

RRI Latin America 2012 Work-Plan Summary

I. Regional Overview

Dates of planning meetings in 2011:

September 15: La Paz, Bolivia

October 24-27: Lima, Peru

September 20-22: Guatemala City, Guatemala

	Strategic Outcomes for 2012 (as agreed in 2008)	Assessment and Strategy for 2012	Partners/ Collaborators
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key indigenous organizations, peasants, traditional communities and other forest dwellers have strengthened their capacity to administer, control, and defend their territories. Key territorial organizations (indigenous, afro-descendants, extractivists) and allies build capacity to strategically influence relevant national and regional decision-making spheres. National REDD and REDD+ plans in the region have incorporated the issues of rights and community forestry. <p>Specific outcomes for 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a proper place for civil society in UNASUR to influence new phase of IIRSA. The Central American Commission of Environment and Development explicitly supports the recognition and strengthening of territorial rights as a key approach in both mitigating and adapting to climate change The Peruvian government commits to resolve pending land tenure claims, especially those of Amazonian indigenous peoples. Civil society input into the design and development of the SESA guidelines in Colombia is considered and their active participation in its implementation is supported by the government, and these precedents are adopted by the World Bank and other governments implementing FIP and FCPF projects across Latin America. 	<p>Historical context: Important tenure and forest reforms have recognized and transferred rights to communities, individuals and firms during the last 30 years. In spite of this progress, tenure rights are insecure and tenure policy reforms are incomplete and community organizations often lack the capacity to defend their rights and advance development.</p> <p>Political Assessment: Threats include overlapping regulation and jurisdiction in territories, legal or <i>de facto</i> rollbacks including oil and mining concessions granted in these territories, expansion of agro-industry, tourism and infrastructure development investments. The greatest potential for impact is in supporting the civil society and grass-root organizations with long-term experience and advocacy power to support the strengthening, realization and the defense of tenure rights. The increasing participation of indigenous and <i>campesino</i> organizations in climate change discussions represents a new way to consolidate collective tenure rights.</p> <p>Strategy for engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the civil society advocacy agenda on collective territorial rights to debate and confront governmental decision making on investments and climate change mitigation mechanisms in forest territories. Construct a strategy for vigorous civil society participation in UNASUR to adopt collective territorial rights, as an entry point to influence decision-making on BNDES investments. (South America) Strengthen the capacity of the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests and other Mesoamerican organizations to influence national REDD+ preparation processes by promoting territorial rights and social justice as key components of climate change mitigation discussions in the region. (Central America) Share lessons learned from emblematic experiences in the defense of territory to evaluate strategies for consolidation of community forest tenure rights (TIPNIS - Bolivia, DATEM - Peru, and Afro-descendant territories - Colombia). (South America). 	<p>Partners: ACICAFOC Forest Peoples Programme Forest Trends HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation PRISMA</p> <p>Collaborators: CEDLA PCN-FISCH-Agenda Común ILSA Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques Utz' Che' URACCAN Instituto del Bien Común AIDSEP CIFOR</p>
Countries of Engagement			
Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based forest management positioned as a fundamental component of the of national forest policy and promoted as integral form of sustainable management of natural resources. Tenure rights of lowland community-based organizations and indigenous territories are consolidated and expanded. Structures of territorial governance, autonomy and management of 	<p>Historical Context Over the past decade, Bolivia's tenure and forestry reforms brought dramatic change to the country's remaining lowland forest frontiers and the people living there. The country has been politically positioned to advance a new generation of forest and tenure reforms.</p> <p>Political Assessment Threats include pressure from powerful economic and political sectors in the lowlands that created long delays and outright obstacles to finishing the demarcation and titling process, and in some cases, disputed the claims through illegal means. Government decisions on economic</p>	<p>Partner: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation</p> <p>Collaborators: CEDLA CEJIS IPHAE LIDEMA</p>

	<p>natural resources are strengthened and vibrant in 3-5 large Communal Lands of Origin (TCOs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community self-regulation system is adjusted and incorporated into the national regulatory frameworks on natural resource management <p>Specific outcomes for 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going policy and regulatory reform processes consistently respect rights to land, territory and natural resources. The networking process that brought together lowland indigenous peoples and campesinos for a negotiation strategy with the national government is stronger and more effective in addressing issues of collective tenure rights recognition 	<p>development and infrastructure projects that affect the acquired territorial rights and traditional use of renewable natural resources have become a growing threat to community rights, The new 2009 Constitution created favorable conditions for the development of legal instruments that recognize collective rights in Indigenous Peoples' territories.</p> <p>Strategy for Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a national political debate on the exercise of Indigenous Peoples' rights to collective tenure and the exploitation of renewable natural resources. Monitor the progress of legislative processes, generating information and analysis that contributes to lowland indigenous and campesino organizations' capacity for informed debate with regards to Indigenous Peoples' autonomy in titled territories. Strengthen and consolidate the indigenous and campesino organizations' national platform in order to contribute to the definition of a new forest regime through the Law of Forests 	
Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance and improve forest tenure security in the community concessions in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR), and in newly recognized communal lands. The National Alliance for Community Forestry is strengthened and consolidated as the principal interlocutor of the government. Policies regarding communal lands are defined within the government agencies whose mandate includes consolidating community rights. A new community tenure model is positioned in the multiple use zone (MUZ) and the MBR (within ACOFOP's area of influence). <p>Specific Outcomes for 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agenda of recognizing collective rights and strengthening community forest tenure remains a priority for the relevant ministries of the government despite a change in administrations.. Communities effectively defend their territories and rights via continually tracking and confronting inappropriate private investments and the government decisions. 	<p>Historical Context Recent tenure reforms recognizing collective rights in communal lands, as well as transferring use and management rights to communities in protected areas, have brought positive changes in collective management and organization strategies. However, overlapping demands and regulations over natural resources make land and forest tenure rights insecure.</p> <p>Political Assessment Forest and land tenure rights are threatened by community displacements and land speculation due to expansion of tourism enclaves, agro-industry, mineral and petroleum extraction and establishment of hydroelectric dams in communal lands and forests. Weak political, legal and institutional frameworks put ongoing tenure reforms at risk. Indigenous and campesino alliances at the national (National Alliance of Community Forest Organizations) and regional level (The Mesoamerican Alliance of People and Forests) represent new opportunities for concerted advocacy to ensure the defense and consolidation of forest and territorial rights in favor of communities.</p> <p>Strategy for Engagement includes actions for supporting and strengthening further recognition of tenure rights and the defense of collective rights already gained against external pressures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build networking and advocacy capacities of the forest community organizations to strategically influence the agendas of climate change mitigation, community forest concessions in protected areas, small-holder forest incentives and the cadastre process in communal lands. Develop and implement a strategy for the renewal of community forest concession contracts to ensure long term collective usufruct rights for forest community organizations in Petén. 	<p>Collaborators: ACOFOP CEIDEPAZ UT'Z CHE' FAUSAC-PERT</p>

Overall budget requested for 2012: \$592,173

Planning Teams

2.1 Regional Planning Team

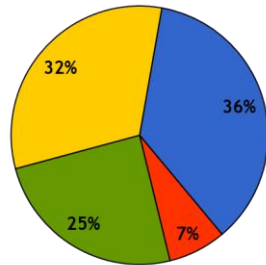
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2.2 Current Collaborators in region (22 in 6 countries)

Association to Improve Governance of Land, Water and Natural Resources (AGTER) *Guatemala, Bolivia*
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) *Perú, Nicaragua*
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 (CEIDEPAZ) *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) *Perú*
Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDSESP) *Perú*
Interethnic Forum of Solidarity of Chocó (FISCH) *Colombia*
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) *Centroamérica*
Latin American Institute for an Alternative Society and an Alternative Law (ILSA) *Colombia*
Law, Environment, and Natural Resources (DAR) *Perú*
Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB) *Mesoamérica*
Mexican Civil Council for Sustainable Forestry (CCMSS) *México*
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



