



RIGHTS AND RESOURCES INITIATIVE | JULY 2023

*2022 Annual Narrative Report and
Achievements by SPIII Logframe*

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2022 Reporting Overview

This document details results achieved during the final year of the Rights and Resources Initiative's (RRI) 3rd Strategic Program (SPIII), bringing to a close a significant period in the growth of RRI as an organization and a strategic Coalition. From 2018 to 2022, RRI evolved from a globally focused entity to a locally grounded initiative, mobilized to advance the leadership and priorities of Indigenous, community, and Afro-descendant women and men, and support their efforts to achieve self-determination over their lands, territories, and resources.

SPIII sought to advance four strategic objectives and three high-level outcomes; as demonstrated in this and in previous annual reports, considerable progress has been achieved. Following an overview of results achieved at the outcome level, the report presents a synopsis of key programmatic and institutional lessons, followed by detailed reporting of all contributions made in 2022. Achievements are categorized by their geographic scope (i.e., global, regional, and country) and hyperlinks are used to provide evidence of outputs and media articles. The Annex compiles reporting on projects funded by RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism in 2022.

Strategic Results

Outcome 1: *Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women leverage their capacity, leadership, and rights to transform social, economic, and environmental agendas in support of inclusive and equitable development, sustainable land and resource governance, and accelerated climate actions.*

Linked to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2:

- 1. Scale up community women's rights, voice, and leadership*
- 2. Strengthen and connect "front-line defenders" to better defend their land and natural resources, and advance their agendas with stronger strategic analysis, communications, and networks*

Contributions: RRI made significant contributions to the advancement of Indigenous, community, and Afro-descendant women's land and governance rights at both global and regional levels. At the global level, RRI developed a bottom-up strategy to strengthen relationships and coordination between women's groups and organizations, advance a common agenda, prioritize key analytical needs, and influence governments and donors. More than 75 Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community organizations were mobilized and connected from across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, amplifying RRI's reach and relations with women's networks and movements to discuss challenges and opportunities concerning women's tenure rights. Together, they published [Our Call to Action](#) to address the current funding gap for grassroots women's groups, networks, and organizations. The Call to Action was published on International Women's Day and formally launched in coordination with IDL, FAO, and UN Women during the CSW66 and captured in various [UN media](#) and at [Stockholm +50](#). Our Call to Action helps to i) strengthen cross-regional coordination on gender justice; ii) enhance global-level advocacy for access to direct financing; and iii) consolidate actions via the [Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate](#) (launched at CoP27 in Egypt).

At the country and regional levels, RRI helped to consolidate and strengthen the land, governance, and livelihood rights of Indigenous, local community and Afro-descendant women in Bolivia,

Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, and Peru, including their involvement in national and regional decision-making processes and community-based monitoring initiatives.

In terms of efforts to strengthen and connect front-line defenders, major efforts were undertaken to: i) strengthen the recognition and capacity of Afro-descendent communities across 12 countries in Latin America; ii) strengthen the resilience and capacity of Indigenous and community women in Mesoamerica; iii) enable, strengthen, or pilot community-based monitoring in Indonesia, Liberia, Kenya, Peru, and via global guidance to corporations and investors; iv) successfully secure the rights of the Indigenous Pygmy Peoples in DRC; v) raise ambition for fit-for-purpose financing; vi) develop and launch the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI); vii) strengthen rightsholder voices within the Coalition; and viii) produce analyses on rights-based conservation in Asia and Latin America.

Outcome 2: *Governments scale up the legal recognition and enforcement of land and resource rights for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and the women in those communities, as enabling conditions for democratic engagement, inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, and climate change adaption and mitigation.*

Linked to Strategic Objectives 2 and 4:

2. *Strengthen and connect “front-line defenders” to better defend their land and natural resources, and advance their agendas with stronger strategic analysis, communications, and networks*
4. *Connect, consolidate, and leverage the emerging suite of global instruments to dramatically scale up the recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ and forest communities’ land and forest rights on the ground*

Contributions: RRI helped define rights-based climate and biodiversity actions via strategic publications, including: i) dedicated articles in Indonesia ([here](#)); ii) a regional analysis of [conservation and biodiversity goals](#) in Asia; iii) a regional mapping effort of Afro-descendant Peoples in Latin America and links to [climate](#) and [biodiversity](#) priorities; iv) the impacts of [violations of collective rights](#) in Peru, Brazil, and Colombia; and v) the future of [rights-based conservation in the Amazon](#). Relatedly, RRI produced [Funding with Purpose](#) in collaboration with RFN to support donor prioritization of community-led climate and conservation actions. The Coalition has played a key role in advancing the recognition of the territorial rights of Afro-descendant Peoples in the Tropical Andes, Indigenous self-determination in the Colombian Amazon, and finalization of Liberia’s Land Rights Act regulations on customary rights. Support for the development and piloting of community-based monitoring efforts were initiated in Indonesia and Liberia, and efforts to accelerate donor learning and action toward global climate and biodiversity goals were leveraged via the [Path to Scale network](#). RRI launched CLARIFI and fostered dialogues on [rights-based conservation](#) and [indigenous leadership](#) toward a sustainable planet ahead of CoP15 and the Stockholm+50 conferences, respectively. Extensive support via the Strategic Response Mechanism was provided to seize political windows of opportunity and provide timely responses to emerging threats in Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama, and Peru. Livelihood opportunities were strengthened or advanced in Kenya, DRC, and via the development of a global collective vision on the self-determined economic and development aspirations of rightsholders.

RRI leveraged its strategic networking capacity to support the development of new relationships between the donor community and rightsholder leaders to advance the goals of the Path to Scale and support implementation of the CoP26 Forest Tenure Pledge. We observe that a major impediment to mobilizing more support for rightsholders and getting more resources to communities on the ground is that there is an insufficient number of spaces where donors and rightsholders can come together to share challenges and opportunities and work together to design and implement solutions. The event organized by RRI and the Forest Tenure Funders Group in September 2022 ([here](#)) was a good example of RRI mobilizing its networks for the donor community to share information on the Forest Tenure Pledge with local peoples from around the world.

Outcome 3: *Investors and companies at national and international levels adopt international standards and rights-based approaches recognizing customary tenure rights and work with governments, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women's groups to i) resolve land tenure disputes and conflicts; ii) reduce deforestation and land degradation pressures; and iii) support community enterprises and locally determined business and conservation models that enhance livelihoods and sustainability outcomes.*

Linked to Strategic Objective 3:

3. *Transform economic development and conservation practices to respect local land rights by "democratizing accountability" and support locally defined development models and enterprises*

Contributions: In 2022, RRI leveraged global and regional networks among rightsholders, the private sector, and governments in the Global South to mainstream community monitoring of supply chains, investments, and policies. Community monitoring is a tool and pathway to link the lived experiences of communities with corporate and investor practices, drive improvements in local livelihoods and the recognition of collective land tenure, and advance compliance with [Forest Positive](#) corporate policies and the new [EU deforestation and corporate sustainability](#) legislation.

