

RRI Latin America 2013 Work-Plan Summary

Prepared by RRG

I. Regional Overview

Dates of planning meetings in 2012:

October 4-5: Lima, Peru (Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru)

November 4-8: Washington, DC, USA (Regional)

	Strategic Outcomes 2013	Political Context and Strategy for 2013	Partners/ Collaborators
Regional	Specific Annual Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned on successful experiences in integrated management of collective territories are documented, and discussed among grassroots community organizations and presented in different regional and national spaces for decision-making and negotiation, such as those for REDD and FLEGT. Indigenous and Afro-descendant organizations have created linked strategies for influencing government to lessen threats from the expansion of extractive industry activities. National Afro-descendant peoples' organizations with collective territories have created regional linkages and developed a plan to highlight the threats to their collective rights to forest territories, both before national governments and in negotiations on REDD+ and FLEGT. Gender justice perspective begins to be clearly accepted and inserted in discussions on climate change and alternatives to defend collective rights and promote integrated territorial management (REDD, FLEGT, and others). 	Political Context: The boom in mineral and fossil fuel extraction and the push to improve the infrastructure network of highways across the region have, together, greatly increased pressure on forest areas and collective rights of indigenous, Afro-descendant, and peasant populations. Founded on the idea that the Latin American region has "infinite" renewable and non-renewable natural resources, governments throughout the region have emphasized economic development policies that promote extractive models, attracting significant foreign investment from within and outside of the region. The collective land, territory, and natural resource rights of local communities face huge threats, since they are situated precisely in key areas for investments in resource exploitation. This context accelerates the need to find collective and well-developed strategies between civil-society, indigenous, Afro-descendant, peasant, and other forest community organizations to demonstrate and promote the economic, social, and environmental value of integrated natural resource management models for collective territories. Strategic Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that integrated management of collective forest territories is highlighted as positive governance strategy to achieve social, economic, and environmental benefits. Increase knowledge of the large BRICS investment projects that affect collective territories, in order to create and document strategies for the defense of collective rights. Promote the recognition of collective territorial rights to other forest groups in regional and national debates affecting territories and natural resource rights. Promote and strengthen the gender justice perspective as a key component of strategies to ensure collective forest tenure rights. 	Partners: ACICAFOC HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation IFRI PRISMA Collaborators: CEDLA (Bolivia) CEJIS (Bolivia) PCN-Agenda Común (Colombia) AAS (Colombia) Ut'z Che' (Guatemala) ACOFOP (Guatemala) NITLAPAN (Nicaragua) Instituto del Bien Común (Perú) AIDSEP (Peru)
Country Level			
Guatemala	Specific Annual Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Substantive proposals for socio-economic development based in forest management are 	Political Context: Forest tenure rights in Guatemala are under threat – evidenced by the displacement of communities and land grabs for expansion of agro-industry, mineral and oil extraction in communal lands and forest areas. In 2013 a window of	Collaborators: ACOFOP

	<p>documented, and lessons learned are included in legislative proposals to be discussed: Climate Change Law and Pro-Forests Law.</p> <p>2. Legal analysis demonstrating the viability of advocating for legal status for indigenous communities in the country is completed.</p>	<p>opportunity to safeguard rights is opening via discussions of the proposal to renew and revise the national policy for forest incentives in the Pro-Forests Law. Additionally, the national discussions on climate change and forest governance represent a key political opportunity to demonstrate the benefits from secure collective forest rights in the proposed Framework Law on Climate Change.</p> <p>Strategic Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape the agenda of climate change and forest governance discussions to include recommendations on collective rights to access, use, and manage natural resources. • Highlight the economic, social, and environmental value of community forest management as a strategy to counteract pressures on forests from external actors. • Take advantage of the legislative agenda to contribute to the positioning of the joint demands of forest communities of the Pro-Forest Law and the Framework Law on Climate Change. • Determine the legal possibility of granting recognition to indigenous communities as collective rights holders. 	<p>Ut'z Che'</p> <p>PERT</p>
Peru	<p>Specific Annual Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government reactivates current and creates new regulatory measures, which permit the corresponding ministerial sectors (agriculture, SUNARP) and regional governments to advance titling processes for indigenous and native communities, including the creation of a national land titling entity to carry out coordinated functions. 2. The legal frameworks for communal property and territories for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation (PIAV) are strengthened in the face of threats to their territories. 3. Civil society promotes the establishment of a system to monitor the expansion of extractive industry into native community and PIAV territories in the Peruvian Amazon. 	<p>Political Context:</p> <p>The current government has continued to privilege private investment in extractive industry, allowing neither adequate consultation mechanisms nor effective control for local communities. Despite high levels of social conflict, there are possibilities for reforms that meet the demands of indigenous and peasant populations that inhabit forest territories, as a way to reconcile the neoliberal economic policies and the increasing calls for social justice. Such reforms would allow progress in granting more security to communal property and strengthen community land tenure. The initiatives to involve Peru in the carbon market via REDD+ have been received with skepticism by indigenous organizations due to the lack of transparency of the process. However this same situation represents an opportunity for advocacy to promote territorial management alternatives and ensure that the related policies for land titling are reactivated and reformed.</p> <p>Strategic Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the national awareness campaign with emphasis on political advocacy toward national and local decision-makers to revive stalled processes for recognizing and titling native community lands. • Improve the legal framework for communal property and territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation. • Promote actions to improve transparency and monitor the processes through which extractive industries expand their activities and threaten Indigenous Peoples' territorial security in the Peruvian Amazon. • Take advantage of the national debate on the predominant development model and socio-environmental conflicts related to extractive industries to advocate for the demands of Indigenous Peoples and propose development alternatives. • Analyze the REDD+ process in Peru to identify strategic opportunities to contribute to the progress of land titling and alternative development for native communities. 	<p>Partners:</p> <p>FPP</p> <p>HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>AIDSEP</p> <p>CIFOR</p> <p>DAR</p> <p>IBC</p>

Colombia	<p>Specific Annual Outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The SESA process for REDD+ in Colombia includes clear inputs from grassroots indigenous, peasant, and Afro-descendant organizations on the need to clarify tenure rights and better coordinate between ministries to establish a plan to address the drivers of deforestation. 	<p>Political Context:</p> <p>In Colombia, the government has begun negotiations with the World Bank to define the Social and Environmental monitoring standards (SESA) for the national REDD+ strategy, including the drivers of deforestation and respect for collective rights in the national strategy for climate change.</p> <p>Strategic Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the tenure rights of Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, and other forest communities are addressed, respected, and clarified in policies on climate change and development being organized and integrated as part of the SESA process in Colombia. 	<p>Collaborators:</p> <p>ILSA</p> <p>AAS</p> <p>PCN</p>
Nicaragua	<p>Specific Annual Outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Processes of internal land ownership clarification (<i>saneamiento</i>) in titled territories of the Autonomous Regions of Nicaragua provide lessons learned by territorial authorities as inputs to Governments plans for <i>saneamiento</i>. 	<p>Political Context:</p> <p>Nicaragua has made progress in titling the majority of the indigenous territories identified in its autonomous regions; however, the land ownership clarification (<i>saneamiento</i>) process has not been able to progress clearly. However, territorial authorities are undertaking their own <i>saneamiento</i> processes within the Autonomous regions, opening an opportunity to influence the upcoming State-led <i>saneamiento</i> processes currently being developed.</p> <p>Strategic Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the process of territorial land ownership clarification (<i>saneamiento</i>) being implemented by territorial governments of the RAAN in Nicaragua, through discussion and exchange of lessons learned among territorial authorities. 	<p>Collaborators:</p> <p>NITLAPAN</p> <p>URACCAN</p> <p>CIFOR</p> <p>CADPI</p>
Honduras	<p>Specific Annual Outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based forest organizations participate in FLEGT/VPA discussions and negotiations in an active and informed manner. 	<p>Political Context:</p> <p>Honduras, in addition to being the first Latin American country to initiate the FLEGT negotiation process and eventual Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union, has carried out a reform process in forest and agricultural legislation, which represents an opportunity to further collective tenure reforms for Indigenous Peoples and forest communities. Lessons learned in FLEGT negotiation on market integration strategies can be extracted and used to strengthen the participation of organizations representing indigenous and forest communities in other countries in the Latin American region.</p> <p>Strategic Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to broad civil society participation in the FLEGT-VPA process in Honduras. 	<p>To be defined</p>

Bolivia	<p>Specific Annual Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alternative proposals to the extractivist development model are identified and organized, based on experiences in integrated territorial management, including gender equity and the contribution of women to local economies. 2. Key moments for advocacy are identified during the preparation process for new laws, such as the Law of the Amazon, the Land Law, the Law of Hydrocarbons (Oil and Gas), and Forest Laws, to ensure tenure rights in response to emerging threats. 	<p>Political Context:</p> <p>The current government of Evo Morales has driven an aggressive economic growth model founded on the expansion of large-scale agriculture and fossil fuel extraction in the Amazon, putting the rights won by Indigenous Peoples at risk. Indigenous organizations and other civil society institutions uphold the necessity of producing alternative proposals for economic development in the country, including a gender equity perspective, and highlighting the social, environmental, and economic value of indigenous territories. The legislative agenda for 2013 plans to include discussion on laws related to the economic development of the Amazon, creating a great opportunity for advocacy and collective action.</p> <p>Strategic Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote alternative models of integrated forest management and territorial governance, incorporating a gender perspective. • Monitor the progress of the legislative agenda to organize an advocacy strategy for laws related to land and natural resources. 	<p>Partner:</p> <p>HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperati on</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>CEDLA CEJIS IPHAE LIDEMA</p>
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Total Budget Requested for 2013: \$1,146,200

II. Planning Teams

2.1 Regional Planning Team

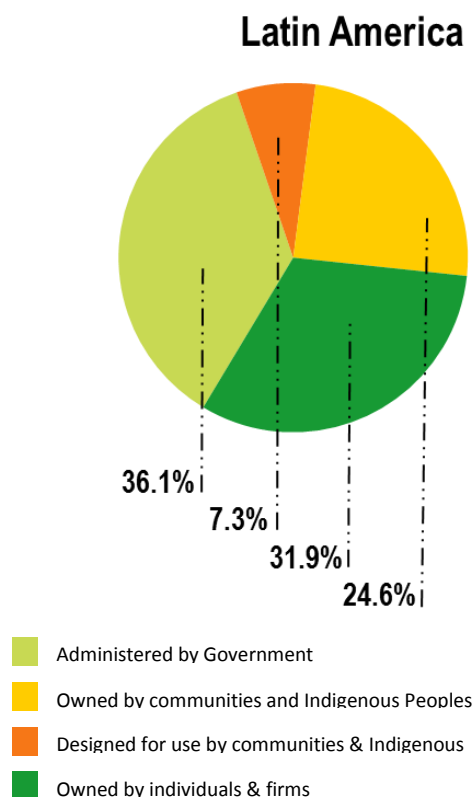
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2.2 Current Collaborators in region (21 collaborators, 5 countries)

Association for Environment and Society (AAS), *Colombia*
 Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) *Peru, Regional*
 Center for Judicial Studies and Social Research (CEJIS) *Bolivia*
 Center for Studies of Agrarian and Labor Development (CEDLA) *Bolivia*
 Center for Research and Projects for Development and Peace (CEIDPAZ) *Guatemala*
 Center for the Autonomy and Development of Indigenous Peoples (CADPI) *Nicaragua*
 Environmental Defense League (LIDEMA) *Bolivia*
 Forest Community Association of Petén (ACOFOP) *Guatemala*
 Institute for Applied Research and Local Development (NITLAPAN) *Nicaragua*
 Institute for Man, Agriculture and Ecology (IPHAE) *Bolivia*
 Institute for the Common Good (IBC) *Peru*
 Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDSESP) *Peru*
 Interethnic Forum of Solidarity of Chocó (FISCH) *Colombia*
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) *Central America*
 Latin American Institute for an Alternative Society and an Alternative Law (ILSA) *Colombia*
 Law, Environment, and Natural Resources (DAR) *Peru*
 Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB) *Mesoamerica*
 National Association of Community Forestry Ut'z Che' *Guatemala*
 The Process of Black Communities (PCN) *Colombia*
 Program of Rural and Territorial Studies - National University of San Carlos (FAUSAC-PERT) *Guatemala*
 University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (URACCAN) *Nicaragua*

III. Latin America- Regional

3.1 Regional Overview



Note: 8 complete cases: Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Ecuador, Honduras. Composes 82% of the tropical forests in Latin America.