■ Public: Administered by government
 ■ Owned by communities & indigenous peoples
 ■ Public: Designated for use by communities & indigenous peoples
 ■ Owned by individuals & firms

Note: Table includes the following countries with complete data: Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Honduras, Surinam, Guyana. Accounts for 82% of Latin American tropical forests

3.2 RRI Strategy in Latin America

Rationale for engagement

In the last twenty years, Latin America has witnessed a remarkable increase in the recognition of community forest tenure, at least in six countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Panama), as well as the transference of rights to Individuals and firms. The State maintains ownership of 36% of the forests, while the absolute forest area designated for the use by communities and Indigenous Peoples in the region has increased from 29 million ha in 2002 to 46 million ha in 2008 (59%). The absolute area of indigenous and communal private land has grown from 105 million ha in 2002 to 155 million ha in 2008 (47%). Brazil represents a significant amount of this change in the distribution of the forest tenure through the lands designated for, and owned by, communities and Indigenous Peoples, and lands owned by individuals and enterprises. At the same time, Latin America has the world's best examples of community management and many lessons can be shared with the rest of the world. This change has opened new possibilities for progress in human rights, particularly in Indigenous Peoples' rights to their territories, poverty alleviation and sustainable forest management.

However, in spite of this progress, tenure reforms are incomplete and rights are insecure. In countries such as Belize, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela, tens of millions hectares are pending recognition. Conflicting demands by various actors, as well as overlapping state agency jurisdictions contribute to tenure rights insecurity, in addition to the more common problems of invasions by illegal loggers, cattle ranchers, and agricultural settlements. Growth in the promotion of large-scale agricultural expansion for biofuel production, and subsoil concessions for mining and hydrocarbon extraction, increasingly threatens community forest tenure rights, as do large scale infrastructure projects to connect remote forest regions with urban centers and ports. The subsequent explosion in the land market, and in legal and illegal land leasing, has changed the economic dynamics in what was, until recently, the Amazon Basin and Central America hinterlands.

Ambitious regional infrastructure development plans pose a major and growing threat to people and forests in the region. South American countries began a new round of discussions in 2009 regarding the future of the *Iniciativa para la Integración de la Infraestructura Regional Suramericana* (IIRSA) [Regional Integration of Infrastructure in South America Initiative], whose objective is to link and coordinate export

Poverty, tenure and emissions in Latin America

- 52% of rural population in poverty, with 28% of rural population in extreme poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 80% of 40-50 million Indigenous Peoples in LAC under poverty line.
- 36% of the region's forests claimed by government (see chart at left), while much of the community owned/designated forest is insecure.
- 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: 11 countries in LA** (pilot countries: Bolivia, Panamá, Paraguay; partner countries: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Perú);
- **WB FPCF: 15 participant countries in LA** (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Suriname)
- **Forest Investment Program (FIP): 3 pilot countries in LA** (Brazil, Mexico, Perú)

Sources:

CEPAL. *Anuario estadístico de América Latina y en Caribe*. 2008.

Hall & Patrinos. 2004. *Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Human*

Development in Latin America: 1994-2004.

RRI & ITTO. *Tropical Forest Tenure Assessment: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities*. May, 2009.

"GHG Emissions from Land-Use Change & Forestry in 2005." Climate Analysis Indicators Tool: World Resources Institute. 2005

<http://cait.wri.org/>

business between the Brazilian Atlantic and Pacific countries (IIRSA 2010)¹. In this new phase, IIRSA has been included in the regional agenda of the Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR) [Union of South American Nations]. As part of this new IIRSA implementation, the Concejo Suramericano de Infraestructura y Planeación (COSIPLAN) [South American Council on Infrastructure and Planning] has been created, with the purpose of boosting implementation of the 31 priority and 335 associated projects. The Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social de Brasil (BNDES) [Brazilian Development Bank] and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), are IIRSA's biggest financial backers in this new phase. This new implementation push has increased concerns and demonstrations among the indigenous, afro-descendant and *campesino* communities, since many of their territories and lands are affected by IIRSA projects. This situation is further complicated due to the lack of prior consultation with affected communities. The IDB Executive Committee did not create the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (ICIM)², the body in charge of watching over the compliance of the IDB's environmental and social policies, until February 2010. Meanwhile BNDES does not distribute public information about its projects, nor does it have a social and environmental monitoring mechanism. Therefore, it is difficult for civil society to identify which projects are financed by BNDES, and consequently, their possible environmental and social impacts.

Similarly, the Mesoamerican Development and Integration Project³, aimed at strengthening the regional integration and the economic development of the countries of the region (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Colombia), and mostly financed by IDB, has been criticized by civil society and grassroots organizations. Some of the accusations against the project include: violation of human rights, forced displacement, forceful dispossession of natural resource access and use rights, as well as other environmental and social impacts⁴. Pressure from the affected communities has led the IDB to modify its agenda and project implementation policy to become more inclusive and transparent. However, the strong measures needed to diminish the negative impacts on the communities have not been taken.

Key threats to forest tenure in Latin America

While Latin America is the developing region with the highest percentage of forest tenure recognition and rights transferred to indigenous and *campesino* forest dweller communities, the rights gained have been constantly threatened by external pressures, as well as overlapping regulations and jurisdictions. The pressure by governments to limit, or even reduce tenure rights is of special concern, particularly due to the permits States have granted petroleum, mining, and energy explorative and extractive concessions in areas with a high degree of overlap with recently titled community lands, or those claimed by communities. This is the case in Peru, where, since the 1980s, communities have faced successive attempts to implement policies that reduce the guarantees and protections of Indigenous Peoples' communal lands. The most significant example of this pervasive threat was the passing of 100 legislative decrees in 2008, which opened petroleum exploration and exploitation in indigenous lands in the Amazon region. This led to a protest by Indigenous Peoples' organizations and subsequent massacre at Bagua in 2009. Despite the new administration's announcements of their commitment to a more inclusive and socially-just economic development policy, the legal and political conditions in Peru still favor private investment and large-scale industrial extraction over collective rights in the Peruvian Amazon. If this policy continues and collective rights are not clarified, Indigenous Peoples who do not currently have tenure titles will risk achieving territorial rights recognition.

New infrastructure investments in forests areas

¹ Agenda de implementación consensuada 2005-2010. Informe de Evaluación Julio 2010. IIRSA 2010. http://www.iirsa.org/BancoConocimiento/L/lb10_cartera_de_proyectos_iirsa_2010/lb10_cartera_de_proyectos_iirsa_2010.asp?CodIdioma=ESP

² www.aidb.org/mici

³ <http://www.bcie.org/english/relaciones-institucionales/iniciativas/ppt.php>.

⁴ <http://witness4peace.blogspot.com/2011/03/inter-american-development-bank-meets.html>

The opening to foreign investments in infrastructure has worsened conflicts and generated massive protests over natural resources and the collective forest tenure rights of indigenous, *campesino* and afro-descendant communities. In Bolivia, lowland Indigenous Peoples' protests defending the Territorio Indígena Parque Nacional Isiboro Secure (TIPNIS) [Isiboro Sécure National Park and Indigenous Territory]⁵ managed to stop the construction of the Villa Tunari-San Ignacio de Moxos Highway which would cross the Chiman, Yuracare and Mojeño-Trinitario Peoples' Protected Area and Territory⁶. These protests not only gained the support of the international community, but also created the opportunity to develop a law guaranteeing protection of the TIPNIS territory. Indigenous communities in the Colombian Amazon have begun to use the IDB's ICIM mechanism and other means of protest to stop IIRSA projects. The Inga and Kamentsa Indigenous Peoples lodged a complaint with the ICIM documenting the violation of their right to be consulted, and defining their stance against the social and environmental impacts of the San Francisco-Mocoa Phase 1 Highway Construction Project, which is budgeted at USD 203 million. For several years, the Ashaninka Indigenous People in Peru exerted strong opposition to the Tambo 40 Hydroelectrical Plant Construction Project over the Tambo and Ene Rivers. Odebrecht, the Brazilian company which had the concession rights to the project, announced its withdrawal from the project on October 24, 2011, due to opposition by indigenous communities⁷. In the Brazilian Amazon, Indigenous Peoples have gained international community support in their protest against the Belo Monte Dam Construction Project, which would cause the forced displacement of more than 20,000 indigenous and riverside dwellers, as well as the flooding of approximately 400,000 hectares of forests and lands.