At the global level, the [Interlaken Group](#) developed a new flagship document that elaborates principles and emerging practice for progressive companies and investors to integrate community monitoring into their human rights and environmental due diligence systems (HREDD). The Interlaken Group met in London in September to review and finalize the document, which was [published](#) in May 2023.

RRI engaged bilaterally with companies and industry associations to socialize and advance the concept of community monitoring and strong community rights. Notably, Nestlé committed within its IPLC Land Rights Action Plan to leverage community monitoring to mainstream community rights in the company's governance structure, policies, and control systems. Nestlé's commitment concretely links IP and LC land tenure to the achievements of other salient issue areas including the right to food, gender equity, and livelihoods, among others, and will be leveraged to encourage similar approaches from other companies and investors.

Community monitoring pilots were advanced in Indonesia and Liberia. In Indonesia, RRI collaborator AsM Law Office supported the Talang Mamak community to develop and implement a community-based monitoring framework in its customary territories, driving the [first engagement](#) between the

community and leadership from local palm oil companies in over 25 years. The findings from the monitoring initiative have supported an ongoing [complaint](#) to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and direct advocacy against S&G Biofuels, a subsidiary of Samsung and the majority shareholder of the local producer company. In Liberia, AsM Law Office, SESDev, the Civil Society Oil Palm Working Group (CSOPWG), and community leaders organized a [cross regional exchange](#) to support knowledge sharing, develop collective monitoring strategies across the RRI Coalition in Liberia and Indonesia, and to set the stage for a new pilot project in Liberia in collaboration with the private and public sectors. The exchange yielded strong [interest from the Liberian government](#) to integrate community monitoring into its forthcoming national review of the oil palm sector and its contribution to Liberia's development goals. The anticipated outputs of pilots in both geographies are concrete opportunities for new rights-based partnerships between companies, communities, and government to secure community rights and improve local livelihoods.

Lessons Learned

In addition to assessing progress toward stated results, a key aim of the summative evaluation of RRI's Third Strategic Program (SPIII) is to draw lessons applicable to RRI's new programming commitments (SPIV) and the realization of its core mission. This section draws on internal reflections and is primarily intended to complement the lessons that will be featured in the ongoing evaluation.

Programmatic Lessons:

- Conflict is inherent to tenure claims, and requires a context-specific set of tactics, strategies, and tools. To create safe operating spaces for communities and land rights defenders, further reflection will be needed to effectively integrate conflict and security issues in RRI's Theory of Change, community-based monitoring, and livelihood pathways, especially with respect to i) the creation of enabling social, political, and economic environments; ii) the building of capacities for communities, their allies, and governments to effectively address these issues; and iii) the pursuit of coordinated and synergistic actions to mitigate risks. Better integration of these variables will also need to be reflected in RRI contributions to community-based monitoring and livelihoods-based pathways.
- Coordination between groups working on land conflicts, gender inclusion, and community-based monitoring is key to avoiding duplication efforts and leveraging strategic opportunities.
- Key to building more consolidated civil society strategies is the development of a common agenda between Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, local communities, and civil society organizations—especially with regards to the inclusion of women and youth. Even if common agendas exist, power dynamics can inhibit the consolidation of collective agency. Hence, identity issues and their interpersonal or interorganizational implications must be prioritized to fully realize the potential of the Coalition. This will require expanded organizational change, stronger gender equity and social inclusion, and better adapted conflict resolution skills from the grassroots level up.
- Considering the importance of expert (i.e., academic) review and involvement in the design and implementation of community-based monitoring efforts, there is now growing recognition that

value chain analysis and stronger inclusion of economic perspectives would enhance key stakeholder engagement on the systemic impacts of ill-defined energy projects. Similarly, for highly technical projects, there is a need to become more familiar with all the aspects of the project to better plan and implement advocacy strategies as well as what the policy asks are from different stakeholders.

- Through our cross-regional gender justice activities, RRI has identified a strong need to strengthen the visibility of women in the international climate finance architecture and improve financial access for women-led climate, development, and conservation initiatives. This financing must also strive to prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change, climate initiatives, and policies that are detrimental to these communities and women in order to ensure sustainable and dignified lives for all. Current global and regional governmental data on women's access to funding is insufficient and inadequate. It is virtually non-existent for Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women's groups, organizations, associations, and collectives in the Global South which reflects the negligence of governments toward women and girls in these groups. Opening and facilitating spaces for bilateral dialogues between women's grassroots organizations, donors, and international communities about their strategies, needs, and interests is crucial for ensuring technical and financial support reaches them. To these ends, RRI will continue to support the Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate—including Our Call to Action—throughout 2023 and beyond to advocate for improved access to climate finance.
- Given the limited timeframe of governments, policy cycles, and global environmental paradigms, studies, analyses, and policy recommendations must constantly be updated and adapted to meet changing political circumstances and emerging challenges and opportunities. While core arguments may remain similar, decision-makers tend to rely on the latest sources of information to guide actions and investments. Data-heavy analyses that take years to produce (e.g., Who Owns the World's Land?) have a long shelf life, whereas studies of existing opportunities to advance collective tenure rights (e.g., Opportunity Assessment) are affected by rapidly changing political economic circumstances and must be updated more frequently.
- Strategic analyses are central to the advancement of the land and resource rights agenda, and the building of a strong and vibrant social movement. Sustaining research and maintaining information flows that can compel action require sustained investments and support from donor institutions and strong institutional ties with likeminded institutions to build synergies and increase collective impact. But this is not enough. To further strengthen the relevance and impact of future analyses, RRI will increasingly draw on the knowledge, capacities, and intelligence of local peoples to drive the collection of data, analysis, and write-up of empirically grounded strategic analysis. In alignment with the self-determination prerogatives of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities, the pursuit of studies from the ground up will ensure that those who are best placed to drive change have the data they need to support their advocacy needs, thus strengthening local capacities and empowering communities to drive the changes they want to see and need.
- The public and private donor community, key intermediaries, and rightsholder networks have an ongoing need to strengthen coordination, global ambition, and financial commitments to secure Indigenous Peoples', local communities', and Afro-descendant Peoples' rights and livelihoods and to build the capacity of these stakeholder groups to channel and/or administer funds in ways that are "fit for purpose". The donor community requires training to better understand and respond

to the needs and status of rightsholder-led organizations that are not structured like NGOs in the Global North and thus are not always capacitated to respond to onerous donor requirements. Likewise, rightsholders require capacity building to manage funding and engage meaningfully with the donor community. NGO intermediaries should explore new roles where they are positioned to support and empower local rightsholders to manage and conserve—and support capacity building—rather than leading the implementation of projects.