Poverty, tenure and emissions in Latin America

- 52.8% of rural population in poverty, with 30% of rural population in extreme poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).
- 80% of 40-50 million Indigenous Peoples in LAC under poverty line.
- 36.1% of the region's forests claimed by government (see chart at left), while collective forest tenure rights continue to be threatened by high level of rollback of rights.
- Latin America accounts for 46% of global carbon emissions from land use change (mostly deforestation), which constitutes about 7% of global carbon emissions (2005).
- **UN-REDD: 13 countries in LA:** 4 National Programs: Bolivia, Ecuador, Panamá, Paraguay; 9 Other Partner Countries: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Perú, Suriname.
- **WB FPCF: 14 participant countries in LA:** Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname.
- **FLEGT-VPA:** 1 country in negotiation phase (Honduras) and 5 countries in information/pre-negotiation phase (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru).

Sources:

CEPAL. *Anuario estadístico de América Latina y en Caribe*. 2011.

Hall & Patrinos. 2004. *Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Human Development in Latin America: 1994-2004*.

"GHG Emissions from Land-Use Change & Forestry in 2005." Climate Analysis Indicators Tool. World Resources Institute. 2005. <http://cait.wri.org/>

Sunderlin et al. 2008; ITTO/RRI 2009. *"Tropical Forest Tenure Assessment: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities."* Includes best available data as of December 2011⁸ from 36 of the world's most forested countries, representing 85% of world forests.

3.2 RRI Strategy in Latin America

Rationale for engagement

In the last twenty years, community forest tenure recognition has undergone marked progress in Latin America. Close to 31.9% of Latin American forests are under some type of collective tenure, and 7.3% are being used and managed by communities and Indigenous Peoples. At the same time, there are 25 different forest tenure regimes in Latin America, which represent the different institutional arrangements used by governments to recognize or allocate tenure or forest use rights to communities. Actions in Brazil make up a significant amount of these changes, such as in the distribution of forest tenure in lands designated for, and owned by, communities and Indigenous Peoples, and in lands owned by individuals and firms. At the same time, Latin America presents the best worldwide examples of community forestry, and many lessons learned here can be shared with the rest of the world. Community forests have played an important role in climate balance in the region, as well as on a global scale.

Due to growing prosperity in the region and the economic growth in certain countries, progress in tenure reforms and collective rights are being threatened. This is felt much more in countries such as Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela, where millions of hectares are still pending to be recognized for use by Indigenous communities, and by forest communities in general. Current overlapping claims presented by stakeholders and state agencies diminish tenure rights security. During the last decade, the expansion of large-scale agriculture for biofuels, and the simultaneous push for subsoil mineral and fossil fuel extraction concessions have become the greatest pressures and threats on the recognized, and yet-to-be recognized, collective territories. In addition to this, the growing investment in large-scale transportation, energy and telecommunication infrastructure projects has begun to change regional economic dynamics, and is changing what until now were known as the "hinterlands" of the Amazon Basin and Central America.

In South America, the Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IIRSA for its initials in Spanish) seeks to serve as a link between, and connect, trade between the Brazilian Atlantic and the Pacific (IIRSA 2010)¹, as well as promoting an economic model focused on natural resource extraction aiming to supply Asian, European and United States markets. IIRSA has been included in the Union of South American Nations' (UNASUR for its initials in Spanish) regional agenda. The South American Council of Infrastructure and Planning (COSIPLAN for its initials in Spanish) was created to manage this initiative. Although there is a need for greater participation opportunities for civil society, and for those populations affected by the decisions, monitoring and implementation of these projects, the tradition of exclusive and selective participation, inherited from IIRSA to COSIPLAN, has continued. The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES for its initials in Portuguese) is now one of IIRSA's greatest funders, while the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has been reduced to a technical advisor role². The BNDES does not have a specific public information policy, nor does it have a social and environmental control mechanism. This makes it more difficult to follow and understand the project cycle under their control, and consequently, the possible environmental and social impacts. This new scenario has increased concerns and demonstrations within Indigenous, Afro-descendant and *Campesino* communities because many of their territories and lands are being, and will be, affected.

Meanwhile, increasing trade relationships between Latin America and China have encouraged a significant investment flow, as well as the intensification of both the extraction of raw materials and the opening of new areas for renewable and non-renewable natural resource exploitation. It is estimated that, since 2005, Chinese banks have approved loans for more than 75 billion to Latin American countries. This has surpassed all funding from the World Bank, IDB and the US Export-Import Bank combined³. Loans have been mostly concentrated in countries like Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, and Ecuador (approximately 90% of these loans). Two-thirds of the loan totals have been for oil exploration. Although the bulk and volume of Chinese bank funding operates under some type of environmental requirements, we can assume that these are not on par with the standards established by International financial institutions (IFIs), such as the World Bank. Additionally, Chinese banks do not often publish detailed figures related to the issued loans, making it even more difficult to measure potential impacts.

¹ Consensual Implementation Agenda 2005-2010. Assessment Report July 2010. IIRSA 2010.

http://www.iirsa.org/BancoConocimiento/Lb10_cartera_de_proyectos_iirsa_2010/lb10_cartera_de_proyectos_iirsa_2010.asp?CodIdioma=ESP

² ILSA-RRI 2012. *Análisis de las oportunidades de participación en las políticas y programas de UNASUR*. [Analysis of Participation Opportunities UNASUR Policies and Programs]

³ www.thedialogue.org. 2012. New Banks in Town: Chinese Finance in Latin America.

Key Threats and Challenges

Extractive Industries

In Latin America collective tenure rights have been under constant threat from outside pressures. Actions to limit, and even reduce, tenure rights are of special concern, particularly with regards to the oil and mineral concessions permits governments have granted in areas that overlap with recently titled community lands, or with those being claimed. The Observatory of Mining Conflicts in Latin America (OCMAL for its initials in Spanish) has reported on 155 socio-environmental conflict cases between mining companies and affected communities throughout the region, most of which are especially prevalent in Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Brazil due to a concentration of conflicts⁴ (these range from the lack of prior consultation, displacement, and the killing of community leaders, to the lack of implementation of environmental legislation, criminalization of protests, etc.). At the same time, while global fossil fuel production levels are decreasing, Latin America has become one of the greatest emerging producers, holding 40% of global oil reserves. In spite of the resulting social and environmental conflicts, the extractive industry is consolidating itself as the great regional economic development driver. Left-wing governments, as well as centrist and right-wing ones, have promoted extractivist models as the base of their economic agendas. The importance of the extractivist model is underpinned by growing global natural and energy resource consumption levels, turning the region into a global leader in mineral production and exportation.

Deforestation and climate change

In Latin America, forest ecosystems cover approximately 21% of the land (940 million hectares) and make up more than 50% of the world's tropical forests. However, the pressures exerted by the extractive and energy sectors, and the improvement and widening of road infrastructure is worsening natural resource conflicts, affecting Indigenous, *campesino* and Afro-descendant communities' collective forest tenure rights, and increasing deforestation levels. Carbon emissions related to forest destruction in Latin America are the highest globally (It is higher than 46% in Latin America, while the world average is 17%) In the Amazon Basin, the rapid expansion of biofuel production - such as palm oil, soy and sugar - illegal logging, and infrastructure development, are threatening forest cover and biodiversity. Among the countries in the region, Bolivia has one of the highest deforestation rates per capita in the world⁵. Likewise, Ecuador has registered an annual forest cover loss of between 60,000 and 200,000 hectares⁶, while Colombia, between 2005 and 2010, lost an average of 238,000 hectares annually⁷. In Central America, deforestation varies from annual rates of 4.6% in El Salvador, to 0.8% in Costa Rica. Nicaragua and Belize resemble El Salvador more than Costa Rica in that sense, while Mexico and Honduras are above average.

Although several countries in the region have already drafted proposals for the REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) under the FCPF and UNREDD financing scheme (Mexico, Panama, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador), the analyses and the proposals for dealing with drivers of deforestation do not decidedly address the issue of extractive industry expansion and mega-projects⁸. Meanwhile, there is little transparency in the proposals to coordinate between the different ministerial sectors (forestry, agriculture, development and environment) that should communicate amongst themselves to make it possible to implement the REDD+ national proposal in a coherent manner. This is even more troublesome because several countries are already reaching the stage of organizing a Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) plan for the FCPF that complies with the

⁴ OCMAL www.basedatos.conflictosmineros.net/ocmal_db/

⁵ http://www.npr.org/2012/09/06/160171565/guess-whos-chopping-down-the-amazonnow?ft=1&f=1001&sc=tw&utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter

⁶ <http://www.laht.com/article.asp?CategoryId=14089&ArticleId=429324>

⁷ <http://m.eltiempo.com/vida-de-hoy/ecologia/deforestacin-en-colombia/10877084>

⁸ Florez, Margarita 2012. *Revisión y análisis regional del impacto de la industria extractiva en los derechos colectivos sobre territorios y bosques de las comunidades*. [Regional Review and Analysis on the Extractivist Industry's Impact on Collective Rights Over Community Territories and Forests].

World Bank safeguards. This is the prior step to establishing an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement. Meanwhile, Peru and Mexico have been chosen as pilot countries for the World Bank's Forest Investment Programme (FIP) and disbursement agreements are being undertaken without a clear link to the REDD+ and SESA processes.

Changes in the Forestry Market and in Forestry Community Enterprises

At the Latin American level, successful community enterprise models in countries like Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Bolivia have been established. However, the sectorial policies and investment needed to broaden support for community production, and its insertion in markets, still have not occurred. The financial crisis has affected forest producers and markets - the most negatively affected group has been small-scale exporting producers due to the reduction of market demand and access. Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs), Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) agreements, the Lacey Act, and other regulatory measures of the timber trade are important for small-scale enterprises and small-scale community enterprises, but only if they take national regulations and legal barriers into consideration. In the region, only Honduras has started negotiations to enter into a process leading to a FLEGT agreement, and eventually into a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA). The great challenge is to secure widespread and informed participation by the different sectors related to forestry and local communities, given that the government has expressed the need to undertake this process in the shortest time possible.