Market changes and community forest enterprises

In Latin America, community enterprise models have been established in several countries, including: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Bolivia. Learning occurs within communities, but the reorganization of sector policies and investment to expand and support community production and insertion into the market has yet to take place. Meanwhile, the financial crisis has affected producers and forest markets: small-scale export producers have been the most negatively affected by the reduction in market demand and in access to credits. It is clear that the rapid growth in the economies of developing countries and the demographics changes, including the increased urbanization, will result in the growth of domestic and intra-regional forest products markets. However, it is unknown whether the change from exportation to the domestic markets will benefit local actors and communities by incorporating them into the value chain, or whether they will be displaced from the market. The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), Lacey Act and other regulatory measures in the timber trade are important for small-scale and community enterprises, but only if corresponding national regulations and legal barriers are resolved in favor of communities.

Overlapping protected areas and indigenous territories

In several Latin American countries, areas demarcated as indigenous territories often overlap with the national systems of natural protected areas. This overlap represents challenges and difficulties for territorial governance and natural resource management. Additionally, these overlaps imply physical, spatial, economic and cultural impacts and alterations for communities and their resources. For this reason, it is important to analyze institutional elements and regulations that support protected area management. It is also important to review the conservation processes and the sustainable resource use carried out by the people living in the overlap zones. In 2011, stakeholders from different countries, including Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia analyzed this conflict in a virtual forum on territorial governance⁸. These discussions, and other research undertaken at the Amazon regional level⁹, demonstrate that the definition of natural resource management systems and capacity building on resource management are important parts of the challenges presented by the overlapping of

⁵ <http://www.isiborosecure.com/tipnisdocuribera.htm>

⁶ http://somosur.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=725:cuatro-hipotesis-sobre-por-que-evo-quiere-cruzar-si-o-si-por-el-tipnis&catid=89:defendamos-el-isiboro-secure&Itemid=110

⁷ http://www.internationalrivers.org/en/2011-11-22/brazilian-construction-company-cancels-plans-mega-dam-peru#.Ts_VZcMmup0.facebook

⁸ <http://ilsa.org.co:81/moodle2/>

⁹ <http://www.iucn.org/what/tpas/livelihoods/resources/multimedia/?4903/translapeapsyterritoriosindigena>

indigenous lands and protected areas. Overlaps also contradict or undermine Indigenous Peoples' demands to consolidate their ancestral territories, and limit their access to resources found in their territories. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples and their representative organizations have not always been participants in the definition of these areas. In this regard, it is necessary to review the regulations used at the national level to define these overlap zones between natural areas and/or indigenous territories, as well as the type of participation mechanisms indigenous organizations could use in these processes. It is also necessary to analyze the characteristics of governance in areas where indigenous territories and protected areas are overlapped.

Climate change and exclusionary conservation initiatives

New studies show that Latin America is the region with the highest level of deforestation worldwide. Data circulated by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) notes that deforestation in Brazil increased six-fold between 2010 and 2011: 103 km² of forest was lost during the March through April 2010 period, compared to 593 km² during the same period in 2011¹⁰. Colombia's deforestation figure has climbed almost to an astonishing 800 km² per year. In Central America deforestation varies, from rates of 4.6% in El Salvador, to 0.8% in Costa Rica.¹¹ Nicaragua and Belize show similar rates to El Salvador, while rates in Mexico and Honduras are above average. The advance of the agricultural frontier, and increases in mining, fossil fuel exploitation, illicit crops, illegal timber extraction, and road infrastructure, are the main deforestation agents in the Amazon and Mesoamerican regions.

New threats have been identified in the region from climate change mitigation initiatives such as REDD+, in which indigenous and forest communities' tenure rights could be at risk without proper safeguards. The emergence of a new global carbon market will put even more pressure on forest communities and their lands. The increasing number of new agents involved, the multiple mechanisms created, and the difficulty to trace, and much less regulate, these transactions, introduces greater insecurity in the political sphere and for tenure rights protection. The way to regulate or control interventions in community lands, by governments or other actors, will become the main challenge in the coming years. The application of FPIC will be key in preventing potentially harmful results for rights and livelihoods, and consequently, forest preservation.

Various countries in the region have already written their Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP) for REDD+, and others are in the process of being approved by FCPF (México, Panamá, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala). These countries will set important precedents for global climate change mitigation efforts, as implementation occurs at the national and sub-national level. Specifically the region will lead the processes for development and discussion of safeguards. In the next year the FCPF will focus on the critical interface between preparation and financing for carbon markets, particularly for progress indicators, MRV and evaluation of emissions reduction programs at a sub-national level. The countries that have received R-PP approval, like Mexico, Peru and Colombia, are required to prepare a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) Plan that complies with World Bank safeguards before setting up a payment plan for Emission Reductions through the Carbon Fund. SESA mechanism definition processes are moving forward with neither the proper understanding nor the correct technical and political management. Meanwhile, Peru, Mexico, and Brazil have been chosen as pilot countries for the multi-laterally financed Forest Investment Program (FIP).¹²

Opportunities in 2012

The opportunities for RRI to make a difference are quite distinct in Mesoamerica and South America in 2012, but overall, the regional team sees the greatest potential for impact in the consolidation of rights gained at the territorial level, particularly those in the hands of Indigenous Peoples and managed by forest communities as a collective. In recent years, indigenous and *campesino* organizations have more actively established alliances across political and biophysical regions, mobilizing around common

¹⁰ Sudamérica, la peor deforestación a nivel mundial www.bbc.co.uk/mundo/noticias/2011/11/111130_deforestacion_fao_satelite_am.shtml

¹¹ FAO Data, 2009.

¹² <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5>

agendas to analyze and counteract the threats of uncontrolled land and resource grabs in the name of climate, economic growth, conservation, energy supply, or food production. A strong emphasis on the ways to consolidate indigenous governance structures for the defense of their territories, heighten the visibility of their livelihood conditions, and increase their capacity to resist, or better negotiate with these external factors will be crucial. The Mesoamerican Alliance of People and Forests is one such example of new cross-cutting alliances, launched in late 2010 and made up of nine organizations representing Indigenous and forest peoples from Mexico to Panama. These organizations seek the recognition of the forest community management model as a mechanism for climate change mitigation, and the consolidation of territorial rights acquired over these lands.

The policy reforms in Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, and Colombia represent new opportunities with regard to the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' autonomy over their territories and the efforts to consolidate livelihood strategies linked to forests. The increasing recognition of the rights of other, non-indigenous, forest communities (agro-extractivists, afro-descendants, traditional peoples) will also be a key feature of the next decade, bringing with it the challenge of addressing the issues of overlapping claims, which is particularly complex at a time when REDD+ and other climate change related efforts begin to unfold at the national and sub-national levels. The increasing participation of indigenous and *campesino* organizations in climate change discussions, although at different stages of progress, represents a new way of consolidating collective tenure rights. In April 2011, The *Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica* (COICA) launched the Declaration of Iquitos entitled "There can be no REDD+ without Indigenous Peoples' Territories, Rights and Autonomy." With this declaration, COICA-AIDSEP re-affirm their stance in their struggle to transform the REDD+ threat into an opportunity for Indigenous Peoples, demanding an "Indigenous REDD+" that is adapted to indigenous cultures, rights and objectives in compliance with the ILO-169 Agreement and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹³.

