soumis à l'analyse des experts de RRI pour vérifier la cohérence avec l'agenda de RRI, les observations et analyses faites ont été prises en compte dans les activités engagées après l'atelier de restitution afin que les actions envisagées s'inscrivent l'atteinte des résultats de RRI.

	reforms		
Unexpected Results	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms in favor of forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<p><u>**Counted above (As: “The workshop yielded concrete recommendations that were well received by Government officials and provided a forum for productive multi-stakeholder collaboration”)</u></p>	<p><u>1. Atelier de Restitution des Résultats des Etudes</u></p> <p>Initialement les analyses engagées au Sénégal en 2014 avaient pour but une prospection des réformes engagées au Sénégal. Au-delà des résultats attendus, les échanges lors de l’atelier de restitution ont permis non seulement d’engager des échanges entre les différents acteurs (CNRF et Société Civile notamment) mais également de sensibiliser le président de la CNRF sur les enjeux de cette réforme en terme de prise en compte des droits de tenure foncière et forestière des Communautés Locales.</p> <p><u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A l’issue de la présentation des résultats, le président s’est engagé à écouter les Communautés pour une réforme réussie au Sénégal. - Enfin 5 notes de politiques ont été élaborées sur la base des recommandations des résultats des études afin de permettre la prise des droits coutumiers et collectifs des communautés locales en compte dans le processus de réforme foncière au Sénégal.

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Burkina Faso
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
Two municipalities have realized the importance of considering model farmers in the development of their villages.	<p>Les deux municipalités de Ouagadougou et de Ouahigouya ont été sensibilisés sur les droits des paysans modèles les 1^{er} et 2 juillet 2014 suite à une mission TENFOREST.</p> <p>Le plaidoyer mené par TENFOREST a amené la Mairie à décider de prendre un Arrêté pour stopper les lotissements (extension de la ville), et rendre à un paysan ses terres de culture de 25 ha qui étaient lotis et vendus à des investisseurs-ces derniers ont été dédommagés pour la délocalisation.</p> <p>Quant à Ouagadougou, les alliances ont été constituées avec la Confédération Paysanne du Faso (la plus grande plateforme du Burkina) et d'autres organisations de la Société Civile mais la période du plaidoyer a coïncidé avec les troubles politiques dans la capitale ce qui a contraint l'équipe de suspendre les actions (d'ici la fin de l'année on aura une meilleure appréciation).</p>
One municipality considered the land rights of at least five model farmers in greater village development.	<p>Dans la périphérie de la ville de Ouahigouya, les actions menées par TENFOREST et ses alliés ont permis à un paysan d'être formellement sécurisé par un arrêté de la mairie lui réaffectant sa parcelle de culture expropriée pour raison de lotissement. (voir ci-dessus)</p> <p>Les dossiers de 4 autres paysans ont bénéficié d'un accord de principe par les autorités municipales de la ville. Leurs terrains n'ont pas fait l'objet de lotissement mais un Arrêté doit être pris par le Maire pour les sécuriser avant la fin de l'année.</p>
National growth pole policy has considered local community rights.	<p>Le Pole de Croissance de Bagré, qui fait partie du plan de développement économique national (SCADD), couvre un espace de 493,000ha de terre dans 4 Provinces : Boulgou, Zoundwéogo, Kouritenga and Ganzougou. L'objectif derrière ce projet est d'intensifier, sécuriser and accroître la productivité agro-sylvo-pastorale dans la zone du projet y compris l'hydraulique et le tourisme à travers la valorisation durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement socio-économique de la zone, projet qui peut ensuite être reproduit à l'échelle du pays. C'est dans ce contexte que TENFOREST a organisé en 2013 des visites de terrain avec les Ministères concernés et autres parties prenantes et a noué des alliances. En 2014, un Mémoire a été élaboré en accord avec les communautés exposées aux risques d'expropriation dans la zone de Bagré afin que leurs droits soient pris en compte et qu'elles puissent bénéficier des ressources et profits liés à l'exploitation du site.</p>

	<p>C'est sur cette base qu'un plan de plaidoyer a été élaboré et validé par l'ensemble des acteurs. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plaidoyer, les réunions avec les décideurs ont débuté et vont se poursuivre jusqu'à la fin de l'année 2014.</p>
<p>Deficiencies were identified in the consideration of local community rights in the implementation of the Mining Code and its implementing decrees</p>	<p>Suite aux analyses genre du code minier et de son application sur le terrain conduites en 2013 avec le soutien RRI, il a été constaté une faible prise en compte du genre et des droits de tenure des communautés. Cette année, un atelier de restitution de cette étude diagnostic a été tenu à Kombissiri le 11 septembre 2014. Quant au plan de plaidoyer, une version provisoire sera déposée par MARP, l'organisation lead pour cette activité, dans la semaine du 10-16 novembre 2014 après quoi un atelier de validation sera organisé et les messages de plaidoyer diffusés afin d'amener le Ministère des mines à prendre des dispositions réglementaires pour corriger les insuffisances identifiées dans le diagnostic.</p> <p>En outre TENFOREST a pu mobiliser des alliés stratégiques au sein de l'administration publique (Services en charge de l'environnement, de l'agriculture, des droits humains) ainsi que parmi la société civile (Confédération Paysanne du Faso, Fédération Nationale des Groupements Naam, Association pour le développement et le progrès de la liberté au Sahel, Association Bonne Action etc.)</p>
<p>One land charter taking gender into account is developed.</p>	<p>La loi 034-2009 sur le Foncier Rural reconnaît officiellement les droits coutumiers qui peuvent à présent être formalisés à travers l'élaboration de certificats foncier/ attestations de possession foncière (APF). La loi 034 offre aussi des outils de gestion des ressources naturelles à travers des Chartes foncières.</p> <p>En ce qui concerne l'élaboration de la Charte foncière, la Commune de Bieha a été identifiée, du fait de l'importance de la vente des terres et l'affluence des agro-business dans la commune, et celle-ci s'est engagée à appliquer la Charte à l'échelle de la commune.</p> <p>Le diagnostic sommaire et les échanges ont eu lieu avec le Maire et les communautés. Les outils de collecte de données ont été réalisés et la formation des animateurs tenue. Un atelier de lancement a eu lieu au chef-lieu de la commune en question qui a regroupé une cinquantaine de participants. Cet atelier a permis de renforcer les capacités des participants sur l'objet et le contenu de la Charte et la méthodologie de son élaboration.</p> <p>L'équipe d'élaboration de la Charte a cependant suspendu les travaux en raison des troubles politiques dans le pays, en lien avec l'amendement à la Constitution pour allonger le mandat présidentiel (on aura une appréciation exacte d'ici la fin de l'année).</p>
<p>15 Local Development Plans</p>	<p>Suite aux missions préparatoires (21 juillet 2014 au 10 août 2014) pour un accompagnement à la prise en</p>

<p>(PLDs) integrate gender and climate change using improved guidelines</p>	<p>compte du genre et changement climatique, 15 communes issus de quatre régions différentes ont été identifiées dans les régions du Centre Nord (Kaya, Pissila, Barsalogo), Centre Sud (Tiebele, Guiaro), Centre Est (Begodo, Garango, Comi-Yanga, Lalgaye, Bissiga), Centre Ouest (Cassou, Bieha, Sabou, Boura, To). Un consultant a été commis pour faire l'analyse des plans de Développement des communes (PDC) ; les résultats vont être d'abord partagés avec les communes avant que les recommandations ne soient intégrées (plus d'information sur l'intégration effective d'ici la fin de l'année).</p>
<p>Five land certificates (APFs) applications are completed and deposited at the administrative level</p>	<p>Pour la soumission des APFs 20 groupements de femmes ont été identifiés pour bénéficier de l'appui dans 2 communes (de Po et Guiaro), 2 sessions de formations, tenu le 03 et 04 juillet 2014, ont regroupé un total de 67 participants (dont 28 femmes) y compris des chefs coutumiers, les services concernés et les autorités locales. Ces formations ont contribué à mettre tous les acteurs au même niveau d'information et de les sensibiliser sur les dispositions légales en matière foncière ce qui a permis d'avoir leur accord de principe pour l'attribution des parcelles aux femmes.</p> <p>En outre, des activités de sensibilisation ont été entreprises dans 14 localités dont 2 hameaux de culture et 6 villages de la commune de Po et 6 dans celle de Guiaro les 21 et 27 juillet 2014 touchant un total de 345 personnes y compris les services déconcentrés de l'Etat, de conseillers municipaux, chefs coutumiers et membres de groupement.</p> <p>En ce qui concerne l'accompagnement administratif du processus d'acquisition des APFs au profit des femmes, les parcelles ont été délimitées et les dossiers de 5 demandes ont été constitués et déposés au niveau de l'administration des parcelles ; Pour les structures de gestion, les outils d'animation ont été élaborés et conduites dans douze villages des communes de Po et six de Guiaro pour l'installation des Commissions Foncières Villageoises (CFV) et des Commissions de Conciliation Foncière Villageoise (CCFV). Reste à mener l'animation au niveau communal. Il reste à l'administration de dépêcher une mission sur le terrain afin de formaliser les accords avec les autorités locales afin de délivrer les attestations</p>
<p>TENFOREST is engaged and active in both the REDD+ and FIP process in Burkina Faso.</p>	<p>La formation est prévue pour la 2^{ème} semaine du mois de décembre. Suite aux échanges avec les différents partenaires sur la question les Termes de référence de la formation sont élaborés.</p> <p>Suite à cette formation, TENFOREST doit élaborer un document de stratégie et mener un plaidoyer pour la prise en compte des droits de tenure des Communautés locales dans le processus REDD+ et PIF au Burkina Faso</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Two municipalities have realized the importance of considering model farmers in the development of their villages.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	<u>1. Deux (2) municipalités sont sensibilisées de l'importance de prendre en considération les fermiers modèles dans le développement</u> Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre: -Les deux municipalités d'Ouagadougou et d'Ouahigouya ont été sensibilisées sur les droits des paysans modèles. -Le plaidoyer mené par TENFOREST a amené la Mairie à décider de prendre un Arrêté pour stopper les lotissements (extension de la ville), et rendre à un paysan ses terres de culture de 25 ha qui étaient lotis et vendus à des attributaires qui ont été dédommagé pour la délocalisation. -Quant à Ouagadougou, les alliances ont été constituées avec la Confédération Paysanne du Faso (plus grande plateforme du Burkina) et d'autres organisations de la Société Civile mais la période du plaidoyer a coïncidé avec les troubles politiques dans la capitale ce qui a contraint l'équipe de suspendre les actions.
One municipality considered the land rights of at least five model farmers in greater village development.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	<u>1. Une (1) municipalité a pris en considération les droits fonciers</u> -Dans la périphérie de la ville de Ouahigouya, les actions menées par TENFOREST et ses alliés ont permis à un paysan d'être formellement sécurisé par un arrêté de la mairie lui réaffectant sa parcelle de culture expropriée pour raison de lotissement. (voir ci-dessus) -Les dossiers de 4 autres paysans ont bénéficié d'un accord de principe par les autorités municipales de la ville. Leurs terrains n'ont pas fait l'objet de lotissement mais un Arrêté doit être pris par le Maire pour les sécuriser avant la fin de l'année.

National growth pole policy has considered local community rights.	8. RRI provides advice and analysis and serves as a catalyst for new initiatives and investments that leverage public and private capital for tenure reforms and support of community-based forest production and management.	0 <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets.)</u>	<u>1. La politique nationale des pôles de croissance</u> Le Pole de Croissance de Bagré, qui fait partie du plan de développement économique national (SCADD), couvre un espace de 493,000ha de terre dans 4 Provinces : Boulgou, Zoundwéogo, Kouritenga and Ganzougou. L'objectif derrière ce projet et d'intensifier, sécuriser and accroître la productivité agro-sylvio-pastorale dans la zone du projet y compris l'hydraulique et le tourisme à travers la valorisation durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement socio-économique de la zone, projet qui peut ensuite être reproduit à l'échelle du pays. C'est dans ce contexte que TENFOREST a organisé en 2013 des visites de terrain avec les Ministères concernés et autres parties prenantes ainsi que la constitution d'alliances. <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u> -En 2014, un Mémoire a été élaboré en accord avec les paysans exposés aux risques d'expropriation dans la zone de Bagré afin que leurs droits soient pris en compte et qu'ils puissent bénéficier des ressources et profits liés à l'exploitation du site. -Un plan de plaidoyer a été élaboré et validé par l'ensemble des acteurs. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plaidoyer, les réunions avec les décideurs ont débuté et vont se poursuivre jusqu'à la fin de l'année 2014.
	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	0 <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets.)</u>	