Overlap of Conservation Areas with Indigenous and Afro-Descendant Territories

In several Latin American countries, the areas set aside as Indigenous Peoples territories often overlap with areas that are part of national systems of natural protected areas. These overlaps pose challenges and difficulties for territorial governance and natural resource management, and create impacts and alterations from a physical, spatial, economic and cultural point of view as well. For this reason, it is important to consider analyzing institutional elements and regulations that facilitate protected area management, as well as the need to review conservation processes and sustainable resource use undertaken by those populations settled in the overlap zones. In 2011, stakeholders from countries including Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia, analyzed this conflict through a virtual forum on territorial governance⁹. These debates and other research produced in the Amazon region¹⁰ show that some of the challenges resulting from these overlaps include the need to define management systems and increase capacity building for resource management. However, it has been uncommon for Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples to participate in the definition of these protected areas.

Opportunities in 2013

RRI's opportunities to make a difference are different for Mesoamerica and South America, but the regional team, overall, sees potential opportunities for action in the creation of concrete strategies that will allow, on the one hand, the highlighting of the social, economic and environmental value of management and governance of collective territories and forests, while on the other hand, confronting challenges and threats. In recent years, Indigenous and *Campesino* organizations have more actively established alliances in between regions, and mobilized based on common agendas that aim to analyze and counter threats resulting from uncontrolled land and resource grabbing. The consolidation of their governance structures is critical for the defense of their territories, the improvement of the visibility of their conditions, and the increase in their ability to resist, or better negotiate, these external factors.

⁹ <http://ilsa.org.co:81/moodle2/>

¹⁰ <http://www.iucn.org/what/tpas/livelihoods/resources/multimedia/?4903/translapeapsyterritoriosindigena>

Salvaging and raising awareness of communities' own experiences in resource management and governance is one of the coalition's key strategies in 2013. Coalition actors seek to go beyond mere negotiations with governments, based on pre-established agendas, to be more pro-active. The basis for this pro-active and coordinated participation in negotiations on climate change and other topics is a result of documented experiences that show the feasibility, as well as the economic, social and environmental benefits of territory and forest management by communities. Developing communications campaigns that raise awareness and educate decision-makers, as well as the general public, is a key element of this regional advocacy strategy.

In this new phase, the coalition is planning on decidedly involving other sectors of the population which hold territorial rights, such as Afro-descendant peoples, and other groups that have user and collective management rights over the forests. The increasing participation of these groups in national REDD+ negotiations presents a new opportunity to secure their collective rights over their territories and over forests. Debates emerged on the need to increase focused efforts on the other forest groups in the region, based on the work carried out in Colombia in 2010-11 in drafting the REDD+ strategy for the Afro-descendant populations living in the Choco bio-geographical region, as well as with other campesino organizations. At the same time, this creates an opportunity to document and better understand their tenure situation and the threats to their territories, as well as produce basic knowledge that can be used defend their rights effectively.

Moreover, the Latin American coalition will focus efforts on integrating women's groups, as well as other organizations working on the analysis of gender equality in collective tenure rights. Firstly, it is important to know the status of land tenure rights and women's access to forest resources. Secondly, it is necessary to know the how regional progress in collective rights recognition has been transformed into equal benefits for men and women.

Countries for Strategic Action

South American Sub-Region

In **Peru**, due to the increase in socio-environmental conflicts in the country, public debates have emerged as an opportunity through which to advocacy for changes in public opinion, and among decision-makers, regarding the chosen development model and rights of Indigenous populations. In 2013, RRI Collaborators in Peru propose to confront discourses that devalue communities and communal property. This will be done through public awareness activities (started in 2012) and advocacy geared toward decision-makers at the national and local level. The Coalition will also help reactivate the processes for recognizing granting titles to native communities. These actions seek, on the one hand, to promote community demands and advance the consolidation of territorial rights, while, on the other hand, strengthening the legal framework which governs communal property and territorial reserves for *Pueblos Indígenas en Aislamiento Voluntario* (PIAV) [Indigenous Peoples Living in Voluntary Isolation].

In **Colombia**, the government has started negotiations with the World Bank to define the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) standards that will be applied to the forestry sector, including drivers of deforestation and the respect for collective rights. In 2013, RRI's activities will seek to contribute to securing civil society organizations' participation in the process and ensuring that their demands are incorporated. The purpose of this is to ensure that the tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and other forest communities are addressed, respected and transparently included in climate change and development policies.

In 2013, the Coalition's activities in **Bolivia** will be two-pronged. On the one hand, they will strengthen their advocacy agenda to include the demands of civil society organizations, and will follow-up on pending proposals in the national legislative agenda, including the *Ley de Amazonía* [Law of the Amazon], *Ley de Tierras* [Land Law], *Ley de Hidrocarburos* [Fossil Fuel Law], and *Ley de Bosques y Forestal* [Forest and Forestry Law]. On the other hand,

Coalition members hope to take advantage of the current “Vivir bien” (“Living well”) movement to create an alternative proposal to the country's economic development model. This new model would capitalize on the lessons learned in communal forest management initiatives and territorial governance based on a comprehensive view of development that incorporates gender justice and equity perspective.

Mesoamerican Sub-Region

In **Guatemala**, RRI collaborators seek to consolidate proposed models for integrated community development based on the promotion of existing successful management experiences within debates on climate change, forests, and forest governance. They will also initiate public awareness activities at a national level to highlight the economic, social and environmental contributions of different community natural resources management models. This strategy will counteract pressures arising from the current economic model which relies on expansion of extractive activities. Finally, the Coalition plans to advocate for the inclusion of community stakeholder demands in the legislative agenda, specifically those related to Pro-Forest and Climate Change Law proposals.

Honduras is the first country in Latin America to start negotiations to enter into a process leading to a FLEGT agreement, and eventually reach a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union. Therefore, RRI's activities in this country seek to contribute to broad civil society participation in this process, especially grassroots organizations, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant populations. These actions will provide lessons that can be leveraged to strengthen participation in possible future negotiations in other countries of the region.

Nicaragua has been able to grant titles in most of the identified Indigenous territories within the autonomous regions. However, it has not been able to make clear progress in clarifying land ownership within the territories. RRI's involvement in this country seeks to contribute with the identification of key issues to be resolved during the land ownership clarification (*saneamiento*) processes. At the same time, the Coalition will facilitate opportunities to debate and exchange lessons learned among territorial governments that have already started the land ownership clarification (*saneamiento*) process.

3.3 Complete Country and Regional Activity Overview for Latin America

Outcome/Objective	Strategic areas of intervention	Activities	Cost of Activities	Actors	Multi-year
1. Contribute to the recognition of collective rights and the strengthening of territorial governance by analyzing and discussing experiences and lessons learned in integrated management of Indigenous Peoples', Forest Communities' and Afro-descendants' territories, for inclusion in different regional and national spaces for decision-making and negotiation, such as those for REDD and FLEGT.	1. Ensure that alternatives in integrated management of collective forest territories to strengthen territorial governance are promoted, highlighting the social, economic, and environmental value of these alternatives.	<p>Act 1.1 Identify, analyze and discuss experiences and lessons learned in integrated management, specifically those with replicable lessons for strengthening forest and territorial governance.</p> <p>1.1.1. Document and systematize proven successful experiences in integrated and economic management of collective territories.</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop a process for learning from documented experiences, using the training module "Development of economic proposals for the integrated management of forests at the territorial level" from the Regional Training Course (Diplomado) for Latin American Countries.</p> <p>Act 1.2. Promote alternative proposals for integrated territorial management in political decision-making spaces on Climate Change/REDD/FLEGT (territorial and regional levels)</p> <p>1.2.1 Generate a regional strategy among indigenous, Afro-descendant, and other grassroots organizations to identify key meetings for advocacy, to promote the theme of integrated territorial management.</p> <p>1.2.2 Produce printed and online communications products to publicize key advocacy messages (link with Global Program)</p>	\$100,000	<p>Act 1.1 Proposed Lead(s): NITLAPAN/IBC</p> <p>Coalition Participants: CEJIS, PRISMA, PCN, CIFOR, UTZCHE, AIDESEP, AMPB, ACOFOP, CADPI, IPHAE</p> <p>Key External Actors: Uninacional-Colombia, Uraccan, Universidad Andina – Ecuador</p> <p>Act 1.2 Proposed Lead(s): AMPB-ILSA</p> <p>Coalition Participants: ACOFOP, UTZCHE, AAS, PNC, AIDESEP, PRISMA, HELVETAS</p>	Yes
2. Formulate an advocacy strategy to confront threats and pressures from extractive industry and infrastructure projects within regional and national spaces for debate.	2. Understand the actions of the large drivers of deforestation in Latin America (mining, oil extraction, infrastructure, agroindustry) in order to build strategies to diminish their effects on Indigenous	<p>Act 2.1. Preliminary study on investments from BRICS countries in forest areas of the countries of RRI engagement, identifying regional spaces in which infrastructure and extractive projects are planned.</p> <p>Act 2.2. Produce a GIS map and comparative analysis of applicable legislation that reflects current mining and infrastructure projects that influence forest areas and territories of the Forest Communities and Afro-descendant populations of the Chocó Bio-Region</p>	\$100,000 (for 3 components)	<p>Act 2.1 Proposed Lead: AAS</p> <p>Act 2.2 Proposed Lead(s): IBC/PERT/ILSA</p> <p>Coalition Participants: CEDLA,</p>	