RRI's work in the region will focus on providing key support to indigenous and forest dwellers' movements to facilitate regional learning and sharing of advocacy strategies, and to influence tenure reform and related processes at regional, national, and sub-national levels. RRI strategy on climate change aims to ensure that indigenous and other forest communities receive key and appropriate information to effectively influence governments, as well as other public and private entities that define national and sub-national REDD+ projects. This strategy responds to a critical opportunity during the definition of the SESA mechanism and national safeguards to help forest communities establish a more transparent, comprehensive and participatory definition process with governments and multilateral funding organizations. RRI would create an important precedent for the global community, demonstrating best practices for the respect of safeguards in the implementation of REDD+ projects.

Countries for Strategic Action

South American Sub-Region

RRI activities in **Bolivia** began through a CIFOR-RRI research project on the implementation of land tenure reforms and accompanying legal frameworks that needed to be reformed or created according to the principles of the new Constitution. In 2012, the RRI coalition will work on strengthening the advocacy agenda to influence the new forest regime through the Law of Forests. It will also support the strengthening of capacities of lowland indigenous and *campesino* organizations' with regards to indigenous autonomy in titled territories. Specifically the coalition will reinforce the advocacy capacity and the consensus mechanisms of the indigenous-*campesino* national umbrella organizations platform/network on issues of self-regulation, territorial governance and natural resource management.

In **Peru**, the new political context which has emerged after President Ollanta Humala's election presents an opportunity for RRI engagement. The new government's stated interest in promoting a more socially

¹³ Alternativa de REDD+ Indígena, territorios de vida plena para enfriar el planeta. COICA-Borrador 2011.

and politically inclusive agenda provides an opportunity for the Peruvian Indigenous Peoples' movement to include their tenure rights claims as a priority in the national government's agenda. Since the government has not yet established a definitive agenda on the issue of collective rights, and some of the new government officials have been allies to the Peruvian indigenous movement in the past, RRI Collaborators in Peru are presented with a unique opportunity for advocacy. AIDESEP will present an unprecedented systematization of technical, legal, and political information which shows the clear and immediate need to advance a collective land titling process in the Peruvian Amazon.¹⁴ AIDESEP's strategy to make Amazonian communities' claims visible will promote protection of ancestral tenure rights from immediate threats, such as forestry and oil concessions, as well as REDD projects. Since 2010, RRI has given selective support in Peru through Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM) funds. RRI worked with the *Instituto del Bien Común* (IBC) [Institute for the Common Good] and 11 indigenous federations from the Peruvian Amazon to better understand and more effectively use the new Consultation Law. In 2011, urgent actions were undertaken with AIDESEP to document the territorial rights of 200 Amazonian communities (approximately 8 million hectares) threatened by the Forestry and Wildlife Law regulations.

In **Colombia**, RRI also gave selective support through SRM funding to develop an advocacy strategy to influence the preparation process for the Colombian R-PP submission to the FCPF, specifically by training indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders to become spokespersons with sufficient, prior, and up-to-date information to contribute to the drafting process for the national R-PP. This project responded to a political opportunity for engagement with the Government and the World Bank, and set a unique precedent for REDD and FIP projects in the region by establishing a more inclusive and extensive participatory R-PP formulation process, which has not been implemented in any other Latin American country. With the approval of the R-PP in October of 2011, a new opportunity has emerged for these and other forest communities to have their voices heard on decision related to the safeguard system in REDD+. The Government has initiated negotiations with the World Bank to determine guidelines for the Social and Environmental Safeguard Assessment (SESA) that will apply to the forest sector, including how drivers of deforestation and respect for collective tenure rights will be addressed. In order to provide transparent and consistent information on the SESA process that is accessible to relevant civil society stakeholders, ILSA and allies will assist forest community leaders to get prepared and involved early in the definition of SESA guidelines. This particular project is strategic because Colombia is the first country in the sub-region to prepare a SESA – and these decisions will set precedents for other countries in the region, who are planning to start SESA processes in 2012.

Mesoamerican Sub-Region

In **Guatemala**, RRI activities began in 2007 by documenting the tenure reform associated to the rights transfer which recognized collective rights to communal forests in the Guatemalan highlands and the Petén lowlands. In 2012, RRI will engage in supporting and strengthening actions that further realization, recognition and defense of collective rights against external pressures, specifically expansion of agro-industry and extractive concessions in communal forests and lands. The RRI Coalition will also work to improve forest tenure security for community organizations through the renewal process for community forest concessions in Peten. Overall, the RRI Guatemala team will take advantage of the emerging political dynamics as the new government takes position, building the capacity of the forest community organizations to strategically influence the agendas of climate change mitigation, community forest concessions in protected areas, small-holder forest incentives and the cadastre process in communal lands.

¹⁴ AIDESEP estimates that there are about 20 million hectares of forest area, encompassing over 800 communities, which lack formal recognition of their tenure rights in the Peruvian Amazon.

3.4 Complete Country and Regional Activity Overview for Latin America

Activity Overview						
	Activities 2012	Details/Description	Coordinators (Partners and Collaborators)	Budget Allocated in Planning Meeting	FP 1 - Extra allocation on Priorities Identified During Planning Meeting	Funds Committed by Partners and Collaborators
Regional	1 Exchange emblematic experiences to evaluate strategies for defense of territory based on common comparative criteria (TIPNIS - Bolivia, DATEM - Peru, and Afro-descendant territories - Colombia). (South America)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and analyze information from three emblematic cases of the defense of territory. 1 event between the indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders and others with experience in emblematic cases of defense of territory to exchange lessons-learned, approx. 15 participants Development of materials for dissemination. 	CEDLA (ILSA, AIDSESP, PCN/FISCH, CEJIS)	\$50,000	\$50,000	
	2 Adapt the territorial governance course from Nicaragua as a learning and capacity-building instrument on the fundamentals of FPIC in the Latin American context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the curriculum on "Governance and Economic Territorial Rights," and adapt it for its application to the current context in Latin American countries. Develop academic modules, incorporating a system of territorial indicators for Central and South American from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities. -Identify biocultural indicators for territorial management. -Hold two regional workshops (Mesoamerican and South American) for discussion of the indicators. 	NITLAPAN/URACC AN	\$34,000	\$53,000	
	3 Facilitate exchanges of key experiences in community forestry and entrepreneurial models between forest communities in Central and South America (Peru, Guatemala, Bolivia).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold meetings and field visits between community leaders and technical specialists from Perú and Bolivia on community forestry in Guatemala. Formulate analysis of lessons learned and key elements for the promotion of community forestry in the three countries. 	ACOFOP/Ut'z Che' (CEDLA, AIDSEP, ILSA, PCN/FISCH)	\$0 (Identified as priority during RPM, but no budget available. Estimated \$35,000 needed)	\$0	
	4 Construct a strategy to open spaces of participation in UNASUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of existing spaces for civil society participation in UNASUR and in the 	ILSA (CEDLA, Agenda Comun,	\$50,000	\$50,000	