Deficiencies were identified in the consideration of local community rights in the implementation of the Mining Code and its implementing decrees	7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.	<u>1</u> <u>(The strategic analysis document contributed to gender-based analysis of the mining code and signaled appropriate advocacy goals to improve gender justice in Burkina Faso's mining regulations.)</u>	<u>1. Analyses genre sur l'application du code minier</u> Suite aux analyses genre sur l'application du code minier sur le terrain conduites en 2013, il a été constaté une faible prise en compte du genre et des droits de tenure des communautés à ce niveau. <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u> -Un atelier de restitution de l'étude diagnostic de 2013 a été tenu à Kombissiri le 11 septembre 2014. -Un plan de plaidoyer a donc été élaboré et validé par TENFOREST et ses alliés afin d'amener le ministère des mines à prendre des dispositions réglementaires pour corriger ces insuffisances. - Mobilisation d'alliés stratégiques au sein de l'administration publique ainsi que parmi la société civile.
	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>1</u> <u>(The workshop provided a valuable opportunity for civil society to assess the mining code and identify the path forward for regulatory reforms.)</u>	
	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	
One land charter taking gender into account is developed.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed)</u>	Une (1) Charte Foncière qui prend en compte le genre est établie La loi 034-2009 sur le Foncier Rural reconnaît officiellement les droits coutumiers qui peuvent à présent être formalisés à

	influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets</u>	travers l'élaboration de certificats foncier ou APFs. La loi 034 offre aussi des outils de gestion des RN à travers des Charte foncières. <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u> En ce qui concerne l'élaboration de la Charte foncière, la Commune de Bieha a été identifiée et la celle-ci s'est engagée à appliquer la charte si elle est élaborée. -Le diagnostic sommaire et les échanges ont eu lieu avec le Maire et les communautés. -Les outils de collecte de données ont été réalisées et la formation des animateurs tenue. -Un atelier de lancement a eu lieu au chef-lieu de la commune en question qui a regroupé une cinquantaine de participants. <u>Note :</u> L'équipe d'élaboration de la Charte a cependant suspendu les travaux en raison des troubles politiques dans le pays, en lien avec l'amendement à la Constitution pour allonger le mandat présidentiel.
	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms in favor of forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	
15 Local Development Plans (PLDs) integrate gender and climate change using improved guidelines	7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	<u>1. Missions préparatoires pour un accompagnement à la prise en compte du genre et le changement climatique</u> Suite aux missions préparatoires pour un accompagnement à la prise en compte du genre et le changement climatique, 15 communes ont été identifiées dans les régions du Centre Nord, Centre Sud, Centre Est, Centre Ouest. <u>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</u> Un consultant a été commis pour faire l'analyse des plans de Développement des communes puis les résultats vont être partagés avec les communes avant d'intégrer les recommandations .
	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's)</u>	

	and governance reforms	logframe targets	
Five land certificates (APFs) applications are completed and deposited at the administrative level	4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	<u>N/A</u> <u>(No quantitative log frame target set in this category,</u>	<p>1. Sessions de formations Pour la soumission des APFs</p> <p>Produits/indicateurs de mise en œuvre:</p> <p>-20 groupements de femmes ont été identifiés pour bénéficier de l'appui dans 2 communes (de Po et Guiaro),</p> <p>-2 sessions de formations regroupant les chefs coutumiers, les services concernés et les autorités locales ont eu lieu dans ces 2 communes le 03 et 04 juillet 2014 regroupant un total de 67 participants (dont 28 femmes).</p> <p>-Ces formations ont contribué à mettre tous les acteurs au même niveau d'information et de les sensibiliser sur les dispositions légales en matière foncière ce qui a permis d'avoir leur accord de principe pour l'attribution des parcelles aux femmes.</p> <p>-Des activités de sensibilisation ont été entrepris dans 14 localités dont 2 hameaux de culture et 6 villages de la commune de Po et 6 dans celle de Guiaro les 21 et 27 juillet 2014 touchant un total de 345 personnes y compris les services déconcentrés de l'Etat, de conseillers municipaux, chefs coutumiers et membres de groupement.</p> <p>-Les parcelles ont été délimitées, les dossiers de 5 demandes ont été constitués et déposés au niveau de l'administration des parcelles ;</p> <p>-Les outils d'animation ont été élaborés et conduites dans douze villages des communes de Po et six de Guiaro pour l'installation des Commissions Foncières Villageoises (CFV) et des Commissions de Conciliation Foncière Villageoise (CCFV). Reste à mener l'animation au niveau communal</p> <p><u>Note</u> : Il reste à l'administration de dépêcher une mission sur le terrain afin de formaliser les accords des autorités locales afin de délivrer les attestations.</p>
	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>0</u> <u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets</u>	
	7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.	<u>1</u> <u>(The activity effectively supported a substantial number of women's groups to participate in tenure governance mechanisms.</u>	
TENFOREST is	7. Gender analysis, women's	<u>0</u>	La formation sur REDD+ au Burkina Faso

<p>engaged and active in both the REDD+ and FIP process in Burkina Faso.</p>	<p>networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.</p>	<p><u>(The activity needs to be further developed before this activity can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets</u></p>	<p>La formation est prévue pour la 2^{ème} semaine du mois de décembre Suite aux échanges avec les différents partenaires sur la question les Termes de référence de la formation sont élaborés. Suite à cette formation, TENFOREST doit élaborer un document et mener un plaidoyer pour la prise en compte des droits de tenure des Communautés locales dans le processus REDD++ et PIF au Burkina Faso.</p>
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Asia Regional Programs
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Regional Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>The top priority for intervention at the regional level emerges from the reform process underway in Indonesia as a response to the Constitutional Court decision, and grounded in the anti-corruption commission reforms and oversight of existing laws and regulations.</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court decision no.35/PIU/2012 ruled in March 2013 that customary forests should no longer be considered as State forests. A law on the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples rights is being drafted. Out-going President Bambang Yudhoyono committed to initiate the registration process of customary territories before the end of his term. In-coming President Joko Widodo has already stated his mission to include the legal reform process to ensure that IP rights are adequately recognized and protected in law, and in particular their rights to land and natural resources; the resolution of land conflicts; the setting-up of an Independent Commission to address IP rights; and the enforcement of the Village Law 6/2014 so as to ensure recognition of Indigenous Communities' customary villages.</p> <p>CSOs and RRI coalition members are conducting series of activities to push for effective implementation of Court ruling and recognition of rights of Indigenous People and local communities in Indonesia. National Human Rights Commission, Komnas HAM with the support of key CSOs, is holding public hearings to document discrimination and resources rights abuses suffered by IP throughout the archipelago. AMAN and other CSOs are mapping out the territorial boundary that includes area under Hutan Adat and IP domain estimated to be around 40 million hectares in Indonesia.</p> <p>Specifically, RRI engaged in several activities (and SRMs) at the Indonesia country level to further this priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal review of forest gazettelement and customary forest recognition - Harmonization of forest gazettelement regulations - Indigenous Women's Capacity Building/ National Multi-stakeholders Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity - National Conference on Just Governance and Resource Rights - National Inquiry on the IP's Rights in Forest Areas in Indonesia - Publicize and disseminate best practices for reform implementation at local level - Exchanges of mapping network for capacity building (See Regional Priority 4)
<p>Second, it is important to better understand the</p>	<p>The nature of Chinese and Indian FDI in Africa and Latin America remains a topic of interest for civil society actors in both host countries and project countries. In 2014, there were two activities planned to further look at</p>

<p>impact on land and forest tenure and rights from Chinese and Indian FDI, within Asia but also in Africa and Latin America.</p>	<p>Chinese and Indian investment in Africa, respectively. Indian researchers conducted a preliminary study of Indian investment primarily in East Africa and published a subsequent report. RRI collaborator in China has investigated the role of Chinese companies operating in Cameroon in 2013. In 2014, the planned activity to continue research begun in 2013 did not occur due to administrative issues and then the subsequent outbreak of Ebola in West Africa. However, these initial results and methodologies have been shared. No RRI studies were done looking at Chinese or Indian investment in Latin America, however RRI is supporting the dissemination of research on Chinese investment in South America and compliance with Chinese standards conducted by an Ecuadorian independent researcher.</p>
<p>Third, there is strong demand for sharing analysis of prevalent economic models, documenting their contribution to social and economic goals, and the potential of underserved alternatives supporting growth of SMEs and CFEs with pro-poor gains and more just impacts on men and women, and Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>The development of CFEs and forest-based enterprises with the goal of addressing issues of rural poverty, generation employment, and providing livelihoods is a salient issue identified in several countries in Asia. At the country level, there were activities undertaken in multiple countries to develop a greater understanding of CFEs and SMEs. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparative analysis of regulatory barriers to community, private and collaborative enterprise models in Nepal's community forestry: literature review, comparative case study (private, community and collaborative management), consultation meetings with enterprise experts and CFE managers, and data analysis and dissemination - Create platform with private sector to promote investment in community forestry enterprises and ensure private enterprises provide necessary support services to development of CFEs and identify strategic opportunities for investment in communities - Advocacy for enterprise friendly policy at local and national level: Peoples' conferences on Green Jobs campaign to link local voices to national advocacy platform, policy dialogues at district/national level, and creation of policy brief on Community Forest Enterprises to analyze regulatory barriers to CFE establishment - Workshop, synopsis, and translation of Gadchiroli study to demonstrate a pathway to bring NTFP markets from state control under community control and improve local livelihoods (India) - Exchanges between Indian and international activists on democratic resource governance models in large areas: examine differing models of democratic management of resources that have proven successful in covering large territories in key countries and derive lessons applicable to India. - Preliminary exploration on developing a new vision for Green Growth in China; preparation for large-scale conference in 2015 <p>Cross-learning and sharing within the Asia region however was less robust. There was no regional analysis conducted documenting positive enterprise experiences and example of smart regulatory frameworks within</p>

	the region that enable SMFEs, community-based and/or women's enterprises.
Fourth, there is a demand for cross-regional networking and exchanges around some common strategies for tenure advocacy, particularly lessons learned from participatory mapping and its use in advancing reforms and their implementation, and strategies and lessons for advancing gender justice in community-based property systems, including implications of individual vs. collective tenure rights and in expanding women's forest-based enterprises	<p>In several countries in the region there are initiatives specifically aimed at using participatory mapping as a tool to implement policies as well as delineate community and Indigenous Peoples' lands and forests. Most notably this can be seen in India with Vasundhara's community mapping of CFR rights (as recognized by the FRA) in Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and in Indonesia with AMAN's efforts at mapping Indigenous Peoples' ancestral territories.</p> <p>A regional mapping exchange was held at the regional level in Indonesia bringing together representatives from Asia to facilitate the exchange of lessons learned on land rights recognition and registration in various countries in Asia and build capacity in legal and policy research and advocacy for customary land rights, through the participation of Indonesian and other regional representatives engaged in land registration and mapping activities. The event held coincided with the launch of an IP Trust Fund in and a discussion on setting up an IP Commission in Indonesia.</p> <p>Further exchange could have been facilitated between countries where RRI is active in the region (India, Indonesia, Nepal).</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
The top priority for intervention at the regional level emerges from the reform process underway in Indonesia as a response to the Constitutional Court decision, and grounded in the anti-corruption commission reforms and oversight of existing laws and regulations.	***See Indonesia Country Level APMR***	***See Indonesia Country Level APMR***	***See Indonesia Country Level APMR***
Second, it is important to better understand the impact on land and forest tenure and rights from Chinese and Indian FDI, within Asia but also in Africa and Latin America.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>0</u>	<p>In 2014, there were two activities planned to further look at Chinese and Indian investment in Africa, respectively.</p> <p><u>1. Completion of initial study on Indian investments abroad:</u> Indian researchers conducted a preliminary study of Indian investment primarily in East Africa and published a subsequent report. The report itself is very preliminary and basic in its findings.</p> <p><u>2. Study of Chinese investments abroad:</u> RRI collaborator in China has investigated the role of Chinese companies operating in Cameroon in 2013. In 2014, the planned activity to continue research begun in 2013 did not occur due to administrative issues and then the subsequent outbreak of Ebola in West Africa. However, these initial results and methodologies have been shared. No RRI studies were done looking at Chinese or Indian investment in Latin America, however RRI is supporting the dissemination of research on Chinese investment in South America and compliance with Chinese standards conducted by an</p>

			Ecuadorian independent researcher.
Third, there is strong demand for sharing analysis of prevalent economic models, documenting their contribution to social and economic goals, and the potential of underserved alternatives supporting growth of SMEs and CFEs with pro-poor gains and more just impacts on men and women, and Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities.	8. RRI provides advice and analysis and serves as a catalyst for new initiatives and investments that leverage public and private capital for tenure reforms and support of community-based forest production and management.	**For individual country level activities held in Nepal, India, and China see Country APMRs.**	<p><u>1. CFE and SME Knowledge-sharing</u></p> <p>The development of CFEs and forest-based enterprises with the goal of addressing issues of rural poverty, generation employment, and providing livelihoods is a salient issue identified in several countries in Asia. At the country level, there were activities undertaken in multiple countries to develop a greater understanding of CFEs and SMEs. Cross-learning and sharing within the Asia region however was less robust. There was no regional analysis conducted documenting positive enterprise experiences and examples of smart regulatory frameworks within the region that enable SMFEs, community-based and/or women's enterprises.</p> <p>**For individual country level activities held in Nepal, India, and China see Country APMRs.**</p>
Fourth, there is a demand for cross-regional networking and exchanges around some common strategies for tenure advocacy, particularly lessons learned from participatory mapping and its use in advancing reforms and their implementation, and strategies and lessons for advancing gender justice in community-based property systems, including implications of individual vs. collective tenure rights and in expanding women's forest-based enterprises.	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	1 (Regional workshop convened key regional actors surrounding a concrete, strategic opportunity and helped to advance strategy for indigenous peoples' inclusion in REDD+ process)	<p><u>1. Exchanges of mapping network for capacity building</u></p> <p>A regional workshop took place beginning of September to share experiences in respect to adat land mapping and registration. Partially supported by RRI, this event was organized by AMAN in Indonesia and was attended by 100 participants from AMAN Regional Chapters, AMAN's partner NGOs, Indonesian government agencies, and AMAN's partners from the Philippines (NCIP, EMRIP, PAFID, and Tebtebba). This exchange of experience, by strengthening general understanding about institutional setting related to mapping and registration of customary land, fed into a broader process leading to the setting-up of new IP National Trust Fund set-up under the REDD+ Agency, which is expected to make funding directly available to IP communities to facilitate their efforts to achieve full recognition of their customary rights.</p>

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: China
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>Private sector institutions (investors, banks, multinationals) adopt accountable and responsible resource investment practices within China and overseas that respect local tenure arrangements, central legal and policy frameworks, international CSR standards, and existing investment guidelines.</p>	<p>It is increasingly clear that land investments within China by multinational companies and State enterprises have repeatedly violated land rights with little way of recourse for forest farmers. Land transactions are often carried out through coercive measures by local governments and hired agents, with financial backing from China's largest banks and investment institutions. Increasingly, Chinese investments in agribusiness plantations and food concessions, extractives, and infrastructure to meet growing consumer demands are more widespread than ever.</p> <p>RRI's follow up report on the land acquisition practices of two leading international paper companies – Stora Enso and APP – operating in China has made significant impact. Stora Enso has committed itself to a fuller set of reforms regarding their land acquisition process, compensation mechanisms, and the treatment of women, based on the recommendations provided in RRI's report. Stora Enso has made progress on these issues, but there still remain significant gaps. There have also been global implications from RRI's report, as it is has been a key motivator for Stora Enso to conduct "human rights assessments" of all of its plantation operations globally through a Danish human rights institute. This is a significant and unique step for a corporation operating at the level of Stora Enso. Furthermore, Stora Enso has strengthened its commitment to sustainable investment practices which RRI hopes will be replicated in China as well as globally.</p> <p>Similarly, APP made a commitment to develop responsible business and investment standards as they pertain to land acquisition. This is an unprecedented step to address illegal land acquisition and rights violations in China. The result has been a convening of an informal forum, organized by RRI collaborator Landesa, of high-level forest officials, government representatives, and companies to develop government-endorsed guidelines for responsible investment. The convening of this forum will continue in 2015 and provides potential for drafting guidelines that would be relevant to all international companies operating in China via land and forest acquisition.</p> <p>The role of domestic Chinese companies operating in the land, forest, and natural resource sector poses a significant challenge, due to the lack of transparency and adherence to standards of free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) and corporate social responsibility. Domestically, RRI collaborator Landesa conducted an in-depth study of domestic companies' business practices as it pertains to large-scale land acquisitions. The results of these studies were shared with relevant stakeholders.</p>