	Peoples', Forest Communities' and Afro-descendants' territories.	(Colombia-Ecuador) and Central America. Act 2.3 Discussion and debate on the results of the comparative legal analysis and GIS information of projects to identify cases where these instruments could contribute to negotiation strategies for confronting these pressures.		PRISMA DAR, PCN Key External Actors: RAISG Act 2.3 Proposed Lead: (To be defined) Coalition Participants: ILSA, AMPB, PCN, IBC, PERT, PRISMA, CEDLA, NITLAPAN Key External Actors: ULAM	
3. Strengthen initiatives for regional linkages of organizations of Afro-descendant peoples with collective forest territories and develop a plan to highlight the threats to their collective rights to forest territories before national governments and in negotiations on REDD+ and FLEGT.	3. Link the regional debate and negotiation on collective tenure rights to other social groups with forest territories.	Act 3.1. Facilitate discussions and the construction of alternatives to link territorial organizations of Afro-descendant peoples in the region. 3.1.1 Map existing organizations of the Afro-descendant population in Latin America, and the status of their territorial rights in forest areas. 3.1.2 Regional meeting with Afro-descendant organizations from countries of RRI engagement to discuss strategies related to promoting collective rights to forests at the regional and international levels.	\$50,000	Proposed Lead: (to be defined) Coalition Participants: ILSA, PCN, NITLAPAN, AAS Key External Actors: OFRANEH	Yes (2)
4. Contribute to the acceptance and incorporation of gender justice perspective in the regional discussions on climate change and strategies to defend collective forest tenure rights and promote integrated territorial management.	4. Develop a regional advocacy strategy to promote and strengthen gender perspective in collective tenure rights.	Act 4.1 Coordinate a strategy to prepare key elements and messages on the rights of women and gender justice, to be included in national and regional negotiations on collective tenure rights security (REDD+, FLEGT, others). 4.1.1 Mapping of organized regional/national actors that work on themes on women and gender justice with relation to tenure and natural resource management. 4.1.2. Second regional workshop to construct and	\$50,000	Proposed Lead(s): NITLAPAN, IPHAE, CIFOR Coalition Participants: PRISMA, PCN, AMPB, HELVETAS, Ut'z Che' Key External Actors: ULAM, Universidad Nacional-Colombia,	Yes

		document key themes on rights of women (and gender justice), tenure, and natural resource management to be promoted in regional/national spheres (development of key messages – link with Global Programs).		ONAMIAP-Rlmisp	
5. Contribute to broadened civil society participation in the FLEGT-VPA process in Honduras.	5. Promote the participation of grassroots community forestry organizations in the FLEGT-VPA discussions being initiated in Honduras.	Act 5.1 Coordinate the development of a strategy to influence the FLEGT process: design and implementation of national workshop(s) with indigenous and peasant community forestry organizations to ensure their effective and informed participation in the national FLEGT negotiations in Honduras.	\$50,000	Proposed Lead(s): AMPB/FEPROAH/ MASTA Asla Takanka Key External Actors: Global Witness, CONPAH (Confederación Nacional de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras)	
6. Contribute to the inclusion of inputs from indigenous, peasant, and Afro-descendant grassroots civil society organizations in the SESA process for REDD and the road map for its design and implementation, setting a precedent for the region.	6. Ensure that the tenure rights of IPs, Afro-descendants, and other forest communities are attended, respected, and clarified in the climate change and development policies (REDD+/SESA process) in Colombia.	Act 6.1 Provide an analysis of existing legislation on climate change and development policies which should be organized and linked as part of the SESA process in Colombia. Act 6.2 Hold advocacy meetings with the national government, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MDS); National Department of Planning (DNPP), World Bank to follow through on the security and clarification of collective and environmental rights in the SESA strategy in Colombia.	\$50,000	Proposed Lead: (to be defined) Coalition Participants: ILSA, AAS, PCN/FISCH, ECOFONDO, UNINACIONAL, Key External Actors: FCMC	
7. Contribute to the process of territorial <i>saneamiento</i> (land ownership clarification) being implemented by the territorial governments of the RAAN in Nicaragua.	7. Development of territorial strategies to implement <i>saneamiento</i> (land ownership clarification) in titled territories.	7.1 Analysis and identification of key aspects to be resolved in the territorial <i>saneamiento</i> (land ownership clarification) process which the Nicaraguan State is undertaking. 7.1.1 Document the process of internal restructuring in the RAAN to provide lessons learned and key components to be incorporated in the national government's territorial restructuring process. 7.1.2 Facilitate spaces for discussion, exchange, and analysis of lessons learned among territorial governments that have begun processes of internal restructuring, in order to advance the definition of normative processes which regulate <i>saneamiento</i> (land ownership clarification) at the regional level.	\$50,000	Proposed Lead: NITLAPAN Coalition Participants: CIFOR URACCAN	

8. Facilitation – Central and South America		8.1 Contracting facilitators for Central and South America	\$152,200	Central America: FLACSO South America: IBC	
9. Promote and support efforts to defend and restitute territorial rights (titling and demarcating) of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and other forest groups.	9. Reverse the process of weakening the collective rights gained by indigenous populations, Afro-descendant communities, and forest communities.	<p>Act 9.1 Provide follow-up and support to the in-progress request for and results from a collective hearing (Inter-American Court on Human Rights) on “No Rollback” of rights in the face of extractive industry projects:</p> <p>9.1.1 Update/documentation of the current state of practice in cases where “No Rollback” of rights has been achieved at the country level, to present in an international hearing [Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala].</p> <p>9.1.2 Develop a communications campaign on the cases of “No Rollback” at the regional level in order to influence governments and public opinion (press releases on documented cases, the objectives of the hearing, and the verdict). (Link with Global Communication Program)</p>	\$50,000	<p>Act 9.1.1 Proposed Lead: CEJIS</p> <p>Coalition Participants: PCN, AIDESEP, AMPB</p> <p>Key External Actors: RAMA</p> <p>Act 9.1.2 Proposed Lead: (to be defined)</p> <p>Coalition Participants: CEJIS, PCN, AAS, AIDESEP, ILSA, CADPI</p>	
TOTAL REGIONAL (Includes actions in Colombia, Nicaragua, and Honduras, and Regional Facilitation)					\$652,200
Outcome/Objective	Strategic areas of intervention	Activities	Cost of Activities	Actors	Multi-year
1. Promote the security of collective community forest tenure rights in national discussions and agreements on climate change (REDD+), territories, forests, and forest governance.	1. Leverage existing spaces for national discussion on climate change (REDD) and forest governance (Lacey Act and FLEGT) in order to promote the inclusion of collective natural resource use and management rights.	<p>1. Promote proposals for integrated and economic management with respect to community forest management as viable alternatives in national discussions on climate change and forest governance.</p> <p>1.1. Meetings and sessions of the working groups of community organizations to debate and identify emblematic cases of integrated community forest management.</p> <p>1.2. Systematize existing documentation of emblematic cases that prove viability of community proposals for integrated forest management.</p> <p>1.3. Participation in the meetings of the National Roundtable on Climate Change and other spaces for national debate to promote integrated management models.</p>	\$25,000	<p>Proposed Lead: Ut’z Che’</p> <p>Coalition Participants: ACOFOP, PERT, AMPB, PRISMA,</p> <p>Key External Actors: AOFCG</p>	

2. Create national and regional processes to raise awareness of the economic, social, and environmental benefits generated by the diverse models of community natural resource management.	2. Demonstrate the economic, social, and environmental value of community forest management as a strategy to counteract pressures on forests from external actors.	2. Prepare a national campaign that demonstrates the value of integrated management of forests under community control. 2.1 Establish a platform of national organizations that have experience in design of campaigns to raise awareness of the need to defend territorial rights. 2.2 Compile documentation for the campaign design. 2.3 National event to launch campaign.	\$40,000	Proposed Lead: ACOFOP Coalition Participants: Ut'z Che', PERT- PRISMA Key External Actors: AOFCG, Grupo Promotor de Tierras Comunales CALAS, IPNUSAC, OXFAM Regional Resource (Model): IBC	
3. Monitor that legislation in development incorporates compliance with community demands for collective tenure rights.	3. Take advantage of the current legislative agenda to contribute to promote the combined demands of forest communities in legislative proposals: Pro-Forests Law; Framework Law on Climate Change.	3.1 Undertake analysis of the legislative proposals linked to constitutional reforms in order to map the actors involved and identify their potential impact on the rollback of collective rights. 3.2 Hold meetings and workshops to debate and raise awareness among civil society actors on the Pro-Forests Law and the Framework Law on Climate Change, so that the text of the legislations ensures the recognition of collective territorial rights to forests.	\$20,000	Proposed Lead: Ut'z Che' Coalition Participants: PERT Key External Actors: Act 3.1. CALAS, Oxfam, IPNUSAC Act 3.2. AOFC, Mesa Nacional de Cambio Climático	
4. Contribute to the process of recognition of indigenous communities as legal rights holders.	4. Clarify the legal viability of the existing proposals to achieve the recognition of indigenous communities as subjects of the law and legal rights.	4 Carry out and analysis of the legal viability of registering indigenous communities as collective rights holders based on the current collective lands framework and international emblematic cases in which Indigenous Peoples have achieved recognition of their collective land rights.	\$18,000	Proposed Lead: Ut'z Che'/ANMAG Coalition Participants: PERT Key External Actors: Pastoral San Marcos, CEIDPAZ, SANK, AVSF	
TOTAL GUATEMALA					\$103,000

Outcome/Objective	Strategic areas of intervention	Activities	Cost of Activities	Actors	Multi-year
1. Create social, political, and institutional conditions and advocate for political commitments to advance indigenous and ancestral community land titling.	1. Support the awareness campaign for a national audience, with emphasis on political advocacy towards decision-makers at the national and local level, in order to revive the stalled process recognition and titling for native communities.	Act 1.1 National and regional political advocacy to promote the advance of the land titling process of the native communities in the Peruvian Amazon. <u>National Level:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the map of territorial demands and threats in indigenous territories. Advocacy with PCM and MINAG to create a national community land-titling entity. <u>Regional (local) Level:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify spaces to for possible coordination of joint actions with coalition members with regional (sub-national) presence. 	\$45,000	Proposed Lead: IBC Coalition Participants: AIDESEP, DAR Key External Actors: Organizaciones del colectivo Territorios Seguros.	
		Act 1.2 Influence governmental REDD+ negotiations so that the government incorporates and commits to actions related to securing territories, lands, participation, and consultation.	\$15,000	Act 1.2 Proposed Lead: DAR/AIDESEP Coalition Participants: CIFOR, HELVETAS	
2. Strengthen the legal framework for communal property and territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation (PIAV).	2. Improve the legal framework for collective property of communal territories of for PIAV.	Act 2.1 Analyses, recommendations, and advocacy directed towards decision makers to improve the legal framework for communal property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploit the window of opportunity with SUNARP to generate a proposal with potential value added from State institutions and entities, such as MINAG. 	\$25,000	Act 2.1 Proposed Lead: DAR Coalition Participants: AIDESEP, IBC Key External Actors: Grupo de Trabajo sobre Pueblos Indígenas, SUNARP	
		Act 2.2 Monitoring the current processes for adjusting	\$20,000	Act 2.2 Proposed	

		territorial reserves and creating indigenous reserves. Debates, analysis, and proposals for improvement of the legal framework protecting PIAV. (particular case: Nahua Kugapakori Territorial Reserve)		Lead: AIDSEP Coalition Participants: FPP, DAR, IBC Key External Actors: FENAMAD, ORAU, COMARU	
3. Prevent the expansion of extractive industry (mainly fossil fuel extraction in native community and PIAV territories in the Peruvian Amazon) / Control the expansion of extractive industries that affect native community and PIAV territories in the Peruvian Amazon.	3. Promote actions to improve transparency and monitor the processes through which extractive industries (mainly fossil fuels) expand their activities and threaten territorial security of indigenous peoples, native communities, and PIAV in the Peruvian Amazon.	Act 3.1 This activity is contemplated as a possible second SRM. Act 3.2 Advocacy for policy proposals, plans, and programs for the compliance with preventative environmental management instruments for improved sectorial planning of extractive activities in the Amazon (such as EAE: Strategic Environmental Evaluation). Promotion of instruments to mitigate direct and indirect impacts of extractive industry in Urubamba (Camisea).	\$25,000	Act 3.1 Proposed Lead: FPP Act 3.2 Proposed Lead: DAR Coalition Participants: (to be defined) Key External Actors: OOII Loreto, Gobierno Regional Loreto, OOII COMARU, Gobierno Regional Cusco	
4. Develop alternative proposals to the predominant development model, from the perspective of native and indigenous communities.	4. Take advantage of the national debate on the predominant development model and socio-environmental conflicts related to extractive industries to advocate for the demands of Indigenous Peoples and propose development alternatives.	Act 4.1 Debate and technical development of an “Amazonian Plan for Full Life” of transition to post-extractivism, building on the plan proposed by AIDSEP Act 4.2 Analysis and debate on community experiences in forest and territorial management to lay out alternative proposals to the predominant development model.	\$30,000	Act 4.1 Proposed Lead: AIDSEP Coalition Participants: (to be defined) Key External Actors: (to be defined) Act 4.2 Proposed	