	to insert themes of collective territorial rights, as an entry point to influence BNDES investments. (South America)	<p>framework of COSIPLAN in order to develop a strategy for citizens to participate and receive information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold an event to coordinate among Afro-descendants and Indigenous Peoples (Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru) a consolidated advocacy strategy for the establishment of a consultative council in UNASUR. 	AIDSEP)			
	5 Promote the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests' (AMPB) agenda in themes of mitigation, adaptation and territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and local communities for adoption by the Ministers of Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD). (Central America)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold preparatory meetings of the AMPB and its platform of technical and administrative support to define proposals and advocacy strategies. Tracking of the ministerial agendas to identify a strategic moment for a meeting between the AMPB and Ministers in the CCAD (with support of ministries in El Salvador and Honduras). Meeting with the Ministers involved in the pro-tempore presidency of the CCAD. 	ACICAFOC/Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (PRISMA)	\$36,000	\$36,000	
	6 Provide spaces for forest communities to formulate and plan to launch key messages about community forestry as a strategy for alternative development in advance of Rio+20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold an event/workshop to identify key messages and a strategy to promote community forestry as an alternative development strategy in Rio+20. 	ILSA/AIDSEP/CED LA	\$0 (Identified as priority during RPM, but no budget available. Estimated \$30,000 needed)	\$0	
	7 Strengthen the participation of the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests and other Mesoamerican organizations in national REDD+ preparation processes to include issues of territorial rights and social justice in national plans. (Central America)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze and discuss the Alliance approaches and proposals on REDD+ in the national spaces for preparation of REDD+. Form strategic links with other groups of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and civil society in general, in order to build consensus on the Alliance proposals and strengthen the advocacy efforts in national REDD+ preparation processes. 	ACICAFOC/Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (PRISMA)	\$34,000	\$34,000	
	8 Strengthen community forest organizations' knowledge base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with community leaders to discuss key themes. 	Forest Trends	\$70,000	\$70,000	

	and negotiation capacity about mitigation and adaptation and territorial rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanges about specific experiences to be decided upon by the community leaders. Strengthen community-based organizations' understanding of the different approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms. 				
	9 Strengthen the Governance and Territory webpage as an information source for communities, and develop a plan for its long-term maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the webpage with research and report materials produced by RRI Partners, Collaborators, and others. Identify a sustainable mechanism for the long-term maintenance of the webpage. 	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation	\$15,000	\$15,000	
	10 In Peru , present an unprecedented systematization of information to advance a collective land titling process in the Peruvian Amazon and will promote protection of ancestral tenure rights from immediate threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the systematization of indigenous territorial demands in the Peruvian Amazon. Promote renewed political mobilization and advocacy for these demands, including a media campaign. Promote a dialogue with government actors to discuss the tenure rights agenda. 	AIDSESP	This project was accepted under the 2011 SRM Mechanism – work will continue into 2012.		
	11 In Colombia , strengthen forest communities' understanding and capacity to influence the definition of SESA guidelines throughout the government's process to access World Bank's FCPF REDD+ funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out three workshops (one national, two sub-national) in advance of the formal government meeting spaces to inform and assist forest community leaders in preparation of inputs and proposals for the Colombian SESA framework. Assess the situation of collective tenure rights, analysis of the drivers of deforestation (mining and IIRSA projects), and the possible impacts of REDD+ and other projects on collective territories and ancestral lands. 	ILSA (PCN/FISCH)	This project was accepted under the 2011 SRM Mechanism – work will continue into 2012.		
Total Funds Requested for Regional Activities				\$289,000	\$308,000	\$0

Bolivia	<p>12 Strengthen lowland indigenous organizations agenda on rights to land, territory, and natural resources in order to promote the inclusion of clear and specific demands in these areas of national public policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify synergies and opportunities for improvement among public policies, the legislative agenda, and the agenda of the indigenous organizations. Hold an international event with indigenous organizations of the Amazon basin to evaluate the political agenda of the regional indigenous movement. Develop summary and analysis of the event. 	<p>CEDLA (CEJIS, IPHAE, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation)</p>	\$42,180	\$42,180		
	<p>13 Provide technical and legal support to Indigenous Peoples to define indigenous territorial management strategies and to follow and ensure the processes of regulation and implementation of laws related to governance, autonomy and natural resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold workshops with regional and community-based indigenous organizations to develop statutes and regulations on territory and natural resources. Carry out advocacy in different State bodies to promote the approval of the legislative proposals of the Indigenous Peoples. Complete field work to evaluate the current condition of the TIPNIS territory. Support indigenous leaders in their work to follow the implementation process of the TIPNIS law and their participation in related government decision-making processes. 	<p>CEJIS (IPHAE, LIDEMA)</p>	\$31,080	\$51,080		
	<p>14 Establish a consensus-building mechanism to consolidate the institutional political platforms of indigenous and campesino umbrella organizations on themes of self-regulation, territorial governance, and natural resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold at least 8 meetings to discuss and analyze key themes among indigenous-campesino umbrella organizations, with two meetings focused on themes of gender equity (Pando-Alto Beni y Vaca Diez-Santa Cruz y Trinidad). Process and analyze information on common indigenous-campesino issues to contribute to the organizational processes of these groups. 	<p>IPHAE (CEJIS, CEDLA)</p>	\$38,850	\$38,850		
Total Funds Requested for Bolivia Activities				\$112,110	\$132,110	\$0	

Guatemala	<p>15 Establish and consolidate a social monitoring mechanism for civil society advocacy to state institutions responsible for communal lands regulations (Fontierras, CONAP, SAA).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate the Monitoring Proposal through the social monitoring mechanism (“observatorio social”) and accompanying field work. • Formulate instruments for application of the Monitoring Proposal (discussions with FONTIERRA, CONAP, SAA). • Exploratory field research and monitoring of the cadastre process in communal lands. • Workshops (4 regional, 3 national) for discussion among community leaders and organizations in the lands sector, in order to carry out a consultation on the Monitoring Proposal for the communal lands cadastre process and promote approval of the proposal by the social monitoring mechanism (“observatorio social”). 	CEIDEPAZ (PERT)	\$15,818	\$15,818	
	<p>16 Carry out legal analysis and discussion of laws, legal instruments, and policies on forest incentives to determine their potential for furthering the recognition of collective rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out legal analysis of forest policy and legal instruments in Guatemala in order to determine their potential application to benefit rural communities’ collective tenure rights. • Hold workshops and meetings to disseminate and discuss this legal analysis with civil society organizations of the community forestry sector, and define advocacy strategies for public policy. 	CEIDEPAZ (Ut'z Che', ACOFOP)	\$12,210	\$12,210	
	<p>17 Systematization and discussion of the political proposal of the National Alliance of Forest Community Organizations (ANFC) in response to policies on forest incentives, forests and climate change, and cadastre and tenure rights, in the different spaces for discussion of community forestry in Guatemala.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of documents that compile, analyze, and articulate the political position of the three political agendas of: forest incentives, forests and climate change, and cadastre and tenure rights. • Hold workshops with community representatives in the ANFC, as well as bilateral meetings and community assemblies for the discussion and validation of the proposal of political positions and the results of the case studies. • Presentation of the political positions to appropriate government authorities and other key actors: the national board of forest 	Ut'z Che (ACOFOP)	\$17,760	\$17,760	\$5,000

		coordination; the group on forests, biodiversity and climate change (GBBCC); and the communal lands social monitoring mechanism (“observatorio social”).				
	18 Position the proposal for the collectively managed forest concession model for the MUZ/MBR to ensure the renewal of long-term collective usufruct rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form a technical and legal proposal for the renewal and/or expansion of the concession contracts. Advocacy meetings with CONAP for the negotiation and approval of specific modifications in the concession contract timeframes. 	ACOFOP	\$22,755	\$22,755	
	19 Promote and position collective management of lands and natural resources in legislative frameworks and counteract displacement of communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop four case studies in the collective management of lands and natural resources. Workshops for the presentation of case study results with community concessionaires (including youth and women’s groups in reflections on rights). Create a community network for the flow of information to and from the web portal on community lands. 	Ut'z Che (PERT)	\$25,530	\$25,530	\$14,000
	20 Analyze the sociopolitical dynamics of major economic investments in forest territories and their impacts on collective rights, and identify alternative development strategies represented by community management models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold forums (dialogues and exchanges between communities and academia) on land grabs, protected areas and indigenous territories, and forest community economies. 	ACOFOP (PERT)	\$9,990	\$9,990	
Total Funds Requested for Guatemala Activities				\$104,063	\$104,063	\$19,000
Summary of all Regional Activities						
Activities in Countries of Engagement				\$216,173	\$236,173	
Regional activities				\$289,000	\$308,000	
TOTAL FUNDS REQUEST FOR LATIN AMERICA ACTIVITIES				\$505,173	\$544,173	
Regional Facilitation				\$48,000	\$48,000	
FUNDS REQUESTED FOR LATIN AMERICA				\$553,173	\$592,173	