- There is increasing alignment in the priorities of stakeholder groups making pledges/commitments to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. The Path to Scale and CLARIFI initiatives have thus far proven critical in global and regional efforts to mobilize support and influence the Forest Tenure Pledge. Use of the Path to Scale Targets and the ambition of the Forest Tenure Pledge can be utilized to mobilize stakeholder groups, including corporate and investor groups and national governments, either pledging to mitigate climate change or conserve biodiversity, or implementing strategies under Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Directly supporting Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant Peoples to manage and conserve rural landscapes and forests clearly aligns with the achievement of Article 6.8 in the Paris Agreement, and with the emergence of CLARIFI and other regional rightsholder led funding mechanisms, represents an alternative destination for funds destined for, for example, voluntary carbon markets.
- Community monitoring is a pathway to leveraging private sector influence to realize stronger community rights and livelihoods. Monitoring frameworks, when agreed and accepted by all parties, can act as a bridge to communicate communities' challenges into language and data that companies can respond to. This concrete connection has historically been missing from community-company engagements. In the cases of Indonesia and Liberia, the communities' ask is for recognition of land rights and opportunities to participate economically in investments in their territories. We see community monitoring as a vital vehicle to link private sector commitments to local peoples' economic aspirations and livelihoods.

Institutional Lessons

- RRI is currently unable to fully assess if subgrantees have access to its online safeguarding and whistleblower policies. While RRI ensures that all subgrants include these policies, RRI is uncertain if subgrantees have equal access to internet connectivity and other capacity gaps that could limit the implementation of these policies. Despite these challenges, we understand the necessity of having fit-for-purpose donor funding to ensure that climate, conservation, and rights funding is channeled in ways that are relevant and appropriate for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities and ensures funding engagements are led by their organizations—and are flexible, long-term, gender-inclusive, timely and accessible, and mutually accountable.
- RRG requires that all formal requests for proposals for goods and services must include a complete description of the goods to be purchased or a comprehensive Terms of Reference for the services sought, including criteria for evaluation of proposals consisting of an assessment of the ability of the provider to deliver the goods and services of appropriate and effective quality and in an acceptable timeframe. Proposals must be evaluated objectively according to the criteria specified. Individuals, institutions, or companies submitting proposals not accepted must be notified in a timely manner of non-acceptance.

- RRI is responding to the increased cost of administering funding and donor reporting, responding to growing global demand, and managing the growth of its programs through several interrelated processes by i) reorganizing to a matrix structure and mobilizing Coalition partners and fellows to take on more active roles in the delivery of key program results; ii) revising our strategic planning systems to prioritize work in fewer countries with fewer activities; iii) increasing funding for SRMs and increasing our capacity through staff training; and iv) improving access and use of technology across the Coalition to better position ourselves for the future.

Achievements per SPIII Logframe

<p>OUTCOME 1: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women leverage their capacity, leadership, and rights to transform social, economic, and environmental agendas in support of inclusive and equitable development, sustainable land and resource governance, and accelerated climate actions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Linked to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2</i></p>		
Sub-results	Targets/Indicators	2022 Achievements
1.1 Global efforts to secure rural women's property rights, voice, and leadership within community lands and forests are scaled up	1.1.1 A global initiative on gender justice within community lands is established to strengthen advocacy and cross-sector dialogue, advance legal reforms, and support rural women's rights and economic empowerment in land-based investments	<p>Global (Gender Justice): Cross-regional peer learning strategy leads to the publication of Our Call to Action and creation of the Women in Global South Alliance. RRI's Gender Justice Program developed a bottom-up strategy that enabled women's groups and organizations to strengthen relationships, advance a common agenda, and identify priorities to inform strategic global analyses and influence governments and donors. Building on the cross-regional dialogues from 2021, two additional dialogues were held in 2022. In total, over 75 Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community organizations were mobilized and connected from across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, amplifying RRI reach and relations with women's networks, associations, and movements to discuss challenges and opportunities concerning women's tenure rights. This mobilization and connection identified a critical gap in terms of access to direct funding for all three regions, prompting the publication of Our Call to Action. Our Call to Action highlights the lack of comprehensive global data on funding reaching women and girls and the urgent need to ensure direct funding for grassroots women's groups, networks, and organizations. It describes the type of strategies women on the ground are developing with little financial support and provides recommendations to donors on how to make funding more flexible and reachable to women in the Global South. Currently, 41 Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community organizations/groups (10 in Africa, 12 in Asia, and 19 in Latin America) have endorsed Our Call to Action. The Call to Action was published on International Women's Day in formally launched in coordination with IDL, FAO, and UN Women at a virtual side event during the CSW66 and captured in various UN media and at Stockholm +50.</p> <p>RRI also enabled the participation of five women leaders at international RRI co-hosted events, including a North-South Dialogue on December 6, the eve of CoP15 in Montréal, Canada. RRI co-hosted the dialogue with the Conservation through Reconciliation Partnership (CRP) and the ICCA Consortium in partnership with the Canada Research Chair in Human Rights, Health, and the Environment. Collaboration between Indigenous Peoples and local communities from the Global North and South is a recurrent demand from our Coalition's members. RRI facilitated meetings among the organizations who have endorsed Our Call to Action as well as participants of the cross-regional gender justice workshops to better coordinate advocacy at the global level for direct access to climate funding for women and girls. These meetings empowered women organizations and groups to discuss the creation of the Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate, which was launched a few weeks earlier at tCoP27 in Egypt (see section 1.2.1).</p> <p>Latin America (Bolivia): Organizational strengthening of the National Confederation of Indigenous Women in Bolivia (CNAMIB). Through RRI's support, CNAMIB is increasing the participation of their organizations' members in the Amazon region and in the</p>

		<p>eastern part of the country by i) promoting spaces for collective dialogue; ii) providing technical and legal support; and iii) offering advising to three autonomous territories. Additionally, CNAMIB organized a national gathering of Indigenous women of the lowlands and Western Bolivia, producing an agenda for managing their territory and self-government, and a manifesto on the state of Indigenous territories in the face extractivism, the climate crisis, and the exercise of Indigenous Peoples' autonomy. This project also promotes the exchanging of lived experiences of Indigenous women on the autonomous processes of territory in Bolivia's lowlands. Finally, three autonomous territories, Lomerío, Cavineño, and Multiethnic Territory 1, are receiving legal support to consolidate their autonomies. This project is currently ongoing.</p> <p>Latin America (Regional): Strengthening women's participation in COICA governance. For the first time in COICA's history, its Board of Directors for the 2023–2027 period (elected in January 2023) will have gender parity in its composition and will be led by a woman coordinator. Fany Kuiru Castro was elected after a long campaign in which women leaders of COICA played a critical role in trying to resolve COICA's internal divisions. While COICA remains divided, women leadership was important for resolving the inconclusive elections from September 2022. Women leaders held further dialogues and presented proposals to the Board that paved the way for the election results in January. Having COICA's leadership abide by its policy of gender parity in their Board of Directors is a milestone for the inclusion and recognition of Indigenous women's leadership in Latin America. As attention turns to the Amazon and the rights of Indigenous Peoples more broadly, women's participation at this high level is a step in the right direction toward gender inclusive action.</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Gender equitable tenure and policy reforms are advanced, in consultation with rural women and community leaders across RRI focus countries</p>	<p>Africa (DRC): Consolidation of DRC Gender Justice working groups. RRI supported the <i>Coalition des Femmes Leaders pour l'Environnement et le Développement</i> (CFLEDD), a collaborator in DRC, to organize and facilitate a 3-day workshop with women representatives from partner and collaborator organizations to advance a common understanding of gender mainstreaming approaches (e.g., advocacy, awareness raising, capacity building, local development initiatives, research, inclusive land governance, and organizational support). In addition to identifying joint priorities for engagement, the contributions of workshop participants were captured in an experience sharing document to be used to support national-level advocacy for women's land rights by CFLEDD and others. In particular, participants flagged the need for i) cross-sectoral synergies to accelerate the protection of women's tenure rights; ii) financial resources to monitor legal compliance; and iii) support for community women's engagement in the Coalition's regional work.</p> <p>Africa (DRC): Multi-stakeholder dialogue to advance women's rights in land reform processes. Through RRI support, CFLEDD successfully positioned community women in North Kivu province as key stakeholders in land governance, fostering dialogue with traditional chiefs on customary practices that currently impede women's access to land and other essential rights, such as healthcare access. In preparation for the dialogue, CFLEDD assessed the status of women's access to land in North Kivu, providing dialogue participants with a deeper understanding of the legal and financial constraints women face and how to address them. As a result of the project, customary chiefs have since recognized women's land rights and have asked CFLEDD to socialize relevant legal instruments across the province. The project is credited with breaking down traditional and customary barriers to gender equity and making it possible for women to raise pertinent issues with traditional chiefs (Mwami).</p>