				Lead: DAR Coalition Participants: HELVETAS, CIFOR	
5. Exploit the spaces for debate created by REDD+ initiatives in Peru to include indigenous territorial concerns as priority actions.	5. Analyze the REDD+ process in Peru to identify strategic opportunities to contribute to the progress of land titling and alternative development for native communities.	Act 5.1 Implement a pilot “Indigenous REDD” project with FENAMAD (Communal Reserve Amarakaeri) and with Quichua peoples in San Martin.	\$35,000	Act 5.1 Proposed Lead: AIDSEP Coalition Participants: (to be defined) Key External Actors: (to be defined)	
TOTAL PERU			\$195,000		
Outcome/Objective	Strategic areas of intervention	Activities	Cost of Activities	Actors	Multi-year
1. Form an alternative proposal to the predominant extractive economic model in Bolivia, based on an integrated vision of development and gender equity - “Living Well/Vivir Bien.”	1. Promote alternative models of integrated forest management and territorial governance, with inclusion of gender perspective, using participatory mechanisms.	Act 1. Systematization of concrete experiences in integrated community forest management, as a basis for the discussion and construction of alternatives to the extractive model. 1.1 Meeting to define methodology and coordination of work. 1.2 Case studies on integrated forest management in indigenous territories and forest communities. 1.3 Discussion on women’s economy to strengthen the alternatives of integrated forest and natural resources management. 1.4 National and regional spaces for debate on proposed alternatives in integrated forest management.	\$90,000	Proposed Lead: (to be defined) Coalition Participants: IPHAE/CEJIS CEDLA, HELVETAS,LIDEMA Key External Actors: Indigenous and peasant organizations, women’s organizations, territorial authorities, local governments	
2. Identify spaces for advocacy to confront emerging threats in new laws	2. Monitoring, information, and advocacy on laws related to land and natural resources	Act 2.1 Advocacy process for the approval of the Law of the Amazon	\$70,000	Proposed Lead: CEJIS	

and exploit opportunities to advance the security of indigenous, campesino, and traditional community rights.	in the national legislative agenda (from the perspective of the integrated proposal for alternative development models).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of norms for exercise territorial autonomy. Monitoring and alerts about the impact of the normative sectorial reforms (mining, fossil fuels, forests) on collective, environmental and territorial rights. <p>Act 2.2 Monitoring normative reforms and their impacts on the situation of women, in order to influence key actors at the national level.</p>	\$36,000	<p>Coalition Participants: CEDLA, IPHAE, LIDEMA</p> <p>Key External Actors: (to be defined)</p> <p>Proposed Lead: HELVETAS</p> <p>Coalition Participants: IPHAE, CEDLA, CEJIS, LIDEMA</p> <p>Key External Actors: Territorial authorities, umbrella organizations, Ministry of Land Autonomies, NGOs</p>	
TOTAL BOLIVIA				\$196,000	
TOTAL COUNTRIES				\$494,000	
TOTAL REGIONAL (Includes actions in Colombia, Nicaragua, and Honduras)				\$500,000	
REGIONAL FACILITATION				\$152,200	
GRAND TOTAL				\$1,146,200	

IV. Country of Engagement - Guatemala

4.1 Review of in-country progress

Guatemala has an area of 108,890 km² and a population of 14 million¹¹, 51% of which lives in rural areas and 53% self-identifies as non-ladino populations (including the Mayan, Xinca, and Garífuna peoples). Despite the high percentage of Indigenous People in the country, there is still no specific law that considers the indigenous communities as collective rights holders. During the last 20 years, the unequal distribution of wealth has continued to be a constant: one-fifth of the population continues to receive no more than 3% of total income, while the richest fifth of the population holds more than three-fifths of the wealth. More than 34% of national territory is in forested areas and more than two million hectares of this area is under some form of collective management scheme¹². Nearly 70% of the national forest cover is concentrated in four departments: Petén, Alta Verapaz, Izabal, and Quiché. With regard to forest administration, 44% of forests are administered by the National Forest Service (National Forest Institute, or INAB) and the rest, or 56%, is administered by the Protected Areas Council. Over the last decade, Guatemala's national deforestation rate has been above 1.0%¹³.

4.2 Country Context and Political Analysis

a. Trends and Threats

Now more than ever, community forest management in Guatemala is facing strong pressures arising from the expansion of the extractivist economic development model. External interests in communal lands and their resources at the national level have increased significantly over the last decade, particularly due to mining and oil extraction, the establishment of hydroelectric dams, and the expansion of tourist enclaves. In the last two years, the legislative agenda has included proposals for modifying the set of laws dealing with the country's extractive industry, including oil and mining. For example, the National Congress is currently discussing mining legislation; however, the debate has not included the participation of civil society organizations. A significant area of the country is already licensed for extractive industry exploration, and the new requests for exploration projects coincide and overlap with communally-managed lands and strategic forest ecosystems (for example, the case of San Rafael Las Flores in the department of Santa Rosa, in the southern part of the country). Additionally, the current government's proposed constitutional reforms¹⁴ include other controversial issues dealing with the processes of consultation with indigenous peoples about the implementation of foreign investment projects, which have been extensively debated, particularly due to the lack of consultation with civil society.

In Petén, there is ongoing pressure within the Maya Biosphere Reserve (RBM) on concession areas under community management. In this department, the reforms made to the Petroleum Law favored the establishment of a Petroleum Fund for local governments, which has increased the interest and enabled the expansion of extractive activities in other regions (85% of the department has areas that have been identified for extraction), including protected areas with community concessions, given that they coincide with areas of possible oil extraction. In addition, it has been reported that the Perenco petroleum company, which is involved in extraction activities within the Laguna del Tigre National Park in the RBM, funds the archaeological activities of the Mirador Project in the national park of the same name,¹⁵ thereby increasing the political pressure to approve the proposed Law to Expand Mirador, to the detriment of the community-managed concessions.

Additionally, land speculation for extensive cattle ranching and the expansion of large-scale agro-industrial crops, or the territorial control of illicit activities, results in the displacement of *campesinos* to frontier forest areas; this in turn generates increased deforestation in protected areas. The expansion and development of African palm in the Petén and Northern Transversal Strip (including the northern regions in the departments of Izabal, Alta Verapaz,

¹¹ Updated INE data 2012

¹² URL, *Grupo Promotor de Tierras Comunes* 2009

¹³ URL, et al 2012

¹⁴ <http://ca-bi.com/blackbox/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/08/Reforma-Constitucional-Revisado-17082012-1730.pdf>

¹⁵ <http://www.plazapublica.com.gt/content/el-mirador-el-incierto-futuro-de-unas-ruinas>

Quiché, and Huehuetenango) increases the pressure exerted by palm companies' buying and renting of lands, and violates land tenure security..¹⁶ To date, according to the evaluations of the first land regularization project in the Petén, it has been reported that nearly 50% of the lands owned by *campesinos* have been lost, due to being purchased by palm companies and large private landholders [*latifundistas*].¹⁷ This has led these landless *campesinos* to move toward the agricultural frontier with protected areas, thereby making the RBM difficult to govern, and already impacting some community concessions in the Multiple-Use Zone.¹⁸ Lastly, the expansion of drug-trafficking through the purchase of lands for ensuring territorial control cannot avoid mention. This situation, linked to the absence of intervention by government authorities, has led to an expansion of a combination of drug-trafficking and cattle ranching ('narco-cattle ranching') as a mechanism for money laundering, accompanied by illegal logging, high degrees of vulnerability, impunity, and little application of justice.

These pressures are generally amplified by weak political, legal, and institutional framework, and, in addition to the conspiracy of political parties together with large economic interests,¹⁹ puts community efforts to sustainably manage forests at risk.

b. Opportunities

Despite these threats, the Coalition members in Guatemala have identified three key opportunities for increasing progress in the process of reforming collective forest tenure. The first is related to the discussions on climate change and governance (REDD, FLEGT), which represent a critical political opportunity for initiating a debate regarding the security of communities' collective rights of access, use and management of natural resources (including carbon rights). For example, the discussion of community forest concession contracts includes the possibility of discussing the expanding the concessionaires' contract periods, as well as the related rights and benefits. In this sense, the restructuring of the community forest sector has favored the continued consolidation of community organizations' collective management of forest resources, and has positioned community forestry organizations at the national level as interlocutors for channeling the demands of grassroots groups.

A second area of political opportunity identified is the upcoming agenda for forest legislation. Currently, national forest policies have at least three regulatory mechanisms that recognize community management: (1) the model of community forest concessions; (2) the joint administration systems for community organizations; and (3) forest incentives. The existence of these policy instruments represents an opportunity for incorporating community demands and ensuring compliance with their collective rights to the natural resource base. Additionally, the discussion of the proposed renewal and review of national policy on forest incentives ('*Ley Probosques*', or Pro-Forests Law) will open a window of political opportunity this year. This is an opportunity to secure the participation of grassroots community organizations and channel their demands to respect their collective natural resource rights.

Lastly, despite the fact that national legislation does not explicitly recognize the indigenous community as a legal rights holder, legislation at the municipal level has led some communities to establish registries of indigenous communities. This ensures them the recognition as subjects of collective law. In order to advance in these processes, community organizations in various regions of the country (Quiché, Alta Verapaz, Totonicapán, Huehuetenango, for example the Organization of Western Peoples, Chisec) are working to restore their own rules for organizing and managing natural resources as a first step towards the consolidation of a legal framework that will permit them to better use their resources.

¹⁶ CONGCOOP, 2011.

¹⁷ Grandia et al., 2012.

¹⁸ IARNA, 2012.

¹⁹ El Observador, http://defensaterritorios.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=397&Itemid=50

c. New Constituencies

The National Platform of Community Forest Organizations encompasses a number of key actors with whom the RRI Coalition is already working. Nonetheless, we have decided that it is important to work more closely with the group of lawyers that specializes in issues related to indigenous peoples. It is also necessary to better coordinate with social movements working to defend their territories through massive communication campaigns, particularly in order to address the issues of mining and food security.