IV. Country of Engagement - Bolivia

4.1 RRI Strategy in Bolivia

Bolivia ranks as the country with the 8th highest biodiversity in the world. The land and forest tenure landscape is diverse, with 8.7-19.5 million in the Territorios Indígena Originarios Campesinos, and high levels of discrepancy over the legality of some of these claims. The absolute and proportional poverty rates are high in forest areas, with 84% of Bolivians living below the poverty line and 67% in extreme poverty. In the Santa Cruz Department, in the lowlands, the poverty rate is 40%, but absolute numbers are much higher. For each non-indigenous poor person there are 1.4 poor indigenous persons. In the lowlands, or Amazon Basin, a strong competition exists between forest and agricultural land use. The current land use policy plans to install agricultural settlers on 3 million hectares of land supposedly part of excessively large properties, but which partly overlaps with the forests.

Bolivia, in spite of being one of the poorest countries in South America, has shown surprising economic growth during the Evo Morales administration. The importance of the extractive industry for the country's economy is rising. Petroleum, gas and mineral extraction as an economic axis reported contributions of up to 12.3% of the GDP, and exports rose 78.1% in 2010. Investments in the fossil fuel sector have been progressively increasing: between 2005 and 2011 investments increased from US\$247 million to US\$1,047 million. This situation represents a new challenge for the harmonization of forest and environmental policies, forest communities' rights agendas, and economic growth policies. Consequently, pressure on natural resources, economic concessions granted to transnational companies, and conflicts with communities due to lack of consultation and overlapping rights, have increased.

During Evo Morales' two terms as Bolivia's first indigenous president - to which he was elected with a wide margin - a series of significant economic, political and social reforms were initiated. These reforms created the favorable conditions for the development of legal instruments that recognize the multiple ways of managing forests as a way to guarantee and promote sustainability and governance of territory. The RRI team in Bolivia has taken advantage of this opportunity to position their advocacy strategy within the legislative reform process and its adaptation to the new 2009 Constitutional policies framework. The 2009 Constitution brings new opportunities for Indigenous Peoples, such as the recognition of traditional governance and self-regulation regimes and control over natural resources. Additionally, it empowers communities by recognizing the vital role they play in forest resource management and has established a basis for redefinition of the responsibilities at different governance levels (national, regional and local) in natural resource access and management. The new Constitution also created the possibility for indigenous territories to be a part of the political administrative system, determined through the right to free determination (Articles 2 and 30); Indigenous Peoples can exercise control of their territories within the framework of a new State territorial organization that incorporates the Territorios Indígena Originario Campesinos (TIOC) concept.

RRI's work in Bolivia has been focused in the lowlands, where the implementation of tenure policy reform has been concentrated. RRI's plans since 2010 have been centered on key policy issues related to legal reforms affecting access and management of forest resources, indigenous autonomy, and adjustment of the related national laws to the new Constitution. During 2010-11, an important opportunity emerged which allowed RRI Collaborators to establish a more concerted strategic action to influence the development of new legal instruments, such as the Law of Autonomy and Decentralization, Forestry Law, and the Law of Mother Earth.

In spite of the approval of the Law of Autonomy and Decentralization, indigenous autonomy has yet to be consolidated. The Plurinational State of Bolivia designed a legal framework that conditions and limits indigenous autonomy in terms of effective territorial occupation, population numbers, and resolution of third party claims (known as saneamiento) within their territories. Indigenous organizations have demanded that the government complete the saneamiento of their territories and reach consensus on a Territorial Units Law project and other regulations necessary for the access and implementation of indigenous and peasant autonomies.

Some progress was made in relation to the set of legislative reforms for the forest sector and the management of natural resources during 2011 due to work done by the RRI team. IPHAE made significant progress in the recognition of multiple forms of community forest management based on legal pluralism and integrated management of the territories. Debates at a regional level to accompany the local and national advocacy processes facilitated the insertion of communal criteria on governance within regulatory frameworks of natural resource management, including the incorporation of a gender perspective. Other advances were achieved during the negotiations between the government and CIDOB through the inclusion of indigenous demands in the Autonomy Law. Indigenous organizations not only ensured the inclusion of their demands, but also opened political space for consensus building and participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making at the governmental level. This advocacy brought about the creation of a technical-political committee that analyzes and advises the government on decisions relating to indigenous territory, including forest resource management. A decree was issued that enabled Territorial Based Associations (ABTs) to carry out forest audits through this committee. For its part, the technical-political committee acquired great relevance during the debates started in 2011 on the Law of Mother Earth, the Forestry Law, and the Law of Forests. Throughout this process, RRI Collaborator CEJIS has played an important support and advisory role to CIDOB.

However in 2011, the national government questioned the coverage of collective rights over the territories by promoting development projects that affect the acquired territorial rights and traditional use of renewable natural resources. These actions generated strong protests and demands from Indigenous Peoples, among which the mobilization of lowland peoples against construction of the highway on the TIPNIS stood out. Although the idea of building this highway is several decades old, it was not until 2006, through Law 3477, that the construction of the stretch between Villa Tunari-San Ignacio de Moxos was declared a national and departmental priority. In January 2011, Supreme Decree 0774 was approved, which permitted the signing of the agreement between the Bolivian Ministry of Planning and Development and the Brazilian government. A US\$332 million loan was issued by BNDES to finance the project. The concession for the project was granted to the Constructor OAS Ltda., a Brazilian company. For indigenous organizations and other sectors of the civil society, the development model promoted by the government is destructive, both for the environment as well as for the traditional ways of managing the land and its resources. It also infringes on the recognized territorial rights and the mandates of the national Constitution. The ombudsman has produced a report on the violation of human rights, and shows that Indigenous Peoples had warned about the conflicts and negative impacts the project would bring, and had repeatedly called upon the government to discuss and create a different alternative plan for the highway.

The strategy for 2012 is centered on promoting a national political debate on the strategic issues linked to the exercise of indigenous rights to collective tenure of their ethnic territories and the exploitation of renewable natural resources. The RRI Bolivia team will also monitor the progress of legislative processes, generating information and analysis that contributes to lowland indigenous and campesino organizations' capacity for informed debate with regards to indigenous autonomy in titled territories. Another goal is to strengthen and consolidate the indigenous and campesino organizations national platform in order to contribute to the definition of a new forest regime through the Law of Forests. This standard-setting instrument will delimit new roles and responsibilities for the different stakeholders in the forestry sector. Another is to follow up on the implementation of Law 180 from October 2011, or the TIPNIS Law, and advise indigenous organizations in the drafting of the regulations for this law. For RRI Collaborators, it will be important to create spaces for critical reflection on REDD+ mechanisms and climate change, which will allow them to play a more vital role in analyzing the proposals for mitigation or adaptation, especially now that the CIDOB has announced its interest to be a part of the REDD+ initiative.