	<p>Internationally, RRI has investigated the role of Chinese companies operating in Africa. In 2014, the planned activity to continue research begun in 2013 did not occur due to various factors. However, these initial results and methodologies have been shared. The dissemination of research on Chinese investment in South America and compliance with Chinese standards conducted by an Ecuadorian independent researcher is being supported by RRI.</p>
<p>Agenda for State Forest reforms includes steps to better represent ethnic minority rights, and to enable community livelihoods, improve forest conservation, and increase access to forest resources in ethnic regions.</p>	<p>In 2014, the SFA echoed calls for a deepening of forestry reforms in order to address related to ongoing collective forestry reforms over the past decade. This includes the need for: addressing conflicts that have arisen in ethnic community and other areas, developing a system to manage forest, land, and timber transactions, providing financial insurance services, and developing policies regarding non-timber forest products (NTFP).</p> <p>Recent research conducted by RRI collaborator PKU reveals that, particularly in regions with large ethnic minority populations, collective reforms remain unenforced, due in part to longstanding ethnic conflicts. In state forest areas, regulatory barriers prevent households from establishing viable enterprises, and even from accessing timber and other forest resources for subsistence farming. PKU completed research in Yunnan, Qinghai, and Gansu provinces and identified preliminary results. These results were presented to the State Forest Administration during the RRI planning meeting held in September 2014. The significance and intended outcomes of this research is to develop policy recommendations for granting land rights to ethnic minority lands rights in areas where virtually all forests are considered state forests.</p> <p>In 2014, RRI Collaborator Nanjing Forestry University conducted household surveys on the legal history and customary practices of Indigenous Peoples' rights in public forests. A key component of this research was investigating the legal precedent for the transfer of state forest land to Indigenous communities.</p>
<p>SFA and other agencies begin to understand and support repositioning China's Green Growth agenda and provide institutional support for a new sector strategy focused on rural poverty alleviation, sustainable land use, and alternative tenure and enterprise models.</p>	<p>Studies by PKU have been commissioned and begun on Green Growth in China, particularly looking at the role of Green Growth strategies for rural poverty alleviation, sustainable land use, and alternative tenure and enterprise models. As part of 2014 activity plan, a conference on Green Growth will be organized by PKU and held in early 2015.</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Private sector institutions (investors, banks, multinationals) adopt accountable and responsible resource investment practices within China and overseas that respect local tenure arrangements, central legal and policy frameworks, international CSR standards, and existing investment guidelines.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>1</u> (Stora Enso report led to concrete commitments and reforms by major private sector actor, and helped shape evolving narrative on corporate social responsibility)	<p><u>1. Develop guidelines for legal land acquisition in investments</u> RRI's follow up report on the land acquisition practices of two leading international paper companies – Stora Enso and APP – operating in China has made significant impact.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stora Enso has committed itself to a fuller set of reforms regarding their land acquisition process, compensation mechanisms, and the treatment of women, based on the recommendations provided in RRI's report. - Stora Enso has made progress on these issues, but there still remain significant gaps. - There have also been global implications from RRI's report, as it has been a key motivator for Stora Enso to conduct "human rights assessments" of all of its plantation operations globally through a Danish human rights institute. This is a significant and unique step for a corporation operating at the level of Stora Enso. - Furthermore, Stora Enso has strengthened its commitment to sustainable investment practices which RRI hopes will be replicated in China as well as globally. <p>Similarly, APP made a commitment to develop responsible business and investment standards as they pertain to land acquisition. This is an unprecedented step to address illegal land acquisition and rights violations in China.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The result has been a convening of an informal forum, organized by RRI collaborator Landesa, of high-level forest officials, government representatives, and companies to develop government-endorsed guidelines for responsible investment. Two division Chiefs from SFA (one from the law and policy department and one from the forest reform department) and the deputy general manager of APP in charge of sustainability and his assistant

			<p>participated the forum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two-day session was imbued with heated as well as candid debate on almost all 18 issues Landesa identified regarding large scale forestland acquisition, ranging from pre-acquisition notice to post-acquisition dispute resolution. - Draft guidelines are in the process of being assembled that will seek to inform regulatory policies on corporate acquisition. - The convening of this forum will continue in 2015 in order to come to consensus on draft guidelines that would be relevant to all international companies operating in China via land and forest acquisition. <p><u>2. Research on forestland acquisition by domestic companies</u></p> <p>The role of domestic Chinese companies operating in the land, forest, and natural resource sector poses a significant challenge, due to the lack of transparency and adherence to standards of free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) and corporate social responsibility.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestically, RRI collaborator Landesa conducted an in-depth study of 3 domestic companies' business practices as it pertains to large-scale land acquisitions. - The results of these studies were shared with relevant stakeholders. <p><u>3. Second-round analyses of Chinese investment in Cameroon</u></p> <p>Internationally, RRI has investigated the role of Chinese companies operating in Africa. In 2014, the planned activity to continue research in Africa begun in 2013 did not occur due to administrative constraints and then the subsequent outbreak of Ebola in West Africa. However, the initial results and methodologies have been shared.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <p>The dissemination of research on Chinese investment in South America and compliance with Chinese standards conducted by an Ecuadorian independent researcher is being supported by RRI.</p>
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<p>Agenda for State Forest reforms includes steps to better represent ethnic minority rights, and to enable community livelihoods, improve forest conservation, and increase access to forest resources in ethnic regions.</p>	<p>2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>(PKU Research presentation to State Forest Administration was well received and demonstrated RRI influence on key government decision-makers)</u></p>	<p><u>1. PKU Research on State Reform process in ethnic minority areas</u> Recent research conducted by RRI collaborator PKU reveals that, particularly in regions with large ethnic minority populations, collective reforms remain unenforced, due in part to longstanding ethnic conflicts. The significance and intended outcomes of this research is to develop policy recommendations for granting land rights to ethnic minority lands rights in areas where virtually all forests are considered state forests. <u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2014, PKU completed research in Yunnan, Qinghai, and Gansu provinces and identified preliminary results. - These results were presented to the State Forest Administration during the RRI planning meeting held in September 2014. - In 2015, PKU will build on this work by conducting similar research in Sichuan province on the state reform process in ethnic minority communities. <p><u>2. Analysis on customary forest management ethnic communities</u> In 2014, RRI Collaborator Nanjing Forestry University conducted household surveys on the legal history and customary practices of Indigenous Peoples' rights in public forests. A key component of this research was investigating the legal precedent for the transfer of state forest land to Indigenous communities. <u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u> Results showed: Customary land use, practices, and traditions in place regarding use of land, forests, and resources, including traditional religious practices; Collective forests prioritized over state forest; Successful experience in afforestation and management should be used in reform of state forests; Supporting policies towards ethnic minorities rights should be standardized/systematic</p>
<p>SFA and other agencies begin to understand and support repositioning China's Green Growth agenda and provide</p>	<p>2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market</p>	<p><u>0</u> <u>More progress needs to be made on this priority before these activities can be counted as key</u></p>	<p><u>1. Developing vision for Green Growth conference in 2015</u> Studies by PKU have been commissioned and begun on Green Growth in China, particularly looking at the role of Green Growth strategies for rural poverty alleviation, sustainable land use, and alternative tenure and enterprise models. <u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u> As part of 2014 activity plan, a conference on Green Growth will be organized by PKU and held in early 2015.</p>

institutional support for a new sector strategy focused on rural poverty alleviation, sustainable land use, and alternative tenure and enterprise models.	reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Indonesia
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>Common platform/strategy and political tools on institutional arrangements for implementing reforms, including Constitutional Court ruling 35/2012, is developed for next administration.</p>	<p>Indigenous People's tenure rights gained momentum in Indonesia with the 2013 Constitutional Court decision taking customary forests out of State forests category. This momentum has encouraged civil society sponsored participatory mapping of indigenous territories. However, the official registration and integration in the overarching One Map Policy led by the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) remains a challenge, and various piloting experiences are conducted with supportive local authorities.</p> <p>Official gazettelement process consisting of designation, delineation, mapping and enactment of the forests, is being led by the Ministry of Forestry. However there are two serious challenges for this process to accommodate participatory approach: 1) the workplan and budget did not integrate resources necessary to conduct participatory process; and 2) performance indicators used by the Presidential Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight/UKP4 (the agency in charge of monitoring progresses of various Ministries) do not integrate tenure related aspects. Meaning that in addition to lack of funding, the Ministry of Forestry is reluctant to enter into participatory processes that will slow down gazettelement work and affect the performance of the institution. At present, Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry (MoFor) has 58.8% of 120 million hectares of Forest Areas delineated and enacted.</p> <p>Through P&C action, a draft of an instrument for national regulations review related to forest gazettelement and customary forest recognition has been disseminated to KPK, Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the National Commission of Human Rights for their comments. Ministry of Law and Human Rights and KPK have adopted the instrument in their legal review instruments of land and natural resources. A legal review of national regulations related to forest gazettelement and customary forests started in July 2014, with initial mapping of relevant regulations. This legal review was compiled and organized to indicate the various and often conflict and contradictory laws that currently exist.</p> <p>A regional workshop took place beginning of September to share experiences in respect to adat land mapping and registration. Partially supported by RRI, this event was organized by AMAN in Indonesia and was attended by 100 participants from AMAN Regional Chapters, AMAN's partner NGOs, Indonesian government agencies, and AMAN's partners from the Philippines (NCIP, EMRIP, PAFID, and Tebtebba). This exchange of experience, by strengthening general understanding about institutional setting related to</p>

	<p>mapping and registration of customary land, fed into a broader process leading to the setting- up of new IP National Trust Fund set-up under the REDD+ Agency, which is expected to make funding directly available to IP communities to facilitate their efforts to achieve full recognition of their customary rights.</p>
<p>Land and resource rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, including women and marginalized groups, are recognized and respected in forthcoming laws and the draft bill regarding the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights.</p>	<p>The new Village Law no 6 of 2014 recognizes customary villages and could open an opportunity for the recognition of customary territories. However the Ministry of Internal Affairs has traditionally registered villages populations and not land or natural resources attached to the village.</p> <p>No notable progress has been made in the passing of other laws which are still under development, including the law for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples (no clarity on present version of draft bill and possible recognition of collective rights), and Land Bill Draft which is still in the deliberation process in the Parliament. Despite the last revised draft referred to agrarian reform, land registration, rights over land, IPs' rights (which recognizes customary territories and potentially opens the door for collective ownership), special institution for conflict resolution, it still lacks clarity as to scope (land vs. forests), operationalization in present context, and the largest concern is that this draft will include a missed-interpretation against genuine agrarian reform and cause further conflicting and overlapping sectoral laws in the future.</p> <p>Regarding the recognition of women's and marginalized groups, the present draft bill on IP rights and Land Bill Draft presents serious weaknesses (un-clear on agrarian reform beneficiaries, criminalization against farmers and IPs)</p> <p>There has been successful P&C action leading to active participation of female IPs in the National Inquiry. Preparation work to train IP women and increase their confidence is resulting into well articulated testimonies and quality documentation of cases submitted in the framework of the National Inquiry in seven public hearings.</p>
<p>Existing power and governance structures in forest sector are destabilized; timely, accessible, and accountable grievance mechanisms are</p>	<p>Through P&C action, farmers from Java called for Perhutani, the state forestry company (the legal right holder to manage the production forest in the state forest area) to be disbanded. They also declared that they will strengthen their own organization and implement alternative collective management of forest areas that are just and inclusive, by developing people's based-concept on agrarian reform in Java Forest and strengthening consolidation among Farmers'/IP's movement in Java forest.</p>

<p>reformed to right prior wrongs.</p>	<p>A two-day National Conference framing resources rights within the broader agenda of agrarian reform and people's sovereignty took place end of September was organized by 37 NGOs in Indonesia, with over 200 participants from civil society organizations, farmers and IP representatives, government officials, academicians. It is the first time that such a wide range of CSOs came together to voice their concerns and issue joint recommendations in the area of natural resources tenure rights. Key recommendations included legislative and institutional reforms, political agenda and public finance, local communities & IP's empowerment and public participation, people-centered economic development and production schemes, trade and investments, research and natural resources management. In particular, demands were voiced and proposal made in relation to tenure rights in favor of land redistribution, conflict resolution, no more criminalization of farmers/IPs and an agrarian reform driven by local communities. As some leading CSOs are members of the Presidential transitional team, they are well positioned to ensure that these recommendations are taken on board in the upcoming, new political agenda.</p> <p>The National Inquiry on Indigenous Peoples rights conducted by National Commission of HR provides a strategic opportunity to give more visibility to the numerous abuses, to channel claims and require more accountability. Various P&C are engaging to support this process by conducting prior public lectures on the spot, documenting cases to be submitted during the public hearings, and training testifiers. RRI is also provided funding to increase participation of IPs in this process.</p>
<p>Equitable and active representation and participation of indigenous and local women, and other marginalized groups, is realized at multiple levels.</p>	<p>Part of the recommendations formulated by the National Conference on the Agrarian Reform strongly voiced the necessity to ensure gender inclusiveness in all aspects of the reform.</p> <p>A National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity took place during the beginning of October, bringing together community leaders, CSOs, local authorities, government officials (executive and judiciary), to share experiences on customary territory recognition and present diverse perspectives on how a legal framework for indigenous customary land rights can be created, strengthened, and implemented, building on progressive provincial and district authorities who have already issued local regulations in this respect. One RRI sponsored panel discussion focused on different strategies being followed by local communities to ensure their access to land, using various legal categorizations under State-managed land. While such strategies are materializing community ownership of the land, it provides secured usage and puts an end to the criminalization of local communities. The possibility to further change land status - from State-managed to community owned- would the land be part of customary territory, remains open.</p> <p>Best practices for reform implementation at the local level are being documented and disseminated, using comics, following exploration of creative methods related to drafting local regulation and policy for indigenous peoples recognition.</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Common platform/strategy and political tools on institutional arrangements for implementing reforms, including Constitutional Court ruling 35/2012, is developed for next administration.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>1</u> <u>(The strategic analysis document was integrated into the government's ongoing legal review, comprising a key contribution to the thinking of government officials and institutions)</u>	<p>1) <u>Legal review of forest gazzement and customary forest recognition:</u> Through P&C action, a draft of an instrument for national regulations review related to forest gazzement and customary forest recognition has been disseminated to KPK, Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the National Commission of Human Rights for their comments. Ministry of Law and Human Rights and KPK have adopted the instrument in their legal review instruments of land and natural resources.</p> <p>2) <u>Harmonization of forest gazettement regulations:</u> A legal review of national regulations related to forest gazettement and customary forests started in July 2014, with initial mapping of relevant regulations. This legal review was compiled and organized to indicate the various and often conflicting and contradictory laws that currently exist.</p>

	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	<u>1</u> <u>The regional workshop helped to strengthen the support for and methodological foundation of the upcoming IP National Trust Fund</u>	3) <u>Exchanges of mapping network for capacity building:</u> A regional workshop took place beginning of September to share experiences in respect to adat land mapping and registration. In part supported by RRI, this event was organized by AMAN in Indonesia and was attended by 100 participants from AMAN Regional Chapters, AMAN's partner NGOs, Indonesian government agencies, and AMAN's partners from the Philippines (NCIP, EMRIP, PAFID, and Tebtebba). This exchange of experience, by strengthening general understanding about institutional setting related to mapping and registration of customary land, fed into a broader process leading to the setting- up of new IP National Trust Fund set-up under the REDD+ Agency, which is expected to make funding directly available to IP communities to facilitate their efforts to achieve full recognition of their customary rights.
Land and resource rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, including women and marginalized groups, are recognized and respected in forthcoming laws and the draft bill regarding the recognition and protection of Indigenous	7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.	<u>1</u> <u>RRI's gender-based work in this area has strengthened the participation of women in the National Inquiry</u>	1) <u>Indigenous Women's Capacity Building/ National Multi-stakeholders Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity:</u> There has been successful P&C action leading to active participation of female IPs in the National Inquiry. Preparation work to train IP women and increase their confidence is resulting into well-articulated testimonies and quality documentation of cases submitted in the framework of the National Inquiry in seven public hearings.