4.3 Country Strategy

a. Objectives

1. Promote the security of collective community forest tenure rights in national discussions and agreements on climate change (REDD+), territories, forests, and forest governance.
2. Create national and regional processes to raise awareness of the economic, social, and environmental benefits generated by the diverse models of community natural resource management.
3. Monitor that legislation in development incorporates compliance with community demands for collective tenure rights.
4. Contribute to the process of recognition of indigenous communities as legal rights holders.

b. Lines of Action

1. Leverage existing spaces for national discussion on climate change (REDD) and forest governance (Lacey Act and FLEGT) in order to promote the inclusion of collective natural resource use and management rights.
2. Demonstrate the economic, social, and environmental value of community forest management as a strategy to counteract pressures on forests from external actors.
3. Take advantage of the current legislative agenda to contribute to promote the combined demands of forest communities in legislative proposals: Pro-Forests Law; Framework Law on Climate Change.
4. Clarify the legal viability of the existing proposals to achieve the recognition of indigenous communities as subjects of the law and legal rights.

c. Suggestions for Global Programs on Promoting the National Strategy

- The RRI Coalition in Guatemala feels it is important to promote national and international communication campaigns in order to position the contribution of indigenous organizations and community forest concessions to forest protection and the country's economic and social development, and about the current threats they face to their rights.
- Similarly, interest exists in maintaining exchanges among similar organizations working in Latin America and other regions, to contrast and learn from other forms of resource management and linking to fair-trade market strategies.

4.4 Guatemala - Audiences and Priority Outcomes 2013

Audiences/Constituencies	Priority Outcomes
Government of Guatemala and policy makers (Central Government, regional and local governments), specifically: The National Forestry Service (INAB), The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, The National Council on Protected Areas (CONAP)	Inclusion of integrated forest management as one of the key provisions of the Pro-forest and climate change laws. Government entities generate incentives that actively promote forest community-based livelihoods models.
Researchers and NGOs	Analysis and systematized information on emblematic cases is produced to demonstrate the economic, social and environmental benefits generated by community forest management. Legal analysis provided to support IPs' collective tenure rights claims and identify the potential for rollback in ongoing policy reforms.
National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations	Active and informed engagement in negotiations to gain the recognition of integrated forest management proposals in the Climate Change law and Probosques Law proposals. Community forestry organizations strengthen their allies' network and obtain wider support for political advocacy.

4.5 Strategic Partners, Collaborators and Roles

Partners and Collaborators	Role
PRISMA (Partner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides regional analysis that supports the documentation of emblematic cases to demonstrate the viability of community proposals for integrated forest management
ACOFOP (Collaborator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates the formation of a national platform and campaign to raise awareness of the benefits provided by integrated community forest management models.
Ut'z Che' (Collaborator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates the advocacy agenda to support the participation of the National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations during the negotiation of the Pro-Forests and Climate Change law proposals. Advises and influences the law proposals on Forest and Climate Change by raising awareness among civil society about the importance of collective territorial rights.
FAUSAC/PERT (Collaborator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports legal analysis of the impacts of constitutional reforms on the rollback of collective rights. Provide analysis of emblematic cases that demonstrate the viability of community proposals for integrated forest management.

4.6 Guatemala - Planned Activities 2013

Outcome/Objective	Strategic areas of intervention	Activities	Cost of Activities	Actors	Multi-year
3. Promote the security of collective community forest tenure rights in national discussions and agreements on climate change (REDD+), territories, forests, and forest governance.	5. Leverage existing spaces for national discussion on climate change (REDD) and forest governance (Lacey Act and FLEGT) in order to promote the inclusion of collective natural resource use and management rights.	<p>2. Promote proposals for integrated and economic management with respect to community forest management as viable alternatives in national discussions on climate change and forest governance.</p> <p>5.1. Meetings and sessions of the working groups of community organizations to debate and identify emblematic cases of integrated community forest management.</p> <p>5.2. Systematize existing documentation of emblematic cases that prove viability of community proposals for integrated forest management.</p> <p>5.3. Participation in the meetings of the National Roundtable on Climate Change and other spaces for national debate to promote integrated management models.</p>	\$25,000	<p>Proposed Lead: Ut'z Che'</p> <p>Coalition Participants: ACOFOP, PERT, AMPB, PRISMA,</p> <p>Key External Actors: AOFCG</p>	
4. Create national and regional processes to raise awareness of the economic, social, and environmental benefits generated by the diverse models of community natural resource management.	6. Demonstrate the economic, social, and environmental value of community forest management as a strategy to counteract pressures on forests from external actors.	<p>2. Prepare a national campaign that demonstrates the value of integrated management of forests under community control.</p> <p>2.4 Establish a platform of national organizations that have experience in design of campaigns to raise awareness of the need to defend territorial rights.</p> <p>2.5 Compile documentation for the campaign design.</p> <p>2.6 National event to launch campaign.</p>	\$40,000	<p>Proposed Lead: ACOFOP</p> <p>Coalition Participants: Ut'z Che', PERT- PRISMA</p> <p>Key External Actors: AOFCG, Grupo Promotor de Tierras Comunes CALAS, IPNUSAC, OXFAM</p> <p>Regional Resource (Model): IBC</p>	
7. Monitor that legislation in development incorporates compliance with community demands for collective tenure rights.	3. Take advantage of the current legislative agenda to contribute to promote the combined demands of forest communities in	<p>4.1 Undertake analysis of the legislative proposals linked to constitutional reforms in order to map the actors involved and identify their potential impact on the rollback of collective rights.</p> <p>4.2 Hold meetings and workshops to debate and raise awareness among civil society actors on the Pro-Forests Law and the Framework Law on Climate</p>	\$20,000	<p>Proposed Lead: Ut'z Che'</p> <p>Coalition Participants: PERT</p> <p>Key External Actors:</p>	

	legislative proposals: Pro-Forests Law; Framework Law on Climate Change.	Change, so that the text of the legislations ensures the recognition of collective territorial rights to forests.		Act 3.1. CALAS, Oxfam, IPNUSAC Act 3.2. AOFC, Mesa Nacional de Cambio Climático	
8. Contribute to the process of recognition of indigenous communities as legal rights holders.	4. Clarify the legal viability of the existing proposals to achieve the recognition of indigenous communities as subjects of the law and legal rights.	5 Carry out and analysis of the legal viability of registering indigenous communities as collective rights holders based on the current collective lands framework and international emblematic cases in which Indigenous Peoples have achieved recognition of their collective land rights.	\$18,000	Proposed Lead: Ut'z Che'/ANMAG Coalition Participants: PERT Key External Actors: Pastoral San Marcos, CEIDPAZ, SANK, AVSF	
GRAND TOTAL					\$103,000

V. Country of Engagement – Peru

5.1 Review of in-country progress

Important progress has been made in Peru since the mid-1970s in indigenous and *campesino* (peasant) populations' land tenure. Since 1974, Amazonian indigenous communities' rights to land have been recognized. Additionally, the 1979 Constitution guaranteed the integrity of communal property by declaring it to be inalienable, imprescriptible, and non-transferrable, except in the case of expropriation for the public good with prior compensation. Nonetheless, subsequent constitutional reforms and neoliberal policies have had negative consequences on the rights of communities. The 1993 Constitution, approved during the government of Alberto Fujimori, weakened the communal property rights that had been won, making them more vulnerable to land grabbing and stripping it's the non-transferrable status. Likewise, that period gave rise to a discourse that devalued communal property regimes, and Indigenous Peoples in general, and promoted the privatization and individual ownership of lands, thereby putting the security of indigenous and *campesino* communities' rights at risk.

During the last decade, private investment in the extractive industries and the privatization of land has been incentivized. Currently, a significant portion of national territory has been divided into lots in order to be granted in concessions for mining, forest, and fossil fuel exploitation. These lots overlap indigenous territories. The percentage of national territory under mining concessions rose from 5.8% in 2002 to 20.3% in 2012, and by 2008 72% of the Peruvian Amazon was under concession to the oil industry. Similarly, the State has promoted policies which roll back communities' recognized rights, particularly their rights to be informed and consent (or not) to natural resource extraction plans and projects affecting their territories. Furthermore, socio-environmental conflicts have increased and protests have been violently repressed, in certain cases with tragic consequences, such as what occurred during the protests in Bagua in 2009 when indigenous people and members of the police force died.

Thus, indigenous populations' recognized and unrecognized territories are at risk, not only in native and *campesino* communities, but also in areas occupied by Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation (PIAV) in the Peruvian Amazon, which are highly vulnerable. Currently, approximately 805 indigenous communities in different phases of tenure rights recognition have been identified in the Peruvian Amazon.²⁰ In addition, there are six proposals for Territorial Reserves for PIAVs which have yet to be created, which together encompass 3,976,168 hectares.²¹

Despite this adversity, the indigenous movement in Peru, supported by certain national and international civil society organizations, has actively worked to monitor and control extractive activities by participating in the debate on legal reforms, preventing laws that threaten the security of communities' territorial rights, and promoting the development of more favorable legal frameworks and development alternatives. Recently, the proposed law on consultation, although criticized by indigenous organizations as a violation of ILO Convention 169, was approved, and its regulations are being drafted. Similarly, the REDD+ initiative in Peru has been challenged by indigenous organizations, mainly due to its lack of transparency, and addressing communities' demands for land titling has now been included as a condition of the process, as well as a proposal regarding the alternative known as "Indigenous REDD+."

RRI began supporting initiatives in Peru in 2010 under the Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM). For example, RRI has worked with the *Instituto del Bien Común* [Institute for the Common Good] (IBC) and 11 indigenous federations in the Peruvian Amazon to strengthen capacity in the effective use of the New Consultation Law. RRI has supported AIDESEP in systematizing updated legal and political technical information regarding native communities' demands for land titling in the Peruvian Amazon.

RRI joined the IBC campaign in favor of communal land tenure known as "Secure territories for the Communities of Peru," which seeks to raise national awareness of the value and contributions of communities to social, cultural,

²⁰ IBC, 2012.

²¹ IBC, 2011.

and environmental diversity and the need for a legal framework that protects them. After the members of the RRI Coalition in Latin America reached consensus in the governance meeting in January 2011, Peru was included as one of the new countries in which to concentrate our work in the second Framework Funding from 2013-2015.

5.2 Country Context and Political Analysis

Trends

In 2011, there were great hopes that the new government of Ollanta Humala would change the development model, resulting in more inclusive policies, and addressing social demands. The government's position suffered a setback in its first year in power when it was confronted by pressure from the foreign investment-backed extractive industry, without which the economic growth the country has experienced over the last 20 years would be unsustainable. However, the extractive industries, such as mining and oil, have functioned without adequate consultation mechanisms for local populations or any effective governmental control over their activities, leading to conflicts with the local population. The most recent and significant conflict occurred in 2012: a protest by the people of Cajamarca rejecting the CONGA mining project. Although the project was suspended, the government has continued to provide privileged support to private investment in the extractive industries; nonetheless, the government is also aware that it needs to carry out reforms in order to respond to the demands of the indigenous and *campesino* populations who live in territories with minerals, gas and oil reserves, to prevent new conflicts. Also, the initiatives to integrate Peru into the carbon market through REDD+ have been received cautiously by the indigenous organizations. These initiatives were initially rejected due to a lack of transparency in the REDD+ process, but later became an arena to advocate for an alternative proposal, known as "Indigenous REDD+" which seeks to prioritize the development of native communities and the resolution of their territorial demands. From now on, there is an expectation that the government will seek to reconcile neoliberal economic policy with the growing social demands. In this context, political space for implementing reforms can be opened, allowing for progress towards greater security for communal property and strengthened community land tenure.