		<p>Africa (Madagascar): Support the integration of women and girls in texts on community land rights currently being drafted in the Boeny region. With RRI support, the collaborator 'Conseil National des Femmes de Madagascar (CNFM) built a platform of women's associations active in the field of natural resource management and environmental protection. At the time of its creation, the platform brought together 18 women's associations in the Boeny Region. As a result, CNFM conducted a comprehensive gender and development training for 23 representatives from these women's associations. The trainings sought to build local women's knowledge of land laws and procedures. Their mobilization has resulted in the integration of women's associations in local consultation structures at the municipal level to serve as a framework for consultation and dialogue between elected officials and the local community.</p> <p>Africa (Liberia): Livelihood opportunities for women are elaborated based on provisions in the Land Rights Act (LRA). SESDev, one of RRI's collaborators in Liberia, carried out a three-pronged approach to strengthening and raising awareness of women's land and livelihood rights by i) presenting women's livelihood opportunities in the context of the LRA at four different fora to highlight gaps and opportunities for land-based livelihood strengthening; ii) supporting community facilitators to carry out an awareness outreach campaign on the Inheritance Law using radio skits for three months reaching 37 towns (1,672 individuals, over two-thirds of which were women) to inform community members, especially rural women, of their rights and how they can exercise them; and iii) organizing a one-day training workshop on the Inheritance Law and women's land rights safeguards within the LRA for 46 customary land leaders in 3 self-identified communities in the Vahun district to improve customary legal conditions for the realization of community women's land and livelihood rights. Project activities sought to address customary barriers that inhibit rural women from realizing their land and property rights thereby widening opportunities for improved livelihoods.</p> <p>Africa (Liberia): Gender justice in land tenure governance. RRI prioritized support to the Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI) to enable the mobilization of women within community leadership structures (i.e., Community Forest Committees, Community Land Management and Development Committees, and others) to establish a national movement for the advancement of women's rights to land. Participants were supported in the pursuit of community-wide consultations to draw out specific concerns, needs, and challenges that community women face in the context of the LRA, leading to the compilation and submission of recommendations to the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) and the development of a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy. The project supported outreach to surveyors and county land administrators for the integration of women's priorities and concerns, as well as informing and preparing community women to effectively advocate for the inclusion of their rights in community bylaws with special consideration given to rural and vulnerable women, including those with disabilities. Together, interventions helped mobilize national support for International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism, obtain the buy-in and support of the LLA, and create a sustained national movement of champions for the advancement of women's collective land rights.</p>
	1.1.3 A Gender Justice Advisory Group is established and effective in supporting	<p>Global (Gender Justice): Making RRI's Gender Justice Program more representative of the new Coalition structure. RRI revisited the concept of a Gender Justice Advisory Group to make it more representative of the new Coalition structure and more responsive to the agendas of Indigenous, local community, and Afro-descendant women's movements. RRI built upon its significantly expanded network of grassroots women's groups, associations, and organizations to consolidate a strategic agenda for national and global engagement through the creation of the Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate. The global structure of the Women in Global South Alliance will be the reference group for RRI to advance women's tenure rights moving forward. RRI will build upon the</p>

	national initiatives and global engagement	Alliance’s advocacy road map (to be completed in 2023) to advance national initiatives, regional outreach, and global engagement. RRI will ensure that the Program is in a position to effectively and meaningfully support the Alliance using lessons learned from the cross-regional exchanges and peer learning strategy.
	1.1.4 Evidence-based analyses on gender and tenure rights empower rural women’s networks and support advocacy and reforms at global, regional, and national levels	<p>Global (Tenure Tracking): Preliminary update of RRI’s Depth of Rights and Gender Data. RRG’s Tenure Tracking Program began updating and expanding its Gender Database to assess changes in national laws impacting the tenure rights of Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women in 35 countries. In 2016, RRG collected data published in <i>Power and Potential: A Comparative Analysis of National Laws and Regulations Concerning Women’s Rights to Community Forests</i> (2017) and incorporated additional legal indicators deemed critical by the Coalition. The analysis builds upon the complementary Depth of Rights (also referred to as “Bundle of Rights”) data for all legal frameworks recognizing community-based tenure within the same countries. In 2022, RRG worked with consultants to preliminarily update data for 24 countries and conduct analysis for five new countries. A Scoping and Literature Review was also conducted to further support the identification of potential new indicators that will contribute to knowledge and reporting gaps in the field of women’s community-based land and property rights. New indicators will i) respond to Coalition demands to prioritize analysis on community livelihood rights; ii) provide critical data for monitoring the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); iii) improve linkages between RRI’s forest and water tenure data sets; and iv) allow for new and innovative analysis to inform global dialogues on the good governance of water tenure.</p> <p>Asia (Nepal): Counting and Connecting Community Forestry’s Elected Women Leaders. In both of Nepal’s 2017 and 2022 elections, hundreds of women from community forestry were elected to positions at local levels of government. In 2022, RRI developed a project with Women Rights and Resources Network (WRRN) to link outgoing and incoming women leaders for knowledge transfer, training, and documentation. As a result of the project, by February 2023, data was collected on 48 of 77 districts on the election of women to leadership positions in the 2022 elections. In 2017, 602 women leaders were elected across all districts and in 2022, 668 leaders were elected across just 48 districts. Furthermore, 20 elected leaders participated in a knowledge sharing workshop focused on building their skills and developing policies for the betterment of women. As an output of the workshop, a booklet incorporating the success stories of 11 women leaders was published. The booklet includes both past and present leaders and bridges between them. Follow-up steps to complete the data set and disseminate the booklet are ongoing.</p>
	1.1.5 Influential investors and companies adopt international standards and rights-based approaches recognizing rural women’s rights	<p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of global community monitoring principles for the private sector, with considerations for women’s rights. With direction from the Interlaken Group, RRI led the development of community monitoring principles for corporations and investors to engage communities in a rights-based approach to source local data on social and environmental impacts of supply chains and investments. Following initial review of the draft principles, Interlaken Group participants agreed to give additional prominence to the gender dimension of community-supported/based monitoring, ensuring gender equity in all related undertakings. RRI is currently updating the community monitoring principles with a more robust gender section to outline the risks, benefits, challenges, and opportunities for equal participation of, and benefits for, women in community monitoring systems.</p> <p>Regional (Indonesia) & Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Pilot Indigenous women and youth-led community-based monitoring in Indonesia. RRI supported AsM Law Office to conduct community-based monitoring pilots in Riau and Kalimantan, enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments to reduce deforestation pressures in oil palm sourcing</p>