Peoples' rights.			
<p>Existing power and governance structures in forest sector are destabilized; timely, accessible, and accountable grievance mechanisms are reformed to right prior wrongs.</p>	<p>1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>The national conference provided an important opportunity for civil society and IPs to communicate with the government and potentially affect the composition of the new political agenda.</u></p>	<p>1) <u>National Conference on Just Governance and Resource Rights:</u> A two-day National Conference framing resources rights within the broader agenda of agrarian reform and people's sovereignty took place end of September was organized by 37 NGOs in Indonesia, with over 200 participants from civil society organizations, farmers and IP representatives, government officials, academicians. It is the first time that such a wide range of CSOs came together to voice their concerns and issue joint recommendations in the area of natural resources tenure rights. As some leading CSOs are members of the Presidential transitional team, they are well positioned to ensure that these recommendations are taken on board in the upcoming, new political agenda.</p>

	4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	<u>N/A</u> (No quantitative log frame target set in this category)	<p>2) <u>National Inquiry on the IP's Rights in Forest Areas in Indonesia:</u> The National Inquiry on Indigenous Peoples rights conducted by National Commission of HR provides a strategic opportunity to give more visibility to the numerous abuses, to channel claims and require more accountability. Various P&C are engaging to support this process by conducting prior public lectures on the spot, documenting cases to be submitted during the public hearings, and training testifiers.</p> <p>3) <u>Local community empowerment and capacity building for agrarian reform in Java Forest:</u> Through P&C action, farmers from Java called for Perhutani, the state forestry company (the legal right holder to manage the production forest in the state forest area) to be disbanded. They also declared that they will strengthen their own organization and implement alternative collective management of forest areas that are just and inclusive, by developing people's based-concept on agrarian reform in Java Forest and strengthening consolidation among Farmers'/IP's movement in Java forest.</p>
Equitable and active representation and participation of indigenous and local women, and other marginalized groups, is realized at multiple levels.	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity	<u>0</u> <u>(The impact of this event needs to be better understood/evaluated before this activity can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets)</u>	<p>1) <u>National Multi-stakeholders Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity:</u> A National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity took place during the beginning of October, bringing together community leaders, CSOs, local authorities, government officials (executive and judiciary), to share experiences on customary territory recognition and present diverse perspectives on how a legal framework for indigenous customary land rights can be created, strengthened, and implemented, building on progressive provincial and district authorities who have already issued local regulations in this respect. One RRI sponsored panel discussion focused on different strategies being followed by local communities to ensure their access to land, using various legal categorizations under State-managed land. While such strategies are materializing community ownership of the land, it provides secured usage and puts an end to the criminalization of local communities.</p>

	building with RRI.		
	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<p><u>1</u> <u>This RRI-sponsored best practices manual is reaching previously marginalized populations and strengthening public awareness of forest tenure and governance reforms.</u></p>	<p>2) <u>Publicize and disseminate best practices for reform implementation at local level:</u> Best practices for reform implementation at the local level are being documented and disseminated, using comics, following exploration of creative methods related to drafting local regulation and policy for indigenous peoples recognition.</p>

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: India
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
Break the narrative at its weakest point: Through development of the narrative, we help those who are struggling to bring about social change, and engaging with those who are powerful and not as much vested in the social change. The strategy is to develop the narrative and analysis.	<p>In 2014 RRI influenced the forest tenure reform narrative through a series of studies, public events, and knowledge-sharing activities that targeted key media representatives and policy analysts. By the end of 2014 the goal is that these studies, events, and activities will provide important tools for grassroots actors as well as shift the discourse on forest rights and reform processes. Key areas of intervention in the discourse surrounding forest tenure included financial regulations, land conflict, democratic resource governance, and the Forest Rights Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A workshop to publicize the findings of the Financial Regulations study is planned for December 2014, with key stakeholders including financial and business media, policy analysts, and important opinion-leaders; 2. RRI will conduct a workshop in November 2014 in Gadchiroli, MH with grassroots community movements, civil society organization, and local government representatives operationalizing FRA with specific respect to rights and governance of NTFP
Convening and dialogue with those who are engaging with the super structure (political and economic) thus influencing a whole set of new constituencies of corporate leaders, financial regulators, and financial media that exercises enormous political influence.	<p>RRI's activities brought together a number of actors to engage key constituencies with particular influence over political processes in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lawyer training program is planned for November 2014 to build capacity of grassroots lawyers, activists, and advocates working on resource rights issue 2. RRI facilitated knowledge sharing on democratic resource governance models, bringing leading journalists and policy analysts to study relevant Community Forestry management systems in Mexico and Nepal, respectively. Upon their return, lessons learned will be disseminated in India through a series of articles and a workshop for broader group of journalists and policy analysts
The data, tools, support systems should be available at all levels to ensure that critical elements makes things happen and brings various actors together.	<p>RRI's activities in 2014 have provided a range of tools to India's actors, and is yielding new collaborations and initiatives surrounding forest tenure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RRI members conducted 3 studies of Financial Regulations, Indian investments abroad, and the potential of FRA as a tool to protect and realize community land and forest rights. 2. RRI's Study of Forest Land Rights revealed that more than 50% of India's forests (40 million Ha) potentially falls under community forest resource regimes under the FRA. This finding will be

	<p>integrated into RRI's and India P&C's media strategy to impact the discourse on natural resource rights and regimes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Vasundhara's CFR mapping initiative is being successfully scaled up through local government support in two districts of Orissa. The methodology developed by Vasundhara through RRI support is being institutionalized within state mechanisms and efforts are being made to use this methodology at a national level. 4. Updated Land Conflicts Map serves as an important, potential analytical tool for state and civil society actors. 5. Methodology utilized in the Political Study of FRA determining geographical area under CFR regimes is becoming useful in developing strategies for the recognition of resource rights at provincial levels. 6. RRI will release new data from the 2013-2014 Land Conflict Map during its December 2014 Financial Regulations Study workshop.
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Break the narrative at its weakest point: Through development of the narrative, we help those who are struggling to bring about social change, and engaging with those who are powerful and not as much vested in the social change. The strategy is to develop the narrative and analysis.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	0 <u>The impact of these studies needs to be further monitored before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	<p>1. <u>Forest Tenure and Governance Studies and Public Launch events</u></p> <p>In 2014, RRI produced three (3) key studies concerning forest tenure governance and finance, in addition to conducting two (2) public events that leveraged studies of NTFPs and the role of private sector financial regulation in the forest sector.</p> <p>Furthermore, an RRI-SPWD joint study on the potential of the FRA reveals that more than 50% of India's forests (40 million Ha) potentially falls under community forest resource regimes. This data-supported study has significant potential to shift the discourse around land and forest rights in India and impact ongoing forest tenure and governance reforms.</p>
Convening and dialogue with those who are	4. RRI organizes capacity building for	N/A (No	<p>1. <u>Capacity Building Programs</u></p> <p>In 2014, RRI conducted or will conduct two (2) separate</p>

engaging with the super structure (political and economic) thus influencing a whole set of new constituencies of corporate leaders, financial regulators, and financial media that exercises enormous political influence.	national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	quantitative log frame target set in this category)	capacity building programs with the goals of advancing activists understanding of democratic resource governance and lawyers' knowledge of key resource laws.
The data, tools, support systems should be available at all levels to ensure that critical elements makes things happen and brings various actors together.	6. RRI develops and maintains a global monitoring system on statutory tenure reform, poverty and livelihoods in forest areas in developing countries.	N/A (No quantitative log frame target set in this category, though RRI's mapping work in India has been strong and successful in promoting best practices in CFR within State bodies)	1. <u>Community Forest Mapping Programs</u> RRI's work in India advanced its global monitoring system through advances and scaling up of community mapping initiatives and its analysis of the Forest Survey of India. In total, community members in 66 villages spanning six districts have been trained in participatory community mapping methods. One state level workshop was organized on the application of GPS for CFR mapping. Six training programs were provided to district officials in Mayurbhanj district on CFR mapping and the application of GPS in the mapping process. Four training programs for district officials and CSOs was held on the application of software in map production after GPS mapping in the CFR recognition process.
	4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	N/A (No quantitative log frame target set in this category)	The district administrations of two districts have engaged Vasundhara as a resource organization to help train government officials, build capacity, monitor mapping efforts, and provide direct support where needed. The working collaborations have been extremely useful, and Vasundhara has been helping to institutionalize the systems for rights recognition of CFRs.

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Nepal
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
Rollback of community property rights through amendments to existing Forest Act (1993), regulation (1995), and expansion of Protected Area system is effectively halted	The declaration of the Chure Environmental Conservation Area was a major setback. Some progress has been made, but still more needs to be done to make sure that there will be no rollback of CF rights and that there will be no further expansion of protected areas under Forest Act/Protected area Act. The extension of protected areas under Forest Act was effectively halted
Community Forestry Enterprises are established in greater number and with increased, mobilized private sector support.	<p>There has been a greater engagement by RRI with the private sector, which has resulted in an increasing demand for community-based forest enterprises. Despite this, there are still restrictions that exist on timber, and most existing regulations are regressive. In July 2014, however, the declaration of the Chure Environmental Conservation Area overshadowed the ongoing activities aimed at building and promoting CF enterprises, as efforts were diverted to address the sudden declaration. There remains a desire from local communities, private sector, and government to work together towards the promotion of forest based enterprises.</p> <p>(Therefore, satisfactory progress made in achieving the set outcome.)</p>
Community property rights are endorsed in the forthcoming Constitution of Nepal	<p>Multiple meetings and dialogues were organized with top political leaders, Constituent Assembly members, and influential opinion-makers surrounding the forthcoming Constitution of Nepal. Social mobilization processes were also utilized to influence this process. Most political parties endorsed community property rights enshrined in the forthcoming Constitution in their election manifestoes as a result of campaigning by the RRI coalition. However, so far, community property rights are not included in the preliminary drafts of the Constitution. Given this fact, there is a need to go back to the drawing board to find new approaches and strategies to impact the drafting process.</p> <p>(As there is no guarantee that the new Constitution will recognize community property rights, the overall progress made is not satisfactory.)</p>
Rights issues are widely publicized in national and regional media, particularly	The declaration of the Chure Environmental Conservation Area was a major setback. Some progress has been made, but still more needs to be done to make sure that there will be no rollback of CF

during the Constitution-drafting period	rights and that there will be no further expansion of protected areas under Forest Act/Protected area Act. The extension of protected areas under Forest Act was effectively halted
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Rollback of community property rights through amendments to existing Forest Act (1993), regulation (1995), and expansion of Protected Area system is effectively halted	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	Strengthened alliance for stronger collaboration	FECOFUN and other members of RRI coalition established alliance with NEFIN, CA members. Also RRI and MSFP collaboration materialized as per Letter of Agreement (LoA). Dalit NGO Federation, MPs and representative from the federation of local government have also joined RRI coalition in advocating for community forestry and community property rights Member of Parliaments from key political parties are collaborating with RRI coalition to advance agenda of community property rights and community forestry
	4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.	Some progress made in enhancing capacity of rural women	Orientation training for 10 women participants from 5 districts on community forestry policies, governance, gender and tenure reform
	7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.		