Threats

Currently, the predominant discourse in favor of private investment in extractive industries as fundamental to maintaining economic growth risks invalidating the societal importance of communal property and Indigenous Peoples' land tenure. This discourse –presented by the State and supported by powerful economic groups and intellectuals like economist Hernando de Soto – could promote negative images of indigenous and *campesino* populations as obstacles to development and modernity, making them more "invisible" in national society and in the government's agenda. Relatedly, new areas are being offered in extractive industry concessions, while the oil industry continues to expand its operations in the territories of communities and PIAVs, through processes with little perceived transparency. Recently, indigenous organizations were alerted to the government's attempt to expand the Camisea project's gas-exploitation operations in Lot 88, which would put the local native communities and indigenous populations in voluntary isolation of the Nahua-Kugapakori Territorial Reserve at risk. These threats to territories not only include the rights to exploit minerals and fossil fuels, but also to implement road and energy infrastructure projects, such as IIRSA. REDD+ initiatives have also been perceived as a threat to the security and control of indigenous territories, but have also become an arena for advocacy to advance the resolution of pending property rights claims and implement development plans.

Opportunities

The national debate on the development model and indigenous populations' rights spurred by socio-environmental conflicts has opened spaces to influence decision-makers and public opinion in general. The negative effects of extractive industries in forest areas have given rise to localized social movements, supported by other citizen collectives, and strategically capitalizing on these alliances to raise awareness can be a tool to achieve broader support for communities' demands and advance reforms to strengthen communal property. At the same time, legal reforms in the environmental field in recent years have brought about a greater degree of State

institutionalization with regard to environmental control, a possible entry point for political advocacy to strengthen indigenous rights. Also, recently created laws like the Consultation Law are beginning to be applied and critiqued; this represents both a challenge and an opportunity for consolidating consultation mechanisms and ensuring that they are appropriately implemented. In addition, discussions in preparation for REDD+ in the Peruvian Amazon (although controversial) have permitted indigenous land claims and collective rights to gain space in a broader debate, also allowing for exploration of other Indigenous Peoples' interests, specifically land tenure and alternative development strategies. These factors together constitute advocacy opportunities to advance the titling of community territories and to consolidate indigenous and *campesino* populations' land tenure.

5.3 Country Strategy

Challenge dominant narratives that undervalue communities and communal property regimes, and promote the importance of community tenure rights and an appropriate legal framework to uphold them at the national level. This political context has opened societal debates regarding the economic development model and management of the resulting socio-environmental conflicts, which the RRI Coalition in Peru seeks to leverage in order to raise public awareness and carry out political advocacy directed towards key decision-makers. Similarly, ongoing private investment, extractive industry, road and energy infrastructure projects, and REDD+ initiatives all create areas for intervention to position community demands and advance their territorial rights.

Objectives/Outcomes

1. Create social, political, and institutional conditions and advocate for political commitments to advance indigenous and ancestral community land titling.
2. Strengthen the legal framework for communal property and territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation (PIAV).
3. Prevent the expansion of extractive industry (mainly fossil fuel extraction in native community and PIAV territories in the Peruvian Amazon) / Control the expansion of extractive industries that affect native community and PIAV territories in the Peruvian Amazon.
4. Develop alternative proposals to the predominant development model, from the perspective of native and indigenous communities.
5. Exploit the spaces for debate created by REDD+ initiatives in Peru to include indigenous territorial concerns as priority actions.

Strategic Areas of Intervention

1. Support the awareness campaign for a national audience, with emphasis on political advocacy towards decision-makers at the national and local level, in order to revive the stalled process recognition and titling for native communities.
2. Improve the legal framework for collective property of communal territories of for PIAV.
3. Promote actions to improve transparency and monitor the processes through which extractive industries (mainly fossil fuels) expand their activities and threaten territorial security of indigenous peoples, native communities, and PIAV in the Peruvian Amazon.
4. Take advantage of the national debate on the predominant development model and socio-environmental conflicts related to extractive industries to advocate for the demands of Indigenous Peoples and propose development alternatives.
5. Analyze the REDD+ process in Peru to identify strategic opportunities to contribute to the progress of land titling and alternative development for native communities.

5.4 Peru - Audiences and Priority Outcomes 2013

Audiences/Constituencies	Priority Outcomes
National-regional governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A governing body is created to reactivate stalled processes of land titling in indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon. • National and regional Governments improve and create regulations to protect and enhance legal frameworks for collective property rights of Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation.
Community-based and indigenous organizations and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated advocacy strategy organized to influence decision-makers at national and regional levels in order to advance pending titling processes in indigenous communities of Peruvian Amazon. • Opportunities to debate and propose changes to current legal frameworks created for strengthening the collective property rights regime for Indigenous Peoples, forest communities and Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation. • Information and analysis produced to support tenure rights demands of indigenous and campesino communities.

5.5 Strategic Partners, Collaborators and Roles

Partners and Collaborators	Role
IBC (Collaborator)	Coordinate advocacy campaign and collective actions to identify opportunities and strategies to influence in decision-makers at national and regional levels in order to advance land titling of indigenous and campesino communities. Contribute with updated data on pending titling and mapping of current threats (oil, gas, mining, and forest concessions) to Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights.
DAR (Collaborator)	Contribute with legal and political analysis to improve legal frameworks for collective property and support indigenous demand. Produce technical proposals to improve and create regulations to improve legal frame of collective property of indigenous and campesino communities.
AIDSEP (Collaborator)	Connect national and regional indigenous organizations in an advocacy campaign in support of the advance of indigenous communities land titling. Lead the debate and analysis of strategies to strengthen legal frameworks to protect Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and their territories.
CIFOR (Collaborator)	Collaborate and support the work of the collaborators.
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (Partner)	Collaborate and support the work of the collaborators.
FPP (Partner)	Collaborate and support the work of AIDSEP on political advocacy and REDD+ negotiation strategy

5.6 Peru - Planned Activities 2013

Outcome/Objective	Strategic areas of intervention	Activities	Cost of Activities	Actors	Multi-year
2. Create social, political, and institutional conditions and advocate for political commitments to advance indigenous and ancestral community land titling.	3. Support the awareness campaign for a national audience, with emphasis on political advocacy towards decision-makers at the national and local level, in order to revive the stalled process recognition and titling for native communities.	Act 1.1 National and regional political advocacy to promote the advance of the land titling process of the native communities in the Peruvian Amazon. <u>National Level:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the map of territorial demands and threats in indigenous territories. Advocacy with PCM and MINAG to create a national community land-titling entity. <u>Regional (local) Level:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify spaces to for possible coordination of joint actions with coalition members with regional (sub-national) presence. 	\$45,000	Proposed Lead: IBC Coalition Participants: AIDESEP, DAR Key External Actors: Organizaciones del colectivo Territorios Seguros.	
		Act 1.2 Influence governmental REDD+ negotiations so that the government incorporates and commits to actions related to securing territories, lands, participation, and consultation.	\$15,000	Act 1.2 Proposed Lead: DAR/AIDESEP Coalition Participants: CIFOR, HELVETAS	
4. Strengthen the legal framework for communal property and territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation (PIAV).	2. Improve the legal framework for collective property of communal territories of for PIAV.	Act 2.1 Analyses, recommendations, and advocacy directed towards decision makers to improve the legal framework for communal property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploit the window of opportunity with SUNARP to generate a proposal with 	\$25,000	Act 2.1 Proposed Lead: DAR Coalition Participants: AIDESEP, IBC Key External Actors: Grupo de Trabajo	

		<p>potential value added from State institutions and entities, such as MINAG.</p> <p>Act 2.2 Monitoring the current processes for adjusting territorial reserves and creating indigenous reserves. Debates, analysis, and proposals for improvement of the legal framework protecting PIAV.</p> <p>(particular case: Nahua Kugapakori Territorial Reserve)</p>	\$20,000	<p>sobre Pueblos Indígenas, SUNARP</p> <p>Act 2.2 Proposed Lead: AIDESEP</p> <p>Coalition Participants: FPP, DAR, IBC</p> <p>Key External Actors: FENAMAD, ORAU, COMARU</p>	
3. Prevent the expansion of extractive industry (mainly fossil fuel extraction in native community and PIAV territories in the Peruvian Amazon) / Control the expansion of extractive industries that affect native community and PIAV territories in the Peruvian Amazon.	3. Promote actions to improve transparency and monitor the processes through which extractive industries (mainly fossil fuels) expand their activities and threaten territorial security of indigenous peoples, native communities, and PIAV in the Peruvian Amazon.	<p>Act 3.1 This activity is contemplated as a possible second SRM.</p> <p>Act 3.2 Advocacy for policy proposals, plans, and programs for the compliance with preventative environmental management instruments for improved sectorial planning of extractive activities in the Amazon (such as EAE: Strategic Environmental Evaluation). Promotion of instruments to mitigate direct and indirect impacts of extractive industry in Urubamba (Camisea).</p>	\$25,000	<p>Act 3.1 Proposed Lead: FPP</p> <p>Act 3.2 Proposed Lead: DAR</p> <p>Coalition Participants: (to be defined)</p> <p>Key External Actors: OOII Loreto, Gobierno Regional Loreto, OOII COMARU, Gobierno Regional Cusco</p>	
4. Develop alternative proposals to the predominant development model, from the perspective of native and indigenous communities.	4. Take advantage of the national debate on the predominant development model and socio-environmental conflicts related to extractive industries to advocate for the demands of Indigenous Peoples and propose	Act 4.1 Debate and technical development of an “Amazonian Plan for Full Life” of transition to post-extractivism, building on the plan proposed by AIDESEP	\$30,000	<p>Act 4.1 Proposed Lead: AIDESEP</p> <p>Coalition Participants: (to be defined)</p> <p>Key External Actors: (to be defined)</p>	

	development alternatives.	Act 4.2 Analysis and debate on community experiences in forest and territorial management to lay out alternative proposals to the predominant development model.		Act 4.2 Proposed Lead: DAR Coalition Participants: HELVETAS, CIFOR	
5. Exploit the spaces for debate created by REDD+ initiatives in Peru to include indigenous territorial concerns as priority actions.	5. Analyze the REDD+ process in Peru to identify strategic opportunities to contribute to the progress of land titling and alternative development for native communities.	Act 5.1 Implement a pilot “Indigenous REDD” project with FENAMAD (Communal Reserve Amarakaeri) and with Quichua peoples in San Martin.	\$35,000	Act 5.1 Proposed Lead: AIDSESP Coalition Participants: (to be defined) Key External Actors: (to be defined)	
GRAND TOTAL					\$195,000

VI. Country of Engagement – Bolivia

6.1 Review of in-country progress

President Evo Morales' rise to power in 2006, and his reelection in 2009, generated expectations of positive political change toward just and equitable economic, social, and environmental development. The positive conditions for initiating political reforms and adapting existing laws to the new Constitution included reforms in the forest sector and Indigenous Peoples' rights, as well as the potential recognition of the varying forest-management systems and guarantees to for sustainable indigenous territorial governance. During Evo Morales' presidential terms, new laws were approved that are greatly important for the country's political-administrative system. Among these laws are the Framework Law on Decentralization and Autonomy, whose implementation is pending agreement among national, regional, local, and territorial governments, as well as a proposed Law on Territorial Units and other necessary laws for accessing and implementing autonomy for indigenous, and *campesino* peoples. The Law of Mother Earth was also extensively discussed and drafted, and became Bolivia's contribution to the COP-16 climate change negotiations. Negotiations were begun on the Law on Amazonian Development and the Forestry Law.