		<p>areas, including efforts to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods, especially for women and youth. Results of this engagement are now being leveraged to support the integration of the right to food and livelihoods in the undertakings of the Interlaken Group and provide a model for a planned community monitoring pilot in Liberia, which will support direct partnerships between communities and oil palm companies with special consideration for equitable participation and outcomes for women.</p> <p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Gain endorsement of community monitoring principles from major brands, including commitments to integrate these principles in policy and practice. Interlaken Group participants from Consumer-Packaged Goods and Consumer Goods Forum companies (e.g., Nestlé, Unilever, and PepsiCo) collaborated with local partners (e.g., AsM Law Office, SESDev) to develop the Group's global principles on community monitoring. The results and lessons learned from pilots and engagements were also incorporated into the Interlaken Group's global community monitoring principles, which were endorsed by participants in 2022. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting community monitoring in its sourcing landscapes, which has gained momentum as companies explore community monitoring pilots to support their global "forest positive" initiatives. Gender equity is a component of the community monitoring principles, as well as the frameworks and pilots planned in Indonesia and Liberia. RRI is working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group on opportunities to pilot community monitoring within its landscape/forest positive initiatives in Indonesia.</p>
1.2 Front-line defenders of land and resource rights are better informed, supported, and connected to advance their causes	1.2.1 Indigenous, community, and women's networks are better connected to accelerate learning and strengthen their reach and impact	<p>Global (Gender Justice): Creation of the Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate. The Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate was formed to enhance women's strategic advocacy and coordination at national and international levels focusing on influencing governments, donors, and the international community to increase direct climate finance for Indigenous, Afro-descendent, and local community women's rights agendas and self-determined priorities, including women and girls' tenure, governance, and representation rights. The Alliance was launched at CoP27 in Egypt. EuroNews declared the launch of the Alliance as the second most important issue to emerge on day 6. As next steps, RRI will help scale up the reach and capacity of the Women in Global South Alliance on tenure and climate to advocate for access to direct climate funding to support their tenure rights strategies and learn from each other's initiatives.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Coalition for Tenure Justice in Indonesia promotes coordination and collective action among civil society organizations and movement groups. The Coalition for Tenure Justice in Indonesia has been a key part of RRI's national strategy since it was consolidated in 2015. In 2022, RRI prioritized support to the Tenure Coalition to establish their secretariat, lead and support research projects, manage a sub-granting mechanism, and strengthen an emergent youth network. Each network builds collective action and common platforms amongst civil society organizations (CSOs) in Indonesia. With RRI support in 2022, the Tenure Coalition's achieved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing broad civil society engagement and commitment for the Third National Tenure Conference (2023), which will amplify civil society demands and secure political commitments leading up to the 2024 national elections. • Providing comprehensive support to seven small projects (including gender justice projects) so they could achieve i) a data inventory for indigenous territories recognition; ii) agrarian conflict resolution through the Agrarian Reform Scheme in 2 locations; iii) expansion of community managed areas through community forestry; iv) strengthening Indigenous women's

		<p>capacity to advocate for regional regulation in Indigenous Peoples' recognition; v) village forest applications; and vi) monitoring of formal judicial review of the Job Creation Law. Investments resulted in two positive engagements with local government in the context of agrarian conflict resolution (Mukomuko and Boyolali Regency); two participatory maps of customary territories (Tojo Una-Una Regency); one participatory map of community lands (Boyolali Regency); and an innovative control mechanism known as constitutional whistleblowing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger public outreach and evidence-based advocacy for tenure and rights-based conservation through optimization of geospatial data on the Tanakita.id portal. This website, led by the Participatory Mapping Network (JKPP), is the main resource for evidence-based advocacy and spatial journalism on Indigenous Peoples and local communities' resource rights in Indonesia.¹ In 2022, it focused on the latter by mentoring the production of 15 spatial journalism products. Tanahkita data was also used to support advocacy strategies around the review of the KSDHAE bill (see section 1.2.1). • Progress on two research projects that strengthen the Coalition's approach and counternarratives include i) community well-being as a counternarrative to growth-driven paradigms (see section 1.2.4); and ii) a public policy brief presenting five typologies of Forest Management by Indigenous Peoples and local communities from 15 villages in four provinces of Java Island are presented providing evidence that granting forest management to them can lead to conflict resolution, land productivity, and ecosystem preservation. This comes in the context of more than 1.1 million hectares of Javanese forests being released by the state in 2022. • Strengthened the digital visibility of the Kata Network (comprised of 20+ youth organizations) through regular social media posts² and online discussion series.³ In 2023, Kata National Youth Consultation will build on this momentum to bring together 300 youth from across Indonesia, linked to the 2023 Tenurial Conference. • Enhanced internal capacity among members on communication strategies (taking inspiration from training provided by RRG's Strategic Communications team in 2022) and gender mainstreaming in project design based on gaps observed during the small grants call for applications. <p>Asia (Indonesia): Indonesian civil society better equipped to respond to resource conflicts and criminalization through coordinated action, emergency funding systems, security planning, evidence-based advocacy, and legal networks. Since 2016, RRI has provided support to the National Committee for Agrarian Reform (KNPA) to set up and operate an Emergency Response System (DD) given the</p>
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¹ At present, the consolidated data includes participatory maps over 17.2 million hectares, 62 sites for proposed agrarian reforms, 2583 social forests, 760 community forestry (11.2 mha) areas. In total, 491 land conflicts with a total area of 4.9 mha have been consolidated on the website, with details of people affected, land area, conflict typology, the narrative of the case (1981-Present), and the status of conflict resolution.

² Fifty-nine Instagram products by @kaummuda.id reached 29,266 views and gained 34,892 organic impressions.

³ The topics were varied from i) how Indigenous and local community recognition and customary practices lead to nature restoration in four areas; ii) CoP27; iii) youth role in climate resilience; and iv) local/customary knowledge reproduction initiatives.