Rights issues are widely publicized in national and regional media particularly during the Constitution drafting period	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	Significant progress made In mobilizing media more effectively	Intensive media mobilizing to create awareness on forest tenure, governance and community property rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 national workshops distributed publications where CA members attended - 1 International conference presentation - 3 journal articles accepted - Uddhami Sambad-9 Episodes at Himalayan TV - Janatako Ban Janata kai Dhan- 4 Episodes at Radio Prakriti - 10 Journalists oriented on Chure issue - 74 Journalists participated on 4 meetings focusing on community property rights - 7 days issue based field study for 14 journalists - 3 TV dialogues on community property rights at Sagarmatha TV - Multistakeholders dialogues-8;1300 participants - Policy dialogue 1 with 60 participants (8 MPs) - 5 interaction with CA members -30 members - 8 issue based discussions 312 participants - 3 discussion with policy makers- 25 participants - 1 policy brief on community forest rights
	8. RRI provides advice and analysis and serves as a catalyst for new initiatives and investments that leverage public and private capital for tenure reforms and support of community- based forest production and management.	Better learning opportunity from global analysis and experiences	Publications are useful, but some of the key publications should be translated into Nepali language so that wider audience in Nepal including community people will understand and get benefit from such publications

Community Forestry Enterprises are established in greater number and with increased, mobilized private sector support.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	Significant progress made In mobilizing media more effectively	Intensive media mobilizing to create awareness on forest tenure, governance and community property rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy brief on income and employment possibilities from timber use in both English and Nepali - Dialogue on income and employment possibilities from timber management 1 event 35 participants - Green job campaign 2 events 600 participants - 3 interaction on forest sector strategy-55 participants - 1 policy brief on community based enterprises 30 featured articles about community forestry and rights published on national newspaper
Community property rights are endorsed in the forthcoming Constitution of Nepal	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	Greater awareness created about rights of IPs and community over land and forest resources	NEFIN organized a Consultation/Dialogue on Role of Indigenous People on Forest Policies and Program in April, which was attended by more than 50 participants from civil society groups and government agencies. Also advocate for the constitutional guarantee of the rights of IPs over land and resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 national dialogue on IP rights 55 participants - 1 policy brief on rights of indigenous people FECOFUN organized a series of dialogues and protest/campaigns to put pressure on government to withdraw the declaration of Chure conservation area and with MPs for endorsing community property rights in forthcoming new Constitution. 8 Campaigns at district and national level with participation of more than 30,000 people

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Laos
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>Community rights are defined and included in National Land Policy.</p>	<p>RRI's goal was to ensure that the final Lao National Land Policy (NLP) includes language on protection of customary and community tenure security, FPIC, and fair compensation standards. However, the policy is still under discussion, with no clear timetable set.</p> <p>The drafting of the National Land Policy has been a very long process. The submission of the NLP to the National Assembly has been repeatedly postponed from one session to another. As of now, clear provisions for community property rights are not enshrined in a National Land Policy. Additionally, there are problematic clauses in the existing draft Policy related to land acquisition processes. While there are some positive provisions to protect the rights of communities (related to access to information, prior consultations), the State has the right to expropriate land for private investment purposes.</p> <p>With the support of RRI, the Land Issues Working Group (LIWG) issued specific policy recommendations to reinforce the principle of FPIC, saying that land ownership or use rights can only be revoked with the free, prior and informed consent of the affected land right holders; except for purposes that directly and primarily benefit the general public, and provided that the affected parties receive full, fair, and prior compensation. Part of these recommendations drew from existing research conducted by RRI in China related to large-scale land acquisitions. Furthermore, a delegation composed of Lao policy development and implementation officials and CSO practitioners working for the progress of Village Forestry attended a study tour in Cambodia on land titling processes in order to inform policies in Laos.</p> <p>These provisions on private purpose expropriations have triggered greater interest of private sector actors that previously did not consider themselves concerned by the Policy development, and who feel that this lack of security could threaten their own investments in Laos. Also Embassies are worried that investors from their country will have insufficient legal protection against arbitrary expropriation, and that the investment climate would deteriorate. Another major concern in this regard is the impact on the ASEAN Economic Community integration that is planned for next year, since private purpose expropriation is against the ASEAN investment agreement. Recently, the terms 'private purposes' have been replaced by 'socio-economic development', which still enables</p>

	private purpose expropriation. Furthermore, 'socio-economic development' is already being used as a justification to get villagers to give up their land for plantations, mining, dams, hotels etc.
Laos civil society achieves political space necessary to effectively participate in policy debates and influence natural resource management frameworks.	<p>Unfortunately the trend in Laos is moving towards further restrictions put on civil society organizations. While existing regulations for both local and international non-government organizations operating in Laos were already imposing series of control and authorization mechanisms, a new set of provisions are proposed that might further restrict civil society organizations' activity in Laos.</p> <p>An official sub-sector Working Group dealing with land issues was set up under the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources, as part of the Lao government-development partners' coordination mechanism. The Land Issues Working-Group (LIWG) is represented in this Working-Group through its members. LIWG has also been able to interact directly with the National Assembly, also using intersession to lobby for more protective land policy. The Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister have been briefed on the concerns around private purpose expropriation, and a decision was made to defer the land policy approval till after the July National Assembly session, in order to hold more consultations including with Development Partners and NGOs. While consultations on the NLP have been limited, the Forestry Law and the Water Law, currently under revision, have been opened up for wider consultations, including among civil society organizations. RRI supported LIWG in 2014 by facilitating participation of a team of 7 people to attend the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN People's Forum 10 in Yangon, Myanmar, which took place between 21 and 23 March 2014. The purpose of attending the forum was to increase collaboration, dialogue and sharing of information between national and regional civil society organizations in promoting greater community control over land, forests, and natural resources.</p> <p>Regarding ethnic minorities rights, it has to be recalled that officially the Lao government does not recognize the existence of ethnic "minorities", only ethnic "groups".</p>
Government of Lao PDR demonstrates commitments to social and environmental standards in lead-up to FLEGT-VPA, ASEAN integration, and WTO ascension.	<p>RRI activities did not directly address the processes related to the FLEGT-VPA negotiation process and supporting implementation of social and environmental standards in WTO membership package.</p> <p>Standards have not been applied to most ELC, mining and hydropower projects or if they are, they are sub-standard. There are the exceptions with some Western-backed projects (THPC, NT II, MMG Sepon and Phu Bia Mining). For the VPA, SES have not been talked about, and for ASEAN and WTO, issues of agricultural standards (CODEX and phytosanitary certification) are getting more attention</p>

	than social and environmental standards (SES). In general SES have been a hindrance to investment (costs) and a money maker for those approving projects. From donors, the Finnish government has been investing millions into this area and there are some committed people within the Lao government.
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Community rights are defined and included in National Land Policy.	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>1</u> (The LIWG is an important forum for CSO action and advocacy on land rights issues in Laos PDR)	<p>The Lao National Land Policy (NLP) is still under discussion and the submission of the NLP to the National Assembly has been repeatedly postponed from one session to another. As of now, clear provisions for community property rights are not enshrined in a National Land Policy. Additionally, there are problematic clauses in the existing draft Policy related to land acquisition processes. While there are some positive provisions to protect the rights of communities (related to access to information, prior consultations), the State has the right to expropriate land for private investment purposes.</p> <p><u>1. RRG Support to Issuing Policy Recommendations:</u> With the support of RRI, the Land Issues Working Group (LIWG) issued specific policy recommendations to reinforce the principle of FPIC, saying that land ownership or use rights can only be revoked with the free, prior and informed consent of the affected land right holders; except for purposes that directly and primarily benefit the general public, and provided that the affected parties receive full, fair, and prior compensation. Part of these recommendations drew from existing research conducted by RRI in China related to large-scale land acquisitions.</p>

	<p>3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.</p>	<p>**See Networking Support Program's MegaFlorestais assessment for details.**</p>	<p><u>2. Study tour to Cambodia on Land Titling for application of lessons learned to design and implementation of Village Forest pilot program in Lao:</u></p> <p>The revision of Land Laws and Forestry Laws was discussed during the National Assembly session in June 2014. The revision process has not finalized and will continue at least until the next session in 2015. It is at this critical juncture that the "Study tour to Cambodia on Community Forest Development for application of lessons learned to Village Forest program and Forest and Land Laws revision in Lao PDR" was conducted during 26-30 May 2014 by RECOFTC with support from RRI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland through ForInfo project in RECOFTC. 10 participants from a delegation composed of Lao policy development and implementation officials and CSO practitioners working for the progress of Village Forestry attended.</p> <p>**See Networking Support Program's MegaFlorestais assessment for details.**</p>
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<p>Laos civil society achieves political space necessary to effectively participate in policy debates and influence natural resource management frameworks.</p>	<p>1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.</p>	<p>(See impact counted above: “The LIWG is an important forum for CSO action and advocacy on land rights issues in Laos PDR”</p>	<p>Unfortunately the trend in Laos is moving towards further restrictions put on civil society organizations. An official sub-sector Working Group dealing with land issues was set up under the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources, as part of the Lao government-development partners’ coordination mechanism. The Land Issues Working-Group (LIWG) is represented in this Working-Group through its members. LIWG has also been able to interact directly with the National Assembly, also using intersession to lobby for more protective land policy. The Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister have been briefed on the concerns around private purpose expropriation, and a decision was made to defer the land policy approval till after the July National Assembly session, in order to hold more consultations including with Development Partners and NGOs.</p> <p><u>Strengthening LIWG strategy and regional approach to ensure LIWG adapts to current political situation and utilizes opportunities for civil society participation in policy processes:</u> In support of Lao civil society achieving significant policy space to effectively participate in policy debates a LIWG team of 7 people attended the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN People’s Forum 10 in Yangon, Myanmar, which took place between 21 and 23 March 2014. There were a total of 35 different thematic workshops conducted in one day only, March 22, 2014. Each LIWG Team member attended 3 thematic workshops.</p>
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	3. RRI-promoted regional and global convenings of government, civil society and private sector entities are held to shape narratives and strategies towards supporting forest tenure, governance and market reforms.	**See Networking Support Program's MegaFlorestais assessment for details.**	<p><u>Study tour to Cambodia on Land Titling for application of lessons learned to design and implementation of Village Forest pilot program in Lao PDR:</u> In order to prepare Lao civil society to engage with policymakers and influence natural resource management frameworks, the "Study tour to Cambodia on Community Forest Development for application of lessons learned to Village Forest program and Forest and Land Laws revision in Lao PDR" was conducted during 26-30 May 2014 by RECOFTC with support from RRG and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland through ForInfo project in RECOFTC. 10 participants from a delegation composed of Lao policy development and implementation officials and CSO practitioners working for the progress of Village Forestry attended.</p> <p>**See Networking Support Program's MegaFlorestais assessment for details.**</p>
Government of Lao PDR demonstrates commitments to social and environmental standards in lead-up to FLEGT-VPA, ASEAN integration, and WTO ascension.	N/A	<u>N/A</u>	<p>RRI activities did not directly address the processes related to the FLEGT-VPA negotiation process and supporting implementation of social and environmental standards in WTO membership package.</p> <p>Standards have not been applied to most ELC, mining and hydropower projects or if they are, they are sub-standard. There are the exceptions with some Western-backed projects (THPC, NT II, MMG Sepon and Phu Bia Mining). For the VPA, SES have not been talked about, and for ASEAN and WTO, issues of agricultural standards (CODEX and phytosanitary certification) are getting more attention than social and environmental standards (SES).</p>

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Latin America Regional Programs
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Regional Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>Craft joint advocacy and communication strategies so that key regional and global conferences focus on securing forest use and tenure for forest communities (Mesoamerican Pre-Congress of Protected Areas (March, Costa Rica); World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (September, New York); UNCCC COP-20 (December, Peru), by supporting cross regional (CA-SA) and cross-country alliances and common agendas and messaging of IP organizations, NGOs, women's groups, forest communities and Afro-descendant organizations.</p>	<p>La ONAMIAP logró convocar a un grupo amplio y diverso de nivel nacional e internacional para elevar el tema de los derechos de las mujeres indígenas a sus tierras en los sistemas colectivos de tenencia y sus aportes a la mitigación y adaptación a al Cambio Climático. Hizo un llamado a toda la comunidad internacional de la importancia de incorporar la participación de la mujer indígenas en los espacios de decisión de iniciativas del cambio climático. Las participantes produjeron las recomendaciones que son ahora parte de los aportes de la sociedad civil a la COP20.</p> <p>Se obtuvo un espacio en la Comisión Nacional de Cambio Climático, donde se representará a las mujeres indígenas andinas y amazónicas del Perú.</p> <p>Si bien hubo una apertura de las autoridades de los diversos sectores para dialogar permanentemente con las mujeres indígenas, no todas las propuestas que se generaron en los debates fueron asumidas como compromiso por parte del Estado.</p> <p>Pese a que se apeló a una mayor representación de las mujeres y los pueblos indígenas, el estado peruano solo concedió dos cupos, limitando la participación de los representantes organizaciones indígenas a un rol de observadores.</p>
<p>Support cross-regional (Central and South America) strategic advocacy by key Women organizations to strengthen the work around gender justice and collective forest tenure rights, facilitating exchange of lessons learned, and elevating the role of women.</p>	<p>Las recomendaciones a los Estados surgidas durante el Taller-Foro fueron asumidas por el Pacto de Unidad para una incidencia mayor en la estrategia de adaptación comunitaria y soberanía alimentaria que se presenta como propuesta de los pueblos indígenas al Estado Peruano y a los estados del mundo.</p> <p>La Comisión Política de la Cumbre de los Pueblos frente al Cambio Climático viene haciendo alianzas con organizaciones a nivel regional y haciendo incidencia con las recomendaciones alcanzadas y las propuestas que de ellas surgieron.</p> <p>Se estableció una estrategia de articulación de las organizaciones de las mujeres indígenas a nivel regional y global. Se difunden las propuestas de las mujeres indígenas y se pone en relevancia los</p>

derechos de las mujeres indígenas al territorio, y al manejo de bienes naturales y forestales.
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Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Craft joint advocacy and communication strategies so that key regional and global conferences focus on securing forest use and tenure for forest communities World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (September, New York); UNCCC COP-20 (December, Peru), by supporting cross regional (CA-SA) and cross-country alliances and common agendas and messaging of IP organizations, NGOs, women's groups, forest communities and Afro-descendant organizations.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	1 <u>RRI communications and convening support amplified impact and reach of IPs advocacy at these international events.</u>	<p>1. <u>Communications coverage on International Indigenous Women's Forum, Land and Climate Change.</u></p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Forum received broad media coverage from the national and international press (Article in the Guardian, Facebook and twitters impressions, the government also posted the recommendations on official website) <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 IP/CSO representatives sponsored to attend the WCIP and the UN Climate Summit - Pick-up from 5 news wires: E&E ClimateWire, Thompson Reuters, Inter Press Service (English, Netherlands, Belgium) - 37 press hits in 4 languages from 11 countries - 1,643 Facebook impressions - 22,000 potential impressions on Twitter <p>2. <u>Support attendance to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples' in September</u></p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants from National Organization of Indigenous Andean and Amazonian Women of Peru (ONAMIAP) and Pacto the Unidad attended the Conference. - Participants received support to draft and present their messages during the Conference. <p><u>WCIP/UN Climate Summit Outputs/Indicators of Implementation (also reported in Networking APMR):</u></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 IP/CSO representatives sponsored to attend the WCIP and the UN Climate Summit - Pick-up from 5 news wires: E&E ClimateWire, Thompson Reuters, Inter Press Service (English, Netherlands, Belgium) - 37 press hits in 4 languages from 11 countries - 1,643 Facebook impressions - 22,000 potential impressions on Twitter
<p>Deepen analysis of emblematic cases of investment, and mapping overlaps between new and prospective megaprojects and forest and community lands in the Pacific region (southern Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Peru) for cross-regional advocacy strategy with government and private sector.</p>	<p>6. RRI develops and maintains a global monitoring system on statutory tenure reform, poverty and livelihoods in forest areas in developing countries.</p>	<p>N/A (No quantitative log frame target set in this category)</p>	<p>1. <u>Second map on the Pacific Coast.</u> The map shows the constant overlapping of investments, communities and forests.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The map shows 29 million hectares covering Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. - It shows the pressures on communities and forests as a result of investments of the extractive industry