4.2 Bolivia - Planned Activities 2012

Activity	Details/Description	Lead (Partners and Collaborators)	Budget Allocated in Planning Meeting	FP 1 - Extra allocation on Priorities Identified During Planning Meeting	Funds Committed by Partners
<p>12 Strengthen lowland indigenous organizations agenda on rights to land, territory, and natural resources in order to promote the inclusion of clear and specific demands in these areas of national public policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify synergies and opportunities for improvement among public policies, the legislative agenda, and the agenda of the indigenous organizations. Hold an international event with indigenous organizations of the Amazon basin to evaluate the political agenda of the regional indigenous movement. Develop summary and analysis of the event. 	<p>CEDLA (CEJIS, IPHAE, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation)</p>	<p>\$42,180</p>	<p>\$42,180</p>	
<p>13 Provide technical and legal support to Indigenous Peoples to define indigenous territorial management strategies and to follow and ensure the processes of regulation and implementation of laws related to governance, autonomy and natural resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold workshops with regional and community-based indigenous organizations to develop statutes and regulations on territory and natural resources. Carry out advocacy in different State bodies to promote the approval of the legislative proposals of the Indigenous Peoples. Complete field work to evaluate the current condition of the TIPNIS territory. Support indigenous leaders in their work to follow the implementation process of the TIPNIS law and their participation in related government decision-making processes. 	<p>CEJIS (IPHAE, LIDEMA)</p>	<p>\$31,080</p>	<p>\$51,080</p>	
<p>14 Establish a consensus-building mechanism to consolidate the institutional political platforms of indigenous and campesino umbrella organizations on themes of self-regulation, territorial governance, and natural resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold at least 8 meetings to discuss and analyze key themes among indigenous-campesino umbrella organizations, with two meetings focused on themes of gender equity (Pando-Alto Beni y Vaca Diez-Santa Cruz y Trinidad). Process and analyze information on common indigenous-campesino issues to contribute to the organizational processes of these groups. 	<p>IPHAE (CEJIS, CEDLA)</p>	<p>\$38,850</p>	<p>\$38,850</p>	
<p>Total Funds Requested for Bolivia Activities</p>			<p>\$112,110</p>	<p>\$132,110</p>	<p>\$0</p>

4.3 Bolivia - Audiences and Priority Outcomes 2012

Audiences/Constituencies	Priority Outcomes
National-regional governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community forestry becomes a fundamental aspect of national forest policy. • At least 3-5 TCOs are recognized as autonomous administrative entities and have secure, consolidated forest tenure rights. • Establish the groundwork for a Forest Law that includes a more integral view of forest resources management.
Community-based and indigenous organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen strategic alliances between lowland indigenous and <i>campesino</i> organizations in order to more effectively advocate for tenure rights and forest, natural resources management. • Strengthen governance capacity and the exercise of autonomy in indigenous territories to contribute to the control and management of forest resources.

4.4 Strategic Partners, Collaborators and Roles

Partners and Collaborators	Role
CEDLA (Collaborator)	Contribute specialized knowledge on economic trends in the country and lead research and analysis of proposals for legislative reform in relation to use and management of forest resources.
CEJIS (Collaborator)	Contribute with specialized knowledge of the legislative process involving policy reforms and directly support indigenous organizations to articulate their proposals on issues related to tenure rights.
IPHAE (Collaborator)	Lead research and work directly with the extractivists cooperatives to develop proposals for legislative reform on the mechanisms of self-regulation.
LIDEMA (Collaborator)	Collaborate with an analysis of environmental policy.
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (Partner)	Collaborate and support the work of the collaborators.

V. Country of Engagement - Guatemala

5.1 RRI Strategy in Guatemala

Guatemala, the northernmost country of Central America, has an extension of 189,000 km² with a population of 14 million (INE 2010), of which 51% inhabit rural areas mostly dedicated to agricultural activities. In the last 20 years the concentration of wealth in Guatemala has not changed significantly, with the poorest fifth of the population receiving less than 3% of the total income, while the fifth of the population with the most resources commands more than 3/5 of the wealth. In spite of these structural conditions, the country has more than 35% of its national territory covered by forests (URL, 2009). Close to 70% of the forest cover is concentrated in four departments: Petén, Alta Verapaz, Izabal and Quiché. In terms of forest management, 44% of forests are under the jurisdiction of the *Instituto Nacional de Bosques* - INAB [National Forestry Service], and the rest, 56%, are managed by the *Consejo de Áreas Protegidas*, CONAP [Protected Areas Council]. The deforestation rate at a national level in 2009 was above 1.1% (URL, et al 2009). Forest tenure use transformation from forest zones to agricultural production zones has historically played a fundamental role in the conversion of forest ecosystems in Guatemala.

Although Guatemala is a small country with a reduced portion of temperate and tropical forests, important changes in forest tenure models have occurred. It is considered a fundamental aspect that the natural resource management models are closely linked to collective management methods, especially in forests. The areas with the largest forest coverage are under some form of community tenure (1.5 million hectares according to Grupo Promotor), or which have some type of community concession under the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR) in Petén (around half a million hectares). RRI Collaborators like the National Association of Community Forestry Ut'z Che' and the Forest Community Association of Petén (ACOFOP) are involved in the revision of strategies for consolidating communal land rights and communal forest concessions. One of RRI's 2012 strategies focuses on the strengthening of the advocacy processes of these two organizations as members of the National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations.

Also, recent studies, some of which were based on research undertaken by RRI and RRI Collaborator Program of Rural and Territorial Studies – National University of San Carlos, Guatemala - (PERT/FAUSAC), highlight the condition of communal lands in Guatemala, which represent the main element of the social landscape.¹⁵ Analysis undertaken by PERT this year, within RRI's research framework, point to the importance of establishing local management regulations as a way for communities to influence legislation, management practices, and resource tenure. It is important to strengthen these communal tenure systems, which are central to the livelihoods of the rural Guatemalan population. In most cases, these rural peoples have great forest extensions, managed in a collective manner. Similarly, the Center for Research and Projects for Development and Peace (CEIDPAZ), a RRI Collaborator, is involved in guaranteeing that legislation which supports the recognition of indigenous and *campesino* rights over natural resources and land in their possession, is understood and utilized by the local organizations.

The great diversity in the types of collective tenure varies according to forest cover, social organization, governance system, and legal status, answering to the differences in the social and economic histories of the micro-regions. Supporting the implementation of tenure changes while accounting for diversity is important, since collective community management systems play an important role in the subsistence systems of most of the population and coincide with important forest ecosystems. Progress in achieving Government recognition of community contribution to the forest management and protection has permitted community proposals to be taken into account during decision-making. Examples of these advance are: a) the establishment of community forest concessions (assigned to communities through concession contracts in the *Zona de Usos Múltiples* at the MBR en Petén, a region that represents more than 50% of the national forest cover and includes national parks); b) the approval of the *Estrategia Nacional de Tierras Comunales*; c) the recognition of the communal lands cadastre; d) the approval of the

¹⁵ Grupo Promotor de Tierras Comunales, 2009. Estrategia Nacional de Manejo y Conservación de Recursos Naturales en Tierras Comunales de Guatemala. CONAP.

Law for the *Programa de Incentivos Forestales para Pequeños Poseedores* (PINPEP); e) the participation of communities in the National Round Table on Climate Change and their inclusion in the *Grupo de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático* - a group that participates and advises the *Estrategia Nacional de Reducción de la Deforestación*; and f) the inclusion of community organizations in the National Council on Protected Areas (CONAP) to debate issues related to clause 8j of the *Convenio de Diversidad Biológica* as well as traditional knowledge.

Meanwhile, community forest management faces, now more than ever, strong pressures derived from the expansion of the extractivists model. The external interests on community lands and resources has increased significantly in the last decade, particularly due to mineral and petroleum extraction, the establishment of hydroelectric dams and the expansion of tourism enclaves. Together these constitute an important threat to the ongoing reforms and to the regulations being revised. Also, land speculation for extensive cattle ranching, the expansion of large scale agro-industrial crops, or for territorial control by illicit actors, cause peasants to be forcibly displaced towards border deforestation areas which contain the last renewable and non-renewable natural resource reserves in the country. These pressures, which are generally harbored by a weak political, legal, and institutional framework, as well as by political complicity, are fracturing the social fabric and putting community efforts in sustainable forest management at risk. Within the RRI framework for 2012, Collaborators will provide spaces to discuss the threats identify specific strategies to ensure the defense of the territories and promote the consolidation of rights in the hands of communities.