		<p>resource conflicts in Indonesia.⁴ This evidence-based approach is linked with data produced by KNPA's member, the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), which publishes an annual report on conflicts and criminalization (See coverage of the report here, here, here, and here). The DD enhances coordinated civil society prevention and response to threats against resource rights defenders. Through joint campaigns, an expert witness network and amicus curiae, they prepare civil society to prevent and respond to emergencies. When an emergency occurs, KNPA has developed a system to process requests for financial support from their Emergency Fund within 24 hours. This system will be reviewed in 2023 to promote effectiveness, transparency, and sustainability. This system is replicable and could potentially be scaled across RRI's network.</p> <p>In 2022, KNPA supported eight agrarian emergency cases of land grabs and criminalization across seven provinces. The DD directly assisted 109 peasants, fisherfolk, Indigenous Peoples, women, and other agrarian activists (27 women and 82 men) who were arrested by the police for defending their rights over their land, providing support for i) travel fees for agrarian defenders; ii) legal aid to advocates; iii) evacuation of threatened or victimized activists; iv) medical treatment for injured activists; v) lumpsum payments for the families of victims (detained, sick, or deceased); and vi) field investigations and reinforcement for threatened communities. Beyond this support, the DD indirectly helped almost 10,000 people through actions in agrarian conflict areas. KNPA also followed up three out of eight cases with advocacy (the Indigenous Marjun in East Kalimantan, the Indigenous Rendu in NTT, and the Kumpoh Peasants Union in Jambi). To date, 34 legal aid organizations have joined the Agrarian Defender Coalition (170 advocates and 35 paralegals in 16 provinces); four of the eight emergency agrarian cases were supported by RRI in 2021 which all made progress in 2022 through the Agrarian Reform Priority Location (LPRA) process. Furthermore, regular campaigns, status reports, and media relations have strengthened public pressure and shaped public opinion.</p> <p>Building on internal digital security trainings in 2021 and 2022, the Asia Program also entered 2022 with the goal of building broader capacity regarding digital security in Indonesian civil society. Through a partnership with a legal aid organization supporting villagers affected by a national strategic project, RRI supported the engagement of security experts to identify and analyze risks to the organization and the community focusing on the following four aspects: i) physical security; ii) digital security; iii) legal security; and iv) psycho-social security. In 2023, based on this assessment, they started to develop a security strategy and train holistic security trainers to implement it.</p> <p>In 2022, the Asia Program created space for multiple exchanges with RRI colleagues from Asia, Africa, and Latin America on criminalization and conflict data analysis. RRI has also prioritized support to other conflict resolution initiatives in Indonesia through the SRM (see section 2.1.5) as well as by i) engaging with the private sector through women and youth-led community monitoring; and ii) consolidating spatial data of conflicts on Tanahkita.id.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Women and youth participants attend the 6th National Indigenous Peoples AMAN Congress. The 6th Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN) Congress was held on October 24–29, 2022 with almost 2,400 participants attending from all</p>
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⁴ During the last seven years (2015–2021), the Consortium of Agrarian Reform (KPA) recorded 2,489 agrarian conflicts affecting nearly 5 million hectares of land and impacting up to 1.3 million families. Conflicts related to plantations, forestry, mining, and infrastructure development, among others, led to authorities criminalizing 1,437 people, torturing 776, shooting 75, and killing 66 agrarian activists. KPA reported that that in 2022, over 1 million hectares and nearly 350,000 families were affected by over 200 agrarian conflicts in Indonesia. This is nearly double KPA's 2021 assessment. In terms of number of conflicts, just under half are linked to industrial plantations (oil palm).