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Colombia
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>Law 70 is regulated on issues related to land use and natural resource protection, mining, and social and economic development in the Afrocolombian communities.</p>	<p>El impulso a la reglamentación de la Ley 70 de 1993, que reconoce los derechos de tenencia colectiva de los pueblos afrodescendientes, ha posibilitado la construcción de una hoja de ruta y la discusión de los ajustes técnicos del proyecto de reglamentación integral de la ley al interior de la ANAFRO (Autoridad Nacional Afrodescendiente), a través de la cual se articularán los procesos de concertación política y consulta previa.</p> <p>El proceso de reglamentación ha contado con la participación de actores clave como Parques Nacionales Naturales, Gobernación del Valle del Cauca, Fundación Pilsen, Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca, Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico -IIAP-, entre otros.</p> <p>El proceso ha experimentado dificultades de orden normativo, como la ausencia de lineamientos para definir la legalidad y reconocimiento de la Autoridad Nacional Afrodescendiente ANAFRO. A pesar de que la Corte Constitucional emitió un fallo con relaciona al reconocimiento de la ANAFRO, quedaron vacíos legales frente a sus responsabilidades y su representación.</p>
<p>The project of Land and Rural Development Law is monitored to identify the implications on land tenure and collective rights of forest communities.</p>	<p>La ANAFRO solicitó formalmente la radicación del texto del proyecto de ley de tierras y desarrollo rural, para iniciar el proceso de consulta previa al gobierno nacional, sin que hasta el momento se haya iniciado el mismo debido a la ausencia de un espacio de interlocución entre comunidades y el gobierno y a que esta ley no ha sido parte de la agenda prioritaria del gobierno.</p> <p>Las dificultades se relacionan directamente con la falta de avance del proceso de Consulta Previa en general, el cual es de alta tensión y conflictividad política puesto que está confrontando el modelo de desarrollo planteado por el gobierno con las necesidades de las comunidades rurales que están reclamando derechos. De otro lado, la discusión de la ley guarda estrecha relación con el proceso de paz que se lleva a cabo con la guerrilla de las FARC en Cuba, el cual contempla también profundos cambios en términos del modelo de desarrollo rural.</p> <p>Por parte de uno de los colaboradores de RRI, AAS, se realizó una propuesta al Plan Nacional de Desarrollo sobre Zonas de Reserva Campesina (ZRC) como áreas que ayudan a la conservación, equilibrio social, y seguridad alimentaria.</p>

Indigenous and civil society organizations are strengthened to monitor Early REDD+ projects in order to assess the implementation of social and environmental safeguards.	<p>Se han preparado los instrumentos para este monitoreo de proyectos REDD en la región del Pacífico, se seleccionó el estudio de caso el cual se encuentra en implementación. Uno de los hallazgos no previstos es que muchas de las comunidades involucradas en proyectos REDD basados en el mercado voluntario de carbono han firmado de cláusulas de confidencialidad en los contratos que no les permiten proveer ningún tipo de información a externos y que de otro lado están generando conflictos internos entre las organizaciones que las representa.</p> <p>No se reportan avances por parte del Gobierno en la estrategia ENREDD y persiste una fragmentación institucional sobre el tema.</p>
Afrocolombian communities are strengthened to monitor and advocate investment projects to prevent negative impacts in community lands and forests, and women's land rights.	<p>Se ha trabajado en el fortalecimiento de respuestas comunitarias frente al impacto de proyectos de infraestructura y actividades de minería, con énfasis en grupos de mujeres.</p> <p>Se realizó un estudio sobre la situación de minería en el departamento del Chocó que ha permitido a las organizaciones afrodescendientes identificar las áreas y títulos mineros existentes en la zona, incluyendo áreas de minería legal e ilegal, y las que pretender realizar consulta previa con las comunidades. Las organizaciones participantes del proyecto se están preparando para la socialización y ruta de incidencia.</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Law 70 is regulated on issues related to land use and natural resource protection, mining, and social and economic development in the Afrocolombian communities.	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>1</u> <u>(RRI-supported events provided an important opportunity for Colombian/Afrocolombian civil society to coordinate and collectively influence tenure governance and reforms nationwide)</u>	<p><u>1. First and second meetings of operating Secretariat of ANAFRO (Afrodescendants authority established by agreement between the organizations) with the Ministry of Interior</u></p> <p>The first meeting was held in Bogota from May 26 to May 29. The second meeting was held in Santa Marta from June 27 to June 29.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36 representatives of organizations and members of the ANFARO. - Workplan for the regulatory work of Law 70 of 1993. - Both meetings established channels of communication between the government and the communities to define the political agenda and the path to the regulatory work of Law 70 of 1993. <p><u>2. Technical workshop on the regulation of chapter 4 of the Law 70 of 1993</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The workshop focused on the modification of Law 99 of 1993 and the elaboration of guidelines for the implementation of Prior and Informed Consent <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delegates of the technical table of the ANAFRO. - Technical draft of the regulations. <p><u>3. Workshop on the impact of mining in Choco:</u></p> <p>Held in Quibdó on 25 September with the aim of improving the work of communities and organizations in relation to their rights over the exploitation of their natural resources.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of Implementation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 participants in total including the community leaders and public officials - Linking new strategic actors.

<p>The project of Land and Rural Development Law is monitored to identify the implications on land tenure and collective rights of forest communities.</p>	<p>1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.</p>	<p><u>0</u> <u>(The impact of this workshop was limited due to the fact that the government never delivered the draft of the law necessary for the workshop's discussion, so the convening opportunity was used to discuss other issues)</u></p>	<p>The land and rural development law proposal was not delivered to afrodescendants communities to initiate the consultation process, and no political consensus from the government has been reached to facilitate spaces for discussion.</p> <p>The advances in the approval of the law are also subject to the agreements reached in the peace negotiation process between the guerrilla and the government.</p>
<p>Indigenous and civil society organizations are strengthened to monitor Early REDD+ projects in order to assess the implementation of social and environmental safeguards.</p>	<p>6. RRI develops and maintains a global monitoring system on statutory tenure reform, poverty and livelihoods in forest areas in developing countries.</p>	<p>N/A (No quantitative log frame target set in this category)</p>	<p>1. <u>Mapping of early REDD projects</u></p> <p>ILSA is elaborating an interacting map that show all the early REDD initiatives in the country. This cartography will become the basis to identify the different types and stages of implementation of these projects.</p> <p>Collection of information of BIOREDD case study is in progress and national workshop is going to be held in November to prepare a road map for advocacy strategy.</p>

Afrocolombian communities are strengthened to monitor and advocate investment projects to prevent negative impacts in community lands and forests, and women's land rights.	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	0 <u>The impact of this workshop need to be further monitored before this activity can be counted as a key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	1. Investment Threats Workshop A workshop will be held in Bogota on 20 and 21 November with the participation of leaders from Colombian organizations and experts from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, to discuss threats posed by investment projects, experiences of bargaining with local communities, and potential advocacy routes.
	7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.	0 <u>The impact of RRI's support for a gender-based analysis of these issues needs to be further monitored before this activity can be counted as a key contributions to RRI's logframe targets</u>	

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Peru
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>A participatory and consensual proposal to improve and reactivate community land titling processes is elaborated and presented to the entity responsible for community land titling. The proposal contains basic principles on collective rights and ITO Convention 169, and the contribution of indigenous women.</p>	<p>El Colectivo de Territorios Seguros, ha logrado producir recomendaciones para que el gobierno reinstale el ente rector encargado de articular y ordenar el proceso de reconocimiento y titulación a nivel nacional, quedando pendiente la definición de funciones y procedimientos específicos.</p> <p>El Colectivo produce unos lineamientos para el saneamiento y la formalización de las comunidades nativas y campesinas en el Perú, que fue presentada como propuesta al Ministerio de Agricultura, como propuesta de guía para ordenar los procesos de formalización de la propiedad a nivel nacional, y para garantizar la protección del derecho a la propiedad por parte de las comunidades.</p>
<p>Government issued Decrees adapting the existing 4 Territorial Reserves to Indigenous Reserves according to Indigenous People in Voluntary Isolation Law and the multi-sectorial commission for the protection of indigenous people in voluntary isolation approves and emits the resolution to create 2 new Indigenous Reserves.</p>	<p>Se logró incidencia para la expedición del decreto Supremo Nº 001-2014-MC, que Declaran el reconocimiento de los PIACI, ubicados en las Reservas Territoriales denominadas "Madre de Dios", "Isconahua", "Murunahua", "Mashco Piro"; y, "Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti y otros".</p> <p>Las cinco Reservas Territoriales reconocidas, cuentan con términos de referencia probados para la contratación del equipo técnico encargado de recabar información del Estudio Adicional de Categorización. Cuatro propuestas de Reservas Territoriales cuentan con calificación favorable, términos de referencia aprobados para la contratación del equipo técnico encargado de realizar el estudio correspondiente.</p> <p>Se registró la "V Reunión de la Plataforma de Organizaciones Indígenas para la Protección de los Pueblos Autónomos (En aislamiento y contacto Inicial). Con la participación de ORPIO, ORAU, FENAMAD y COMARU; tratándose propuestas importantes relacionadas con el corredor biológico sur y el desarrollo de una propuesta para la zona de Yavari-Yaquerana.</p> <p>Se dispuso la actualización de la propuesta Reserva Territorial Napo Tigre, con el acompañamiento de AIDSEP y ORPIO como veedores de los Estudios complementarios realizados por el Viceministerio de Interculturalidad, en las cuencas de los ríos Napo y Tigre para verificar la existencia de los pueblos indígenas aislados. Llegándose a comprobar la existencia de evidencias recientes que refuerzan la calificación favorable.</p>

	<p>El proyecto se está desarrollando conforme a lo planificado. Salvo en algunas situaciones de demora en la realización de procesos por parte del Viceministerio de Interculturalidad, que es la autoridad estatal que vela para la protección y defensa de los pueblos indígenas en situación de aislamiento y situación de contacto inicial.</p> <p>Se ha logrado incidencia en los comités de Gestión de Protección de las Reservas Territoriales, con la finalidad de facilitar la constitución de mecanismos para la protección de los pueblos indígenas en aislamiento voluntario y contacto inicial, coadyuvando a la gestión de las Reservas Territoriales, a fin de garantizar su intangibilidad.</p>
<p>Awareness of issues relating to indigenous peoples' land tenure is raised among participants in the COP 20 and World Conference of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>En cuanto al PTRT3, el Colectivo Territorios Seguros inicio el establecimiento de canales de comunicación con con el BID, MINAGRI y los miembros del pacto de unidad para conocer la propuesta de titulación del programa. Se identificó que el programa PTRT3 hace énfasis en la titulación de predios individuales y poco énfasis en la titulación de comunidades.</p> <p>Se han realizado pronunciamientos públicos sobre los lineamientos de titulación y avanzar en la incidencia correspondiente.</p> <p>También se agregó una estrategia de trabajo una vez expedida la Ley 30230, o Ley de Promoción a la inversión y se decidió un pronunciamiento del pacto sobre este tema, el cual fue publicado en septiembre, logrando a su vez una respuesta de la Defensoría del Pueblo ante el Consejo de Ministros.</p> <p>El Colectivo de territorios seguros logro articularse con otras plataformas nacionales como la Plataforma de Ordenamiento Territorial, Red Muqui, y la Plataforma Gobernanza responsable de la tierra para realizar un Foro Nacional para analizar los impactos de la nueva ley 30230 en las zonas rurales del país, especialmente lo que corresponde a los derechos propietarios de los peruanos. Este fue el análisis que se hizo con relación a los impactos de esta ley a los derechos de tenencia.</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
A participatory and consensual proposal to improve and reactivate community land titling processes is elaborated and presented to the entity responsible for community land titling. The proposal contains basic principles on collective rights and ITO Convention 169, and the contribution of indigenous women.	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	<u>1</u> <u>(The strategic analysis documents produced by the Colectivo yielded concrete support from the Peruvian Ombuds Office, comprising a key contribution to the thinking of a regional network of government policy-makers)</u>	<p>1. <u>Advocacy Strategy of the campaign of the Collective of Secured Territories (Colectivo de Territorios Seguros) to create a governing body that will guide the recognition of community land titling.</u></p> <p>Through the Colectivo de Territorios Seguros the campaign was able to produce recommendations on the role of the “ente rector” (governing body), and establish channels of communications between the Ministry of Agriculture and civil society.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Collective drafted a proposal of guidelines for the governing body in order to standardize the process of recognition and land titling of native and peasant communities. http://comunidadesdelperu.ibcperu.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Informe_SEGURIDAD_TERRITORIAL_2014.pdf - The Collective has contributed to technical exchanges regarding communal land rights of local and indigenous communities. - They also gained the support of the Peruvian Ombuds Office that also produced analysis and specific recommendations for the government to resolve the complex process of recognition and land titling in Peru. - Other ongoing territorial demands for communal land titling were updated in order to continue with their corresponding processes.