Despite these positive steps toward change and progress in recognizing and securing the rights of forest-based peoples, in 2011 the government's policy proposals demonstrated a different agenda: one that was focused on fomenting economic development. The impacts of these policies on the rights of indigenous communities called into question the scope of the territorial rights that had been acquired. These actions generated strong outcries from Indigenous Peoples in the lowlands, notably in the case of the protests against the construction of the highway through the TIPNIS which was slated to cut through the Protected Area and Territory of the Chiman, Yuracar, and Mojeño-Trinitario peoples. A governmental decision to reject the doubly protected nature of the TIPNIS as both an indigenous territory and protected area, as well as the right to free, prior, and informed consent by constructing a highway would have set a devastating precedent affecting the rights won by Indigenous Peoples – not only in Bolivia, but throughout Latin America since a. The indigenous mobilization not only received support from the international community and domestic civil society, but also created an opportunity to develop a law to defend the TIPNIS territory (Law 180 of October 2011) and affirm the TIPNIS region's indivisible, imprescriptible, non-transferrable, inalienable, and irreversible nature and as a protected area of national interest. Despite these achievements, the government has attempted in several ways to invalidate the achievements of the indigenous marches and restart the highway construction project, violating national laws and international agreements on the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

RRI's strategy for 2012 focused on promoting strategic themes linked to the exercise of indigenous rights and collective tenure and natural resource use in ethnic territories within national political debate. This involved monitoring legislative processes, contributing information and analyses to facilitate the informed debate of lowland indigenous and *campesino* organizations on indigenous territorial autonomy, and monitoring the implementation of the TIPNIS law and new governmental agendas related to the issue.

6.2 Country Context and Political Analysis

Trends

Evo Morales' current government has put forward an ambiguous and contradictory position with regard to the country's economic and social development. On one hand, it has sought to position itself in the international arena as a model of comprehensive development in harmony and equilibrium with Mother Earth through a focus on "Living Well" [*Vivir Bien*] and an intention to build an equitable and just society that respects the rights of the indigenous, original, and *campesino* peoples and rejects plans that commodify nature. On the other hand, on the domestic level it has promoted a model of aggressive economic growth sustained by the extraction of natural resources, which has impacted the rights of the indigenous peoples. This model of growth can be seen in the expansion of the agricultural frontier and promotion of large-scale agriculture as a way to respond to the

government's focus on food sovereignty, and the promotion of mineral extraction (mostly in the Andean region) and fossil fuel extraction (in the Amazon), promoted as a way to overcome poverty.

As a consequence of the mobilizations in support of the TIPNIS, the government has largely closed communications with national and international NGOs that promote agendas on territorial rights and the environment, obstructing NGOs' work with government. Similarly, the alliance represented by the Unity Pact [*Pacto de Unidad*] – which established a common agenda between the indigenous peoples and *campesino* organizations of the highlands and lowlands of Bolivia – has experienced ruptures in light of the standpoints its different members took in light of the TIPNIS highway project.

In addition, the Bolivian government has distanced itself from worldwide and regional discussions regarding the process of developing national REDD+ strategies, decrying it as a form of “commodification” of nature. Nonetheless, the government presented an alternative proposal to REDD+ known as the “joint mechanism of mitigation and adaptation for the comprehensive and sustainable management of forests and Mother Earth” to the UNFCCC in August of this year, an initiative that would not involve broad participation of civil society and indigenous organizations.

The 2013 national legislative agenda envisages new proposed laws and a continuation of others, among them the Amazon Law, Land Law, Hydrocarbons (Oil and Gas) Law, and Forests and Forestry Law. The RRI Coalition in Bolivia believes that, while it is important to have information regarding the proposed laws, the strategy that has been pursued to date of denouncing or monitoring laws has actually been reactive, rather than creative, and thus, suggests the necessity to develop an alternative proposal for the country's economic development, including a focus on gender equity and human rights.

Opportunities

The 2009 Constitution grants clear collective tenure rights to the communities, protects natural resources, and continues to represent a favorable constitutional framework for generating new strategies to consolidate and defend the rights of indigenous and *campesino* peoples. Therefore, the continuing process towards legal Autonomy creates possibilities for advocating with regional and local government regarding community governance and institutions which respect Indigenous Peoples' and communities' customs and traditional uses of natural resource, as well as proposing options which equitably benefit both men and women, as well as other disadvantaged groups.

The RRI team believes that the current government's discourse on “Living Well,” food security and sovereignty, and the defense of Mother Earth, although it contradicts the ongoing development policy, can be leveraged to develop alternative proposals to the current extractive-based development model, and for advocate for these positions within the political context of the preparations for the presidential election in 2014.

Currently, the indigenous and civil society organizations working with the Indigenous Peoples in Bolivia recognize that a series of positive experiences in community forest management already exist, from which lessons can be extracted to strengthen alternatives of integrated development, with a gender equity perspective.

Threats

The national government promotes an extractivist development model which promotes the exploitation of mineral and hydrocarbons within titled collective territories, as well as those still pending removal of legal barriers [*saneamiento*] and titling. In addition, the government's contradictory discourse and practice with regard to food security and sovereignty represents a threat to forest lands, which are viewed as being potential areas for agricultural production, meaning expansion of the agricultural frontier and deforestation in forest communities. With this in mind, the Forestry Law represents a significant risk, due to the fact that furthers the industrialization

of forests and establishes a strong legal basis for converting forests to agricultural lands. Additionally, it promotes an individualistic view of territory and does not recognize the value of communal forest lands.

At the same time, it is unclear whether the ongoing reform processes represent opportunities for men's and women's access to land and resources, since policies affecting women are treated as sectorial policies and are not treated as integral to the social and economic development of communities.

New Constituencies

Regional/departmental and local governments with whom it is necessary to negotiate the necessary regulations for the Autonomy Law.

6.3 Country Strategy

Objectives/Outcomes

1. Form an alternative proposal to the predominant extractive economic model in Bolivia, based on an integrated vision of development and gender equity - "Living Well/Vivir Bien."
2. Identify spaces for advocacy to confront emerging threats in new laws and exploit opportunities to advance the security of indigenous, campesino, and traditional community rights.

Strategic Areas of Intervention

1. Promote alternative models of integrated forest management and territorial governance, with inclusion of gender perspective, using participatory mechanisms.
2. Monitoring, information, and advocacy on laws related to land and natural resources in the national legislative agenda (from the perspective of the integrated proposal for alternative development models).

6.4 Bolivia - Audiences and Priority Outcomes 2012

Audiences/Constituencies	Priority Outcomes
National-regional governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government incorporates indigenous proposals in legal reforms on indigenous rights, forests, territory and natural resources.
Community-based and indigenous organizations and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities identified for political advocacy and to support lowland indigenous and <i>campesino</i> organizations to participate in ongoing legal reforms on indigenous rights, forests, territory and natural resources. Participatory process carried out to systematize and analyze experiences of community forest management and territorial governance to produce a model of integrated community forest management that include gender perspective.

6.5 Strategic Partners, Collaborators and Roles

Partners and Collaborators	Role
CEDLA (Collaborator)	Contribute with macro-political and economic analysis of ongoing policy reforms and regulation on forest sector and natural resources.
CEJIS (Collaborator)	Coordinate political advocacy and provide legal support to lowland indigenous organizations to prepare legal and regulatory proposals and strengthen their capabilities to advocate for Indigenous Peoples' rights before the Government.
IPHAE (Collaborator)	Lead the incorporation of gender perspective in integrated management of community forests and self-regulation system for decision-making on control of and access to forest resources. Support women's' indigenous and <i>campesino</i> organizations to actively participate and present proposals in ongoing legal reforms on tenure rights, forests, territory and natural resources.
LIDEMA (Collaborator)	Collaborate with an analysis of environmental policy and networking.
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (Partner)	Collaborate and support the work of the collaborators, with emphasis on gender equity.

Outcome/Objective	Strategic areas of intervention	Activities	Cost of Activities	Actors	Multi-year
1. Form an alternative proposal to the predominant extractive economic model in Bolivia, based on an integrated vision of development and gender equity - "Living Well/Vivir Bien."	1. Promote alternative models of integrated forest management and territorial governance, with inclusion of gender perspective, using participatory mechanisms.	<p>Act 1. Systematization of concrete experiences in integrated community forest management, as a basis for the discussion and construction of alternatives to the extractive model.</p> <p>1.5 Meeting to define methodology and coordination of work.</p> <p>1.6 Case studies on integrated forest management in indigenous territories and forest communities.</p> <p>1.7 Discussion on women's economy to strengthen the alternatives of integrated forest and natural resources management.</p> <p>1.8 National and regional spaces for debate on proposed alternatives in integrated forest management.</p>	\$90,000	<p>Proposed Lead: (to be defined)</p> <p>Coalition Participants: IPHAE/CEJIS CEDLA, HELVETAS,LIDEM A</p> <p>Key External Actors: Indigenous and peasant organizations, women's organizations, territorial authorities, local governments</p>	
2. Identify spaces for advocacy to confront emerging threats in new laws and exploit opportunities to advance the security of indigenous, campesino, and traditional community rights.	2. Monitoring, information, and advocacy on laws related to land and natural resources in the national legislative agenda (from the perspective of the integrated proposal for alternative development models).	<p>Act 2.1 Advocacy process for the approval of the Law of the Amazon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of norms for exercise territorial autonomy. Monitoring and alerts about the impact of the normative sectorial reforms (mining, fossil fuels, forests) on collective, environmental and territorial rights. <p>Act 2.2 Monitoring normative reforms and their impacts on the situation of women, in order to influence key actors at the national level.</p>	<p>\$70,000</p> <p>\$36,000</p>	<p>Proposed Lead: CEJIS</p> <p>Coalition Participants: CEDLA, IPHAE, LIDEMA</p> <p>Key External Actors: (to be defined)</p> <p>Proposed Lead: HELVETAS</p>	

				Coalition Participants: IPHAE, CEDLA, CEJIS, LIDEMA Key External Actors: Territorial authorities, umbrella organizations, Ministry of Land Autonomies, NGOs	
GRAND TOTAL					\$196,000

VII. Summary Countries of Engagement and Regional activities

Category	Funds Requested
Guatemala	\$103,000
Peru	\$195,000
Bolivia	\$196,000
Regional (Includes actions in Colombia, Nicaragua, and Honduras)	\$500,000
Funds requested Latin America Activities	\$994,000
Regional Facilitation (includes Central and South America)	\$152,200
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,146,200