The current government position regarding Climate Change negotiations prioritizes actions that promote adaptation and increase the capacity for response to climate variability. The *Estrategia Nacional de Reducción a la Deforestación ENRD* was established to support these governmental priorities, which are also integrated into the development of the national R-PP. Community organizations are participating in the R-PP process through the Government's *Grupo de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático* framework for participation and consultation.

Responding to the need for a wide social base to support forest community advocacy and increase collective action, the *Alianza de Organizaciones Forestales Comunitarias de Guatemala* was established in 2009. The *Alianza* is made up of 11 umbrella organizations, that represent more than 300 indigenous and *campesino* grassroots community organizations, including 77,000 direct beneficiaries and more than 388,000 indirect forest beneficiaries. The organizations represented in the *Alianza* manage and conserve more than an estimated 750,000 ha in the forests, equal to 17.5% of the total forest cover in the country, and over 50% of the communal land area. RRI Collaborators *Asociación de Forestería Comunitaria Ut'z Che'* as well as the *Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén* ACOFOP, contribute key support and participation to the *Alianza*.

5.2 Guatemala - Planned Activities- 2010-2012

Activity	Details/Description	Lead (Partners and Collaborators)	Budget Allocated in Planning Meeting	FP 1 - Extra allocation on Priorities Identified During Planning Meeting	Funds Committed by Partners
<p>15 Establish and consolidate a social monitoring mechanism for civil society advocacy to state institutions responsible for communal lands regulations (Fontierras, CONAP, SAA).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate the Monitoring Proposal through the social monitoring mechanism ("observatorio social") and accompanying field work. • Formulate instruments for application of the Monitoring Proposal (discussions with FONTIERRA, CONAP, SAA). • Exploratory field research and monitoring of the cadastre process in communal lands. • Workshops (4 regional, 3 national) for discussion among community leaders and organizations in the lands sector, in order to carry out a consultation on the Monitoring Proposal for the communal lands cadastre process and promote approval of the proposal by the social monitoring mechanism ("observatorio social"). 	<p>CEIDEPAZ (PERT)</p>	<p>\$15,818</p>	<p>\$15,818</p>	
<p>16 Carry out legal analysis and discussion of laws, legal instruments, and policies on forest incentives to determine their potential for furthering the recognition of collective rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out legal analysis of forest policy and legal instruments in Guatemala in order to determine their potential application to benefit rural communities' collective tenure rights. • Hold workshops and meetings to disseminate and discuss this legal analysis with civil society organizations of the community forestry sector, and define advocacy strategies for public policy. 	<p>CEIDEPAZ (Ut'z Che', ACOFOP)</p>	<p>\$12,210</p>	<p>\$12,210</p>	

<p>17 Systematization and discussion of the political proposal of the National Alliance of Forest Community Organizations (ANFC) in response to policies on forest incentives, forests and climate change, and cadastre and tenure rights, in the different spaces for discussion of community forestry in Guatemala.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of documents that compile, analyze, and articulate the political position of the three political agendas of: forest incentives, forests and climate change, and cadastre and tenure rights. • Hold workshops with community representatives in the ANFC, as well as bilateral meetings and community assemblies for the discussion and validation of the proposal of political positions and the results of the case studies. • Presentation of the political positions to appropriate government authorities and other key actors: the national board of forest coordination; the group on forests, biodiversity and climate change (GBBCC); and the communal lands social monitoring mechanism (“observatorio social”). 	<p>Ut'z Che (ACOFOP)</p>	<p>\$17,760</p>	<p>\$17,760</p>	<p>\$5,000</p>
<p>18 Position the proposal for the collectively managed forest concession model for the MUZ/MBR to ensure the renewal of long-term collective usufruct rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a technical and legal proposal for the renewal and/or expansion of the concession contracts. • Advocacy meetings with CONAP for the negotiation and approval of specific modifications in the concession contract timeframes. 	<p>ACOFOP</p>	<p>\$22,755</p>	<p>\$22,755</p>	
<p>19 Promote and position collective management of lands and natural resources in legislative frameworks and counteract displacement of communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop four case studies in the collective management of lands and natural resources. • Workshops for the presentation of case study results with community concessionaires (including youth and women’s groups in reflections on rights). • Create a community network for the flow of information to and from the web portal on community lands. 	<p>Ut'z Che (PERT)</p>	<p>\$25,530</p>	<p>\$25,530</p>	<p>\$14,000</p>

<p>20 Analyze the sociopolitical dynamics of major economic investments in forest territories and their impacts on collective rights, and identify alternative development strategies represented by community management models.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold forums (dialogues and exchanges between communities and academia) on land grabs, protected areas and indigenous territories, and forest community economies. 	<p>ACOFOP (PERT)</p>	<p>\$9,990</p>	<p>\$9,990</p>	
<p>Total Funds Requested for Guatemala Activities</p>			<p>\$104,063</p>	<p>\$104,063</p>	<p>\$19,000</p>

5.3 Guatemala - Audiences and Priority Outcomes 2012

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) and the Register of Cadastral Information (RIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of the National Alliance of Community Forestry organizations as the principle interlocutor for determining policy and programs and the approval of their proposals • Socially and culturally appropriate models to support forest community livelihoods are recognized within state actions in communal lands • Recognition and inclusion of community forestry and relevant issues in government bodies whose mandate is the consolidation of collective rights, and the strengthening of the major forms of communal tenure.
Researchers and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematization of practical experiences on defense strategies against external pressures and threats to ensure collective rights (communal and territorial) • Proposals are developed to jointly mobilize community organizations and accompanying NGOs
Forest Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are strengthened to generate and negotiate proposals on the consolidation of collective rights in communal lands • The pilot implementation stage of the new Law of Registration and Cadastre and the Small-holder Forest Incentives (PINPEP) Law for communal lands reflects principal existing tenure models in the country • Allies are identified that can accompany the process of reflection, mobilization and proposal generation

5.4 Strategic Partners, Collaborators and Roles

Partners and Collaborators	Role
ACICAFOC (Partner)	Coordinates work with members of the Mesoamerican Alliance of People and Forests Articulates reflection on Mesoamerican region at a Latin America-wide level.
ACOFOP (Collaborator)	Coordinates discussions on the recognition of community tenure models in protected areas. Supports the development of the advocacy agenda with Ut'z Che' to support the National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations.
Ut'z Che' (Collaborator)	Coordinates the advocacy agenda with ACOFOP to support the National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations.
CEIDEPAZ (Collaborator)	Supports the processes of analysis of experiences defending collective rights, especially those linked to the cadastre process and the implementation of the small landholder forest incentives PINPEP Law. Coordinates activities to influence state bodies, especially in the National Cadastre Registry (RIC), the National Forestry Service (INAB) and the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP) and Land Fund.

FAUSAC/PERT (Collaborator)	Coordinates the processes of systemization and analysis of experiences and practices of collective rights, and defense strategies against external threats and pressures. It accompanies the process for influencing second level organizations
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VI. Budget - Countries of Engagement

Country	Budget Allocated in Planning Meeting	FP 1 - Extra allocation on Priorities Identified During Planning Meeting
Bolivia	\$112,110	\$132,110
Guatemala	\$104,063	\$104,063
FUNDS REQUESTED FOR ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT	\$216,173	\$236,173

VII. Summary of all regional activities

Category	Budget Allocated in Planning Meeting	FP 1 - Extra allocation on Priorities Identified During Planning Meeting
Bolivia	\$112,110	\$132,110
Guatemala	\$104,063	\$104,063
Regional activities	\$289,000	\$308,000
FUNDS REQUESTED LATIN AMERICA ACTIVITIES	\$505,173	\$544,173
Central America Facilitator (time for one-year)	\$48,000	\$48,000
GRAND TOTALS FOR LATIN AMERICA PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND FACILITATION COSTS	\$553,173	\$592,173