<p>Government issued Decrees adapting the existing 4 Territorial Reserves to Indigenous Reserves according to Indigenous People in Voluntary Isolation Law and the multi-sectorial commission for the protection of indigenous people in voluntary isolation approves and emits the resolution to create 2 new Indigenous Reserves.</p>	<p>4. Desarrollo de capacidades por parte de RRI para las redes en el ámbito nacional, regional y mundial con relación a las tendencias y las reformas sobre tenencia, gobernabilidad y mercados.</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p> <p><u>(No quantitative log frame target set in this category, though RRI-supported capacity development for the Peruvian CSOs advocating for these decrees was regarded as highly successful and important to the success of civil society engagement on this issue)</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Impact on the issuance of Supreme Decree No. 001-2014-MC, which declares the protection of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact (PIAVCI) and their territories in the Peruvian Amazon</u></p> <p>The government recognized the existence of PIAVCI in four territorial reserves.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The decree guarantees the protection of the rights of PIAVCI. - The four territorial reserves recognized are "Madre de Dios", "Isconahua", "Murunahua", "Mashco Piro"; and "Kugapakori,) - The proposal of the Territorial Reserve Napo Tigre was updated to identify the existence of PIAVCI. - Formulation of guidelines for the preparation of preliminary studies for recognition of PIAVCI - The "V Meeting of the Platform of Indigenous Organizations for the Protection of the Autonomous Peoples" (In isolation and initial contact).
<p>Awareness of issues relating to indigenous peoples' land tenure is raised among participants in the COP 20 and World Conference of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and</p>	<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>RRI's support yielded extensive media coverage that helped to shape the narrative surrounding Law 30230</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Public Forum on the impact of Law 30230.</u></p> <p>On October 15, four networks of institutions - the Collective Secured Collective Territories of Peru, Land Management Platform, Network Muqui and Governance Platform Responsible of Earth, Organized a National Public Forum to inform, analyze and discuss the meaning of the changes and impacts that Law 30230 will have on rural areas.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two hundred and fifty people attended the event including community leaders from 15 regions. - The event received national media coverage. See below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - http://servindi.org/actualidad/115714 - http://www.ibcperu.org/realizan-foro-para-dar-a-

	governance reforms.		conocer-impactos-negativos-de-la-ley-30230/ - http://enlacenacional.com/2014/10/19/ley-30230-atentaria-contra-la-tierra-y-propiedad-privada-de-las-comunidades/ - http://comunidadesdelperu.ibcperu.org/realizaran-foro-para-dar-a-conocer-impactos-negativos-de-la-ley-30230/
	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	<u>0</u> <u>The convening and collaborative impact of the Public Forum has to be further monitored before it can be counted as a key contribution to RRI's logframe targets</u>	

2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Guatemala
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
The Forest and Climate Change Laws and regulations incorporate the inputs of the AOFC and key Indigenous Peoples, and Authority organizations participate actively in the National Council of Climate Change, the Safeguard Committee and the Adhoc Congress Negotiations.	<p>The National Council of Climate Change did not issue a call for participation so it was not possible to participate directly in its meetings. However, the following advances were made in influencing the Forest and Climate Change Laws and regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recently created Climate Change Law was regulated and contributions of ACOFOP, AOFC and indigenous peoples were incorporated to develop regulations that include community forestry organizations and indigenous peoples as key participant actors. • As a result of this advocacy strategy, a REDD Safeguards Committee which includes ACOFOP, was created, and ACOFOP became member of the National Council of Climate Change. • ACOFOP was successful in negotiating their inclusion as decision-maker in sharing benefits of the distributions committee of Guatecarbon project REDD. Until 2014, the government, through CONAP (Concejo nacional de áreas protegidas) was able to receive the economic benefits. • ACOFOP participará en la reunión del Concejo nacional de cambio climático que se espera sea convocada por el gobierno en el mes de diciembre de éste año. Se aprovechará esta reunión para exponer las propuestas para avanzar en la implementación del reglamento de cambio climático y las disposiciones de derechos de carbono.
Regulations on non-timber forest products are modified to eliminate barriers on their commercialization increasing benefit for organized women groups in Petén and Verapaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACOFOP ha contribuido a mejorar el proceso administrativo en el Ministerio de Ambiente para lograr agilizar y simplificar el procedimiento de la aprobación de planes de manejo de productos no maderables. Se cambió de la categoría A a la C que implica que los costos de procedimiento y autorización de manejo se reducen y llevan menos tiempo. • Además las organizaciones gubernamentales involucradas en su manejo (MARN y CONAP) ahora tienen una mejor percepción del manejo sostenible de los recursos no maderables para beneficio de las comunidades y de la conservación. • Las acciones y resultados alcanzados por ACOFOP han ayudado a sentar precedentes sobre cambios en el listado taxativo de no maderables a nivel del país, lo que contribuirá a que otras comunidades puedan recolectar otros productos del bosque sin desarrollar procesos caros y burocráticos. • Como resultado de este proceso de incidencia, ACOFOP también ha ampliado su perspectiva del manejo del bosque hacia una visión integral, por lo que ahora está organizando una estrategia de incidencia para el

	<p>reconocimiento de los derechos de tenencia desde la concepción territorial (el concepto territorial desde la visión política del Estado de Guatemala no es aceptado, pero se está generando un movimiento desde las organizaciones indígenas y forestales para asegurar derechos bajo este concepto).</p>
<p>Provisions on carbon rights and the distribution of the earnings of the forestry incentives that benefit IP and Community Forestry organizations are included in the drafts of climate change regulations and in the Forest Law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Association of Forest Communities of Petén (ACOFOP) has developed several advocacy strategies to recognition to their carbon rights and continues participating in GuateCarbon negotiations. http://guatecarbon.com/contexto/. GuateCarbon is the first REDD + activity negotiated in Guatemala, and also one of the first ones worldwide. In October 2014, The World Bank and the Fund Sweden Cooperation approved the project's budget • El anteproyecto de ley Probosques fue analizada por Utz Ché y se logró elaborar una propuesta para que se incluyan cambios como: un rubro específico para los bosques de conservación que están siendo manejados por varias comunidades, mecanismos de compensación de servicios eco sistémicos, y un compromiso de parte del Estado para asignar los fondos necesarios para beneficiar a las comunidades. Si bien, ha habido reuniones con la junta directiva de INAB para exponer estos puntos, los procesos de incidencia en el Congreso para revisar el anteproyecto de ley han tenido pocos avances. • La principal dificultad para incorporar en la Ley Probosques los comentarios aportados por Utz Che, es que la Gremial Forestal en Guatemala, que agrupa empresas forestales y terratenientes, es un sector con mucho poder que está influyendo para que la actual ley continúe con los mismos procesos de incentivos forestales. Además, no hubo consenso del posicionamiento dentro de las organizaciones forestales comunitarias respecto a la ley.
<p>*SRM: Ensuring the recognition of 191,000 Ha to five new forest community organizations in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Petén Guatemala</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to ensure effective negotiation of five new management concession contracts with the government to secure the recognition of 191,000 Ha for community forest rights and to recover 3,500 Ha that cattle ranchers have illegally taken over within these new unit areas. • This strategy responded to a time-sensitive opportunity to secure the forest rights of five community organizations over an additional 190,000 Ha of forest in the Multiple Use Zone (MUZ) of the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR) in Guatemala.

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Forest and climate change Laws regulations incorporate the inputs of the AOFC and key Indigenous Peoples, and Authority organizations participate actively in the National Council of Climate Change, the Safeguard Committee and the Adhoc Congress Negotiations.	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	0 <u>More progress needs to be made on this priority before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets, though RRI's degree of engagement with government officials and institutions is promising at this point.)</u>	1. <u>Proposal for regulations on Climate Change Law</u> To develop a proposal for regulations on the Climate Change Law AOFC, ACOFOP and indigenous peoples worked together to focus on inclusion of forestry organizations and indigenous peoples. Government officials and other civil society actors also participated. <u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> 5 inter institutional meetings between ACOFOP with the support of the Vice Ministry of Natural Resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of Article 3 on Safeguards and the proposal of the creation of a committee in Safeguards with ACOFOP's as a member. - Analysis of Article 8. To incorporate the National Council on Climate Change. - Analysis of Article 19. To compensate emissions - Negotiations between CONAP and ACOFOP to set agreements on participation of economic benefits of the Guatecarbon project. - ACOFOP has been incorporated in the National Council on Climate Change as a member.
Regulations on non-timber forest products are modified to eliminate barriers on their commercialization increasing benefit for organized women groups in Petén and	2. Strategic analyses and communications products promoting tenure, governance and market reforms target influential constituencies and raise public awareness of importance of forest tenure and governance reforms.	0 <u>More progress needs to be made on this priority before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets, though</u>	1. <u>New categorization of non-timber products.</u> Three management plans of ACOFOP's partner organizations (including women's groups) have been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and approved as category C. Category C minimizes the cost of the license for the extraction of non-timber forest products. <u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The advocacy strategy to place non-timber products in category C included meetings between the Ministry of Environment and the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP), the director of the Forestry Department, Wildlife Manager, Technical Directors of Guatemala City and Petén, Direction of Environmental Management

Verapaces		<u>RRI's degree of engagement with government officials and institutions is promising at this point.)</u>	<p>and Natural Resources of the Ministry of Environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange visits between CONAP's and MARN Guatemala, to learn about the rules and methodological tools for the development and implementation of management plans for non-timber forest resources in community forest concessions of Petén.
Provisions on carbon rights and benefit distribution of forest incentives that benefit IP and Community Forestry organizations are included in the draft of climate change regulations and Forest Law	1. National-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for strategic collaborations established, that actively advance tenure, governance and market reforms forest-dependent communities, as a result of capacity building with RRI.	0 <u>(More progress needs to be made on this objective before these activities can be counted as key contributions to RRI's logframe targets, though RRI's degree of engagement with government officials and institutions is promising at this point.)</u>	<p>1. <u>Two National Meetings with indigenous and peasants' representatives.</u></p> <p>The meetings dealt with discussion on different aspects of the Probosques Law.</p> <p><u>Outputs/indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended by 130 participants - The following topics were analyzed: The need of the inclusion of more funding for community forests Inclusion of compensation mechanisms of ecosystem services <p>2. <u>Mapping of possible actors.</u></p> <p>Identification of potential partners, media and legal means to act on the advocacy strategy to regulate Probosques Law.</p> <p><u>Outputs/indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four meetings - Work on a proposal to improve the Probosques Law <p>3. <u>Advocacy strategy promoting access to economic benefits of the Guatecarbon Project.</u></p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five meetings with the executive secretary of CONAP. - CONAP recognized ACOFOP (community forest concessions) as a partner in negotiations and distribution of the economic benefits of Guatecarbon project (REDD with IDB and World Bank funds). - The executive secretary of CONAP visited ACOFOP and spoke with community leaders who expressed their views on carbon rights and the need for ACOFOP to be a partner of Guatecarbon project.

<p>*SRM: Ensuring the recognition of 191,000 Ha to five new forest community organizations in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Petén Guatemala</p>	<p>5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>The SRM functioned effectively as a timely response to an emerging, strategic opportunity</u></p>	<p><u><i>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACOFOP has submitted documentation to CONAP for the management plan for the bidding of 191.685 hectares. - It was possible to gather documentation to reclaim 3,500 ha that third parties had illegally registered within concessions to the communities. CONAP and the Attorney General's Office received this documentation and are developing the legal cases against these illegal claims.
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Bolivia
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

Country Priorities	Overall Comments
<p>Lowland indigenous organization CIDOB is strengthened by improving the communication with indigenous people's territories and agreeing with their local authorities on a common and pro-active agenda to negotiate with the government.</p>	<p>Se inició un proceso de diálogo y reflexión con las autoridades de pueblos y de territorios indígenas sobre la necesidad de buscar la unificación en torno a una sola representación del movimiento indígena para la defensa de sus derechos ya plasmados en la legislación boliviana. Aproximadamente el 50 % de las autoridades de los pueblos indígenas cuentan con la motivación para llegar a una gran asamblea donde se cree un espacio para reunificación del movimiento indígena. Y para crear una nueva agenda para los próximos 5 años.</p> <p>Los miembros del directorio de la CIDOB debatieron y fortalecieron su posición como directorio en torno a la búsqueda de la unificación del movimiento indígena en la Gran Asamblea.</p> <p>El directorio realizó recorridos por los territorios indígenas pudiendo informar sobre los proyectos legislativos, infraestructura, hidrocarburos y otros que el gobierno promueve y que involucran y ponen en serio riesgo a pueblos y territorios indígenas (impactos de megaproyectos, consecuencias de la división del movimiento indígena (MI), oportunidades del, MI unificado etc.)</p> <p>CIDOB ha enfrentado dificultades debido a la presión por parte del gobierno que ha logrado dividir a algunos sectores de mandos intermedios, afectando la unidad y posicionamiento de CIDOB. Además, G77+China en el mes de julio y posteriormente las elecciones nacionales para la elección de presidente en Bolivia, ha retrasado la implementación de las actividades.</p>
<p>Indigenous women from lowland territories are strengthened and participate and contribute to the strengthening of indigenous organizations.</p>	<p>Las mujeres indígenas de CNAMIB han jugado un papel de clave en el proceso de diálogo y reflexión con las autoridades de los pueblos y territorios indígenas para buscar la unificación del movimiento indígena para la defensa de sus derechos individuales y colectivos.</p> <p>Se ha logrado involucrar a las mujeres líderes indígenas y los hombres de las Regionales y de los Pueblos para participar de manera activa en la Asamblea Consultiva Nacional.</p> <p>Los recorridos de la CNAMIB junto con la CIDOB por los territorios indígenas permitió informarse sobre la problemática que están pasando en las TCOs, y el fortalecimiento de las Regionales y de la CIDOB</p> <p>La Asamblea Extraordinaria de la CNAMIB, después de un profundo análisis decidió apoyar al CIDOB Orgánica, al mismo tiempo insto realizar la Asamblea Consultiva a la brevedad posible. La CNAMIB a partir de su Asamblea Extraordinaria cuenta con una agenda priorizada para su análisis en la Asamblea Consultiva de la CIDOB.</p>

Table B

Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
<p>Lowland indigenous organization CIDOB is strengthened by improving the communication with indigenous people's territories and agreeing with their local authorities on a common and pro-active agenda to negotiate with the government</p>	<p>4. RRI organizes capacity building for national, regional and global networks in forest tenure, governance, market trends and reforms.</p>	<p><u>N/A</u> <u>(No quantitative log frame target set in this category)</u></p>	<p>1. <u>National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia's (CIDOB) communications strategy.</u> CIDOB worked throughout the year to strengthen communications with different indigenous peoples and their communities. <u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visits to indigenous communities to provide information on the legislation bills, infrastructure and hydrocarbon projects that pose serious risks to indigenous peoples and their territories. (50% of regional authorities and in 20 of the 64 indigenous territories) - Approximately 50% leaders reached agreed on attending the Main Assembly (Gran Asamblea) to be held in 2015. <p>2. <u>Meeting of the National Commission (Comision Nacional)</u> On April 2014 the Comisión Nacional held a meeting of leaders of indigenous territories. <u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Twenty indigenous leaders attended the meeting. - The Comisión agreed on having a Consultative Assembly (Asamblea Consultiva) to unify political criteria regarding CIDOB's National Assembly.