		<p>over Indonesia. Held in Tabi Customary Territories, Jayapura District, Papua, this congress represents consolidation and reflection momentum for the Indigenous People’s movement in Indonesia, with aims of becoming political sovereign, economically independent, and culturally dignified. To ensure equitable women and youth participation, RRI provided partial support to 16 people (14 women and two youth) to attend the Congress. Twenty-four workshops were organized in 12 villages. Even though this was a huge logistical challenge, it brought broader discussions into the communities and enabled many young people to attend. Every workshop contributed recommendations for the three commissions discussing AMAN organization, their next five-year workplan, and the overall Congress recommendations.</p> <p>During the Congress, Jayapura Regent, the Chair of the Congress Organizing Committee, announced that 14 customary villages have just been recognized and 34 are in the process of being recognized—a first in Indonesia. He also announced that the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry issued recognition decrees for six customary forests in Jayapura, Papua Province for a total area of 23,159 hectares. These achievements are clearly positioning Jayapura Regency and the Indigenous Peoples Task Force (GTMA) as champions ready to lead further recognition of Indigenous rights in Papua. The week-long AMAN Congress closed with the issuance of the Tabi Land Declaration (17 recommendations) intended for Indigenous Peoples and the Congress Resolutions (32 recommendations) calling for government action.</p> <p>Asia (Nepal): Building grassroots power and capacity to demand enabling environments for community forestry. FECOFUN has leveraged the RRI’s SRM to address issues such as 30x30, redundant taxation, and emergent threats to community forestry rights (see section 2.1.5). In 2022, RRI prioritized follow-on support to FECOFUN on crucial issues in the context of elections. FECOFUN organized demonstrations in three districts to protest regressive policies, triple taxation, and the expansion of protected areas together with the following civil society allies: NEFIN, WRRN, and GFN. This mobilized more than 20,000 people (majority of which were women) and benefitted from dedicated radio programming by three stations (total audience reaching 30,000 individuals), news briefings by 10 different stations, and a global social media campaign. As a result, FECOFUN successfully prevented the government from implementing the Forest Regulation 2022, a set of regressive rules for the federal Forest Act of 2019 curbing the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The government initiated direct dialogue with FECOFUN on the proposed reforms and the amendments demanded by civil society. In addition to this, the issue of triple taxation gained attention from national and local media, compelling governments to rethink the policies on the community forestry sector.</p> <p>FECOFUN’s strategy complements mobilization with knowledge sharing and building leadership capacity of historically marginalized groups. In 2022, 50 leaders attended capacity building workshops where 25 young women and 12 senior women leaders participated. Some of their stories have also been documented (here and here). Post elections, multi-stakeholder capacity-building dialogues were also held at national, provincial, and local levels with 35 newly elected parliamentary members to strengthen awareness and support for rights-based reforms of forest regulations. Their role as spokespeople contributed to increasing media coverage of the issues FECOFUN was raising.</p> <p>Africa (Ghana): Annual Land Conference. RRI collaborator, COLANDEF, partnered with local, national, and international stakeholders to institutionalize a forum to deliberate pertinent challenges in the land sector in Ghana and provide recommendations for addressing the identified challenges. COLANDEF hosted this forum in the form of the (now) Annual Ghana Land Conference, a national event that brings together over 700 representatives of a wide range of stakeholder groups and institutions in the land and natural resource</p>
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		<p>system in Madagascar. SIF organized a regional consultation workshop on community land rights in the Sava region, providing a forum for discussion on the shortcomings of the present Malagasy tenure system as well as the role local communities are expected to play in the country's tenure recognition process. In September 2022, SIF held a meeting with the Commission for the Reform of Business Law that reaffirmed the position of civil society in contributing to the draft law on the lands subjected to specific protection regimes, enabling the Sava regional workshop to serve as a reference tool in the development of the Community Land Rights Act, scheduled to be updated in 2023.</p> <p>Africa (DRC): Awareness of land policy document for Indigenous and local communities. RRI collaborator, CFLEDD, facilitated four awareness-building workshops on the new Land Policy Document in DRC in the South Ubangi Province between May and June 2022. CFLEDD first produced an awareness-building guide on the Land Policy Document, which outlines the context, objectives, and provisions included in the land reform document. The workshops disseminated critical information on the new land policy document and on sustainable land management to a total of 200 Indigenous and local peoples as well as local administration members in South Ubangi Province. The workshops incorporated a gender-neutral perspective on the law and underscored the importance of women's access to land. From July onwards, CFLEDD supported radio broadcasts to inform the country's larger public on the new land policy document, reaching the province of southern Ubangi and several other provinces of the great Equator region and Kinshasa. This level of outreach was key to the success of the programming and supports the notion that outreach via radio is strategic and effective.</p> <p>Africa (Liberia): Community support to engage the National Oil Palm Strategy. RRI supported the Liberia Civil Society Oil Palm Working Group (CSO-OPWG) with SESDev as the leading implementing organization to develop evidence-based messaging to raise awareness on the National Oil Palm Strategy and Action Plan (NOPSAP) in nine oil palm-affected counties across Liberia. CSO-OPWG hosted a radio broadcasting campaign to raise public awareness on the NOPSAP on the state radio station, covering all 15 political sub-divisions of Liberia. In doing so, CSO-OPWG helped raise national awareness on the need to better protect collective/customary land rights for those involved in smallholder oil palm production per the 2018 Land Rights Act. The CSO-OPWG will continue its engagement on community rights issues in the oil palm sector at both national and local levels, including efforts to monitor implementation of the NOPSAP per the statutorily recognized rights of communities.</p> <p>Africa (Madagascar): Support the development of a coalition of civil society organizations to facilitate the adoption and implementation of public policies. RRI collaborator SIF revitalized five civil society organizational platforms across the country to draft a common CSO vision for the betterment of land governance in Madagascar. Representatives of over 30 CSOs convened for a capacity building workshop led by SIF and drafted a comprehensive strategic document which included analyses of institutional roles in land rights and recommendations for these institutions. This document will be crucial as the CSOs establish a multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform to unite all stakeholders and decision makers on land reform policies.</p> <p>Latin America (Regional): Joint regional analysis of the impacts of violations of collective rights in Peru, Brazil, and Colombia. This analysis was undertaken using a joint methodology of data collection and cartographic monitoring, with the following two interrelated components: i) design and implementation of a standardized methodology to monitor the violation of community rights and their differentiated impacts on women and youth; and ii) update the public platform of violated rights in six countries: Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru.</p>
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		<p>assembly by including discussions on loss and damage as well as women’s participation, and having these themes incorporated into AMPB’s long-term work plan with the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD). Following the assembly, CMLT will continue to execute its agenda and Regional Gender Plan, build advocacy in regional and international climate agendas, and seek the consolidation of territorial and women’s rights.</p> <p>Latin America (Regional): Strengthen the Afro-descendant movement’s capacity for political advocacy. RRI worked with PCN, CONAQ, and 20 other Afro-descendant organizations from a total of 12 countries, to continue consolidating and strengthening the regional movement to advocate for the territorial rights of Afro-descendant Peoples at the regional and international level. With the technical support of the Observatory of Ethnic and Campesino Territories (OTEC), the Afro-descendant movement has, for the first-time, a cartographic tool showing its territorial presence and ancestral lands and territories in 16 countries in Latin America. The map reveals the level of recognition of their territorial rights. For example, of the 205 million hectares of land with territorial presence of Afro-descendant Peoples, only 5 percent of this area has been legally recognized. This crucial finding indicates the need for continued efforts to advance the recognition and protection of Afro-descendant Peoples’ tenure rights.</p> <p>The publicly available map shows the significant overlap between the lands and territories Afro-descendant Peoples inhabit with strategic ecosystems (43 percent covered by tropical forest), areas of importance for conservation (at least 1,271 protected areas), and areas of importance for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The technical report that accompanied the map was published in two instalments: a brief was published in October 2022 and focused on findings in relation to climate change mitigation; the second report was published in February 2023 and focused on identifying the areas Afro-descendant Peoples’ customary territories overlap with biodiversity hotspots in the region. Additionally, RRI in coordination with the Afro-descendant movement, is advancing in the regional analysis of the legal status of the recognition of Afro-descendant tenure rights in 10 countries, using the following RRI methodologies: i) the Opportunity Framework; and ii) the tenure tracking and Gender/Depth of Rights methodology. Preliminary findings show that i) four of these countries have developed legal frameworks recognizing the collective tenure rights of Afro-descendant communities: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Honduras; and (ii) that Bolivia and Nicaragua have frameworks that include Afro-descendant Peoples implicitly but without directly protecting their rights to collective land tenure.</p> <p>Latin America (Ecuador): Defending the rights and providing safe transportation for Indigenous delegates of the Ecuadorian Amazon during emergency protests. The Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), coordinated with its member the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon (CONFENIAE) and the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAIE) to provide legal support for Indigenous participants in mobilizations protesting the economic measures imposed by the government that resulted in negotiations to end protests in Ecuador. The support was needed to protect the rights and safety of the more than 8,000 Indigenous participants who were mobilized and who travelled from the Amazon region to Quito. Negotiations between Indigenous leaders and the government of Ecuador did not fully resolve the demands; however, they did include agreements on health, education, labor rights, and the promotion of production. The agreement also included a plan to reform the Executive Decree 151 concerning the mining sector’s action plan and to prohibit activities in protected areas and ancestral territories, areas declared as intangible, archaeological zones, and water protection areas. They also agreed to guarantee protections for the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the communes, communities, peoples, and Indigenous nationalities. RRI’s support provided timely attention to the needs of the Indigenous Peoples of the Ecuadorian Amazon in the struggle</p>
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		<p>for their rights. The police violence against protesters resulted in six deaths and the jailing of several Indigenous leaders; having legal support and medical supplies permitted Indigenous leaders to protect their rights while sustaining negotiations.</p> <p>Latin America (Regional): Women and youth participation in New York Climate Week. RRI supported the participation of four women and youth representatives from AMPB and the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) of the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC) during NY Climate Week in September 2022. Their participation demonstrated the leadership of GATC women and youth and garnered support for the Shandia Platform. Over 120 guests attended the Shandia Platform launch event which included an announcement by the Christensen Fund to fund the GATC's Shandia Platform over the next five years. Participants met with key allies (including Rainforest Foundation US, Ford Foundation, TINTA, Burness, Purpose, If Not Us Then Who, Re:Wild, Rainforest Foundation UK, and Rainforest Foundation Norway), highlighted best practices for direct finance, and presented the important work of GATC during both the launch event and Climate Strike. Additionally, Sara Omi, Cristiane Gomes Juliao, and Yaily Castillo spoke during the GATC women's coordination event to highlight Indigenous women's role in climate and biodiversity work, the impact of gender-based violence on achieving long-term solutions, and women's contributions in passing down traditional knowledge to youth. The participation of women and youth led to media coverage highlighting the importance of Indigenous and local community leadership in climate efforts.</p> <p>Latin America (Ecuador): First Gathering of Women of the Amazonian Indigenous Nationalities "for a life free of violence." CONFENIAE organized a gathering of 260 Indigenous women to define and present an agenda to local and national authorities to address the multiple forms of violence Indigenous women face and the impact these have on their individual and collective rights. On November 25, the women marched to i) demand that the National Assembly of Ecuador socialize and enforce the law on the eradication of violence against women with cultural relevance; ii) demand that the state respect Indigenous territories in the face of extractive projects that threaten the lives of women, girls, and elders; iii) enforce laws on gender parity in political electoral spaces, institutions, and organizations; iv) demand that state institutions allocate funds to associations, organizations, and communities directly to generate economic initiatives; and v) comply with culturally relevant monitoring of cases of violence.</p> <p>Latin America (Regional): Strengthening the resilience and community management capacity of Indigenous and community women of the Coordinadora de Mujeres Líderes Territoriales de Mesoamérica to face the impacts of Covid-19. Through RRI's support, the Coordinator of Territorial Women Leaders of Mesoamerica (CMLTM), a semiautonomous wing of AMPB, defined a regional plan on women and climate change that enabled women to participate in international spaces, such as the New York Climate week, and CoP27 with a concise agenda and key advocacy messages. Additionally, the regional plan strengthened CMLTM's presence in Mesoamerica, increasing connections with regional and national authorities to discuss the plan. CMLTM also developed a plan for promoting women's use of traditional medicinal knowledge as a resilient strategy to confront the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. With RRI's support, CMLTM provided direct financial support to Indigenous and local community women at the territorial level which contributed to the functioning of the Fund for the Development of Political and Entrepreneurial Capacities for Indigenous Women and Local Communities (FOMUJER). Five projects to reactivate women-led economies in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Panama were funded. These projects included the production of artisanal goods and natural cleaning products and institutional strengthening of local women's organizations. CMLTM achieved results by building a political roadmap, implementing strategic</p>
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		<p>communication initiatives, and strengthening internal dialogue. The social media campaign highlighted Indigenous women’s actions in facing the pandemic through community organization, traditional medicine, and the return to traditional food systems.</p> <p>Latin America (Peru): Strengthening the livelihoods of Andean-Amazonian Indigenous women for the conservation of biodiversity and food sovereignty in the central region of Peru. Through RRI’s support, ONAMIAP is addressing some of the problems that Indigenous communities of the Peruvian Central Selva deal with, such as population growth, reduction of their territories, and an increase in their dependence on the monetarized economy. Food insecurity has become a recurring event, exacerbated by the effects of climate change and Covid-19. ONAMIAP’s intervention is improving food security by reassessing the consumption of native food products (such as fish) and recovering native plants and seeds to regenerate biodiversity. Together, these interventions contribute to safeguarding the community’s water sources, support access to food, and strengthen economic activities. This project is currently ongoing.</p> <p>Latin America (Regional): Planning workshop for the implementation of the project, “Partnership for people, nature and climate in the Tropical Andes.” RRI and its partner COICA organized a planning meeting in Quito, Ecuador, to leverage the networks, funding, and presence of the RRI Coalition and GATC in the region. The workshop gathered 13 leaders from the RRI Coalition including women’s organizations (ONAMIAP and CNAMIB), 21 leaders from COICA’s constituent networks in Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador, and staff from RRG and Campaign for Nature. The Tropical Andes project is providing direct financial and organizational support to groups and local networks of rightsholders to help secure the tenure rights and local governance of Indigenous Peoples in tropical forested areas in the region.</p>
	<p>1.2.2 Tenure tracking data on forest, land, water, carbon, and gender-justice rights, and management thereof, is extended and leveraged as a global reference point for the state of Indigenous, community, and women’s rights</p>	<p>Africa (Kenya): Coordination of community-led production and monitoring of data. RRI provided support to its collaborator ILEPA to conduct a study on community land and establish baseline data that would offer a better understanding and enhance community-led monitoring. This resulted in the development of a report on the trends and status of community land registration in eight counties in Kenya. Research findings aim to facilitate engagement between community and relevant government agencies responsible for community land registration in the country. These will be shared with affiliate members of the Community Land Action Network (CLAN) and the communities involved for informed lobbying and advocacy to secure community land interest through community land registration.</p> <p>Global: Updating RRI’s Land Tenure Database. RRI completed the collection and peer review of updated land tenure data for 73 countries, covering 85 percent of global land area. This updated data identifies important progress—or lack thereof—and will contribute to framing global narratives regarding the legal recognition of community land rights. Analysis of these data will guide and inform opportunities for advocacy and recognition of collective land tenure rights through implementation of existing legal frameworks. The flagship publication was launched in June 2023.</p> <p>Global: Launch of revamped online Tenure Tool. RRG officially launched a new online Tenure Tracking Tool, the world’s largest online database on Indigenous and local communities’ forest tenure rights. The tool enables users to access, understand, and compare national, regional, and global tenure data on the strength and extent of communities’ and community women’s forest tenure rights. The tool is available in English, French, and Spanish. Despite only being launched in October 2022, it has been viewed more than 2,100 times across the three languages, and viewership for all RRI’s tenure data peaked at 4,939 readers, representing a 65 percent</p>