<p>Indigenous women from lowland territories are strengthened and participate and contribute to the strengthening of indigenous organizations</p>	<p>7. Gender analysis, women's networks and experiential learning activities that engage policy makers, REDD and FLEGT processes, CSO networks and community leaders benefit from program support.</p>	<p><u>1</u> <u>RRI's gender-based activity support strengthened indigenous women's role in key civil society processes.</u></p>	<p><u>1. The National Confederation of Indigenous Women (CNAMIB)</u> CNAMIB began a process of dialogue and reflection with indigenous peoples 'authorities to seek unification of the indigenous movement for the defense of their individual and collective rights.</p> <p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous women leaders along with indigenous peoples ' and regional leaders actively participated in the Asamblea Consultiva Nacional (National Consultative Assembly) - The visits of CINAMIB and CIBOD to indigenous territories helped gather information on the current status of the TCO's (Tierras Comunitarias de Origen/ Original Communal territories) - After a thorough analysis the Special Assembly (Asamblea Extraordinaria) of CNAMIB decided to support the Organic CIDOB (Organic National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia) and agreed to hold a Consultative Assembly as soon as the conditions allow. - After a Special Meeting, CNAMIB drafted an agenda to be analyzed at CIDOB's Consultative Assembly.
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2014 RRI Annual Program Monitoring Report: Strategic Response Mechanism
Progress on previous years' outcomes

Table A

SRM Priorities	Overall Objective
<p>Ensuring the recognition of 191,000 Ha to five new forest community organizations in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Petén Guatemala</p> <p>Country: Guatemala Implementer: Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén (ACOFOP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to ensure effective negotiation of five new management concession contracts with the government to secure the recognition of 191,000 Ha for community forest rights and to recover 3,500 Ha that cattle ranchers have illegally taken over within these new unit areas. • The interim results of the SRM project are that it allowed ACOFOP to engage in the process of updating the Master Plan for the Mayan Biosphere Reserve, advocating for an increase in community management of the MBR's forests, including the expansion of community forestry concessions to areas that had previously been inadequately managed and conserved by government institutions.
<p>A Guide on Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples in Mesoamerica</p> <p>Country/Region: Mesoamerica (Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala) Implementer: Indian Law Resource Center</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of this project is to produce a practice-based guide on application of UNDRIP in protected areas to influence the future direction of conservation policies, projects, and activities of the IUCN and its (roughly) 1,000 members, including park agencies and international conservation organizations, that work across approximately 2 billion hectares of protected areas around the world. This document will focus on three conservation initiatives in Mesoamerica and integrate lessons and case studies from local consultations to ensure that a more accurate, accessible and compelling product is presented to the international protected areas community. • *Final Report due December 19, 2014.
<p>Securing the rights of ancestral forest communities in forest reserves in Kenya</p> <p>Country: Kenya Implementer: Forest Peoples Program (FPP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to stop and reverse the evictions of the Sengwer, and hand their case over to the National Land Commission (NLC); to bring a second court case to cover the situation of all forest peoples in Kenya (or as many as possible); and to work with the NLC to establish the process required for recognizing and resolving the situation of forest peoples whose lands have been enclosed by protected areas. • The interim results of the SRM project are that it has allowed FPP and its Kenyan partners to prepare the Sengwer case while laying the groundwork for broader legal action and civil society mobilization around these issues. The project has had to adjust its timeline and approach according to local needs and priorities, but is still advancing its objectives vis-à-vis

	the community evictions.
Reclassification of Five Forest Management Units (UFAs) in Cameroon to Recognize Customary Rights* Country: Cameroon Implementer: Cameroon Ecology (Cam-Eco) <i>*Contracted in 2013, extended into 2014</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to support local communities and IPs of 164 rural villages living around UFAs: 09029, 07002, 07003, 11006 and 11008, spread geographically in seven different Districts, eleven Boroughs and three Regions (South, Coastal and South-west) to participate efficiently in the UFA classification process, launched in September 2013 by the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife (MINFOF), to ensure their claims are taken into account. • Interim reports indicate that the SRM project provided important convening capacity and technical support to local communities making claims within the UFA classification process. • *Final Report due December 15, 2014.
Centre for Environment and Development (CED) and National Council of Traditional Chiefs of Cameroon (NCTC) advocacy project on the forestry law reform Country: Cameroon Implementer: CED & NCTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to revive and bring to completion the process of adoption and promulgation of the new forest law through the influence of Traditional Chiefs who interact directly with high-level decision-makers at the national level in Cameroon. • *Report due November 30, 2014
The CODELT and CACO's Advocacy project on Environmental and Social Impacts Study in relation to the August Decree in the DRC Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo Implementer: CACO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In CONTRACTING PHASE as of November 2014
Visioning the Status of Ancestral Domains (Wilayah Adat) in Indonesia in the Year 2025 Country: Indonesia Implementer: Samdhana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project expects to produce a visioning on the agrarian condition of indigenous peoples by developing different scenarios on the status of ancestral domains in 2025 at the national and sub-national levels to: (a) enable AMAN and its supporters in developing advocacy works on policy reform concerning ancestral domains – based on different paths of policy frameworks provided by the scenario building – in order to promote rights perspective as well as gender

	<p>justice standpoint provided by the Constitutional Court Ruling, and; (b) provide Komnas HAM with initial information on the nature of agrarian conflicts over ancestral domains. The scenario building process will also play as an instrument to feed back into the trajectory of indigenous movements and envision the future of the movements as inspiration to deal with current situation at multiple sites of struggle, contestation and negotiation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early results of the SRM project showed that the project already significantly contributed to the trajectory of AMAN's agenda in relation to formal political arenas, especially in relation to parliamentary and presidential elections. A group of candidates for senators and districts endorsed AMAN's agenda for IP rights recognition; provincial and national level parliament members that run for election on April 9th 2014 also endorsed AMANs agenda. They then endorsed Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla's Presidential ticket for being strong in IP rights.
<p>National Inquiry on the Indigenous People's Rights in the Forest Areas of Indonesia</p> <p>Country: Indonesia Implementer: HUMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to put the formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples customary resources rights on the agenda of the new government of Indonesia through supporting a nation-wide National Inquiry to document rights abuses, including threats and abuses of local peoples' tenure rights. • Initial report back indicates that the activity helped prepare testifiers to provide testimony at public hearings held across Indonesia, document the process, and share recommendations. • *Report due December 15, 2014
<p>National Multi Stakeholder Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity</p> <p>Country: Indonesia Implementer: Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat (FKKM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to convene representatives from various sectors, including central and local authorities, government officials, IPs, and local communities, to discuss and reach a common understanding and commitment on necessary steps towards the effective implementation of the Constitutional Court decision 35/2012, stating that forests customarily belong to Indigenous Peoples and local communities and should be removed from state-managed forests. • *Report due December 15, 2014
<p>Consultation/Dialogue of Indigenous Peoples on Forest Related Policies and Programs</p> <p>Country: Nepal Implementer: Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the project is to conduct wider consultation with concerned government agencies, political leaders, civil society organizations, and bilateral and multi-lateral agencies for full and effective support in the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights in the development of national forest related policies, strategies and programs. • The SRM supported a three-day workshop to draft a strategy and a firm positioning paper based on forest related strategies particularly, in the ongoing process of developing Forestry Sector Strategy, National REDD+ Strategy of Nepal, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action

	Plan, and National Strategic Framework for Nature Conservation in relationship with the Indigenous Peoples of Nepal. By presenting sector specialists in their respective fields to the IPs, they openly discussed the strategies and opened the floor for collecting feedback to be addressed while finalizing those policies/strategies that have direct and indirect impact on the IPs in Nepal. As a result, the SRM provided a unique and important opportunity for IP deliberation and advocacy within Nepal.
Collective Campaign for Ensuring Rights of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in Chure Area Country: Nepal Implementer: FECOFUN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the project is to ensure local communities' and Indigenous People's rights in Chure Area by advocating and enshrining community property rights in Nepal's new Constitution. *Report due December 15, 2014

Table B

SRM Objective/Impact:	Contribution to RRI logframe (1-8) (Activity Categories)	Progress made with regards to baseline	Explanation of progress/results (for the current reporting period), please use sample indicators where possible to indicate activities achieved
Ensuring the recognition of 191,000 Ha to five new forest community organizations in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Petén Guatemala Country: Guatemala Implementer: Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén (ACOFOP)	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	<u>1</u> <u>This SRM functioned effectively as a timely response to an emerging, strategic opportunity</u>	<u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACOFOP has submitted documentation to CONAP for the management plan for the bidding of 191.685 hectares - It was possible to gather documentation to reclaim 3,500 ha that third parties had illegally registered within concessions to the communities. CONAP and the Attorney General's Office received this documentation and are developing the legal cases against these illegal claims
A Guide on Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples in Mesoamerica	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely	*Final Report due December 19, 2014.	<u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on protected area policies and practices vis-a-vis UNDRIP and protected areas in Mesoamerica - Remote interviews with 17 indigenous leaders in

Country/Region: Mesoamerica (Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala) Implementer: Indian Law Resource Center	advocacy efforts.		Nicaragua and Guatemala <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 in-person consultation with 125 Miskito leaders in Honduras and with 43 Mayagna and Q'eqchi' leaders in Guatemala
Securing the rights of ancestral forest communities in forest reserves in Kenya Country: Kenya Implementer: Forest Peoples Program (FPP)	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	<u>1</u> <u>This SRM functioned effectively as a timely response to an emerging, strategic opportunity</u>	<u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sengwer Case: Secured services of legal team to argue the Sengwer case in court; Legal team has made regular appearances in the High Court in Eldoret; Provision of ongoing legal advice and briefings in support of case - Wider Court case: Support for Ogiek of Mt Elgon in their negotiations with the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Environment to recognize rights to their lands; Capacity building for other forest dwelling groups - Development of Resolution Pathway with NLC: Meetings with NLC staff and Chair; Launch of working group on forest dwellers in protected areas - Mobilization of civil society to persuade the mainstream of the case: Meetings with key decision makers; article in major national newspaper; work with Kenya Human Rights Commission and CSOs to build consensus
Reclassification of Five Forest Management Units (UFAs) in Cameroon to Recognize Customary Rights* Country: Cameroon Implementer: Cameroon Ecology (Cam-Eco)	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	<u>1</u> <u>Based on interim reporting, this SRM functioned effectively as a timely response to an emerging, strategic opportunity</u>	<u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 192 réunions d'information et de sensibilisation ont été organisées dont 17 groupées dans 96 villages ; - Participation massive des populations aux réunions d'information et de sensibilisation près de 1.387 personnes dont 428 femmes ; - 132 requêtes collectées ont été formulées par les communautés et analysées par les différentes

<p><i>*Contracted in 2013, extended into 2014</i></p>			<p>commissions départementales de classement. Les revendications des communautés ont conduit à des propositions de création des enclaves de 36.950 ha de superficie agro forestière dans deux trois UFA couvertes jusqu'à présent par cette activité;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les données ont été collectées en vue de réaliser la cartographie des UFA 09-029, 07-003, 11-006 et 11- 008; - Les cartes thématiques produites représentent la situation réelle et actuelle de l'état d'occupation des 4 UFA ; - Toutes les zones revendiquées par les populations ont été cartographiées et représentent en moyenne 33% de la superficie totale des UFA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o UFA 09-029 : 12% o UFA 07-003 : 08% o UFA 11-006 : 15% o UFA 11-008 : 11% - Trois campements Bagyéli ont été identifiés, - Les réunions entre les deux communautés ont conduit à la signature des accords de reconnaissance des droits des Bagyéli à jouir des ressources naturelles disponible dans la forêt. Ces accords ont été signés en présence du Sous-préfet de l'arrondissement d'Akom II. <p>*Final Report due December 15, 2014.</p>
<p>Centre for Environment and Development (CED) and National Council of Traditional Chiefs of Cameroon (NCTC) advocacy project on the forestry law reform</p>	<p>5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.</p>	<p>*Report due November 30, 2014</p>	<p>*Report due November 30, 2014</p>

Country: Cameroon Implementer: CED & NCTC			
The CODELT and CACO's Advocacy project on Environmental and Social Impacts Study in relation to the August Decree in the DRC Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo Implementer: CACO	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	*In CONTRACTING PHASE as of November 2014	*In CONTRACTING PHASE as of November 2014
Visioning the Status of Ancestral Domains (<i>Wilayah Adat</i>) in Indonesia in the Year 2025 Country: Indonesia Implementer: Samdhana	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	<u>1</u> <u>This SRM functioned effectively as a timely response to an emerging, strategic opportunity</u>	<u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project supported active facilitators for writing and reflection, which helped AMAN secretariat to identify possible scenarios for indigenous movements interactions with government institutions re: ancestral domain (<i>wilayah adat</i>) recognition - Project helped AMAN to clarify its position vis a vis Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla's campaign platform, resulting in integrating six adat agenda in Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla's campaign platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (i) to review the contradicting and overlapping laws and regulations regarding the rights of <i>masyarakat adat</i>, o (ii) to continue the process to pass the law on the Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights, o (iii) to guarantee the rights of <i>masyarakat adat</i> in the drafting of new land law, and other related laws, o (iv) to set up a special mechanism and regulation to resolve agrarian conflict

			<p>related to <i>ancestral domain</i>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (v) to set up a special body under the president to to lead in recognition of ownership status of <i>ancestral domain</i>, and ○ (vi) to provide a special mechanism to accelerate the implementation of the Law number 6/2014 on Village concerning the establishment of Customary Village (<i>Desa Adat</i>).
National Inquiry on the Indigenous People's Rights in the Forest Areas of Indonesia Country: Indonesia Implementer: HUMA	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	*Report due December 15, 2014	*Report due December 15, 2014
National Multi Stakeholder Dialogue on Customary Forests for People's Prosperity Country: Indonesia Implementer: Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat (FKKM)	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	*Report due December 1, 2014	*Report due December 1, 2014
Consultation/Dialogue of Indigenous Peoples on Forest Related Policies and Programs Country: Nepal Implementer: Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	<p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>This SRM functioned effectively as a timely response to an emerging, strategic opportunity</u></p>	<p><u>Outputs/Indicators of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 presentations and discussion groups on forest-related strategies - 4 position papers prepared and disseminated to key stakeholders and organizations - 103 participants from IPOs, Government, NGO's/INGOs - 49 earned media hits in television, radio, and print media

Collective Campaign for Ensuring Rights of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in Chure Area Country: Nepal Implementer: FECOFUN	5. RRI's strategic response mechanism (SRM) supports timely advocacy efforts.	*Report due December 15, 2014	*Report due December 15, 2014
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