		<p>increase in traffic from 2021. The Tenure Tool will be updated as new data is published and reflects RRI's ongoing commitment to expand the accessibility of its tenure tracking data.</p> <p>Global: Preliminary update of RRI's Depth of Rights and Gender data. See section 1.1.4.</p>
	<p>1.2.3 Strategic analyses, tenure data, and lessons from the field are leveraged by RRI Coalition members, governments, investors, and the international community to inform decisions, investments, and interventions across sectors and scales</p>	<p>Asia (Regional): Rights-based conservation is promoted through regional, national, and local practices and narrative building across Asia. In February 2022, RRI published a multilingual regional analysis on rights-based conservation in the era of global 30x30 goals, co-authored by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Center for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development (CIPRED), and 17 other organizations. RRG intentionally expanded its network and engaged co-authors from the report's inception through to its launch. Coalition experts Gam Shimray (AIPP) and Dr. Pasang Dolma Sherpa (CIPRED) guided the report's development and Thomas Worsdell (a lead researcher previously working with AIPP) linked RRI's new global research with key regional narratives. The narrative design included foregrounded rightsholder achievements and perspectives. The regional launch in February 2022 drew attention and support from beyond the region. Since the launch of the report, co-authors have shared their findings on global platforms, and we celebrated our first citation in a peer-reviewed journal. An accompanying music video, co-produced by youth groups from across the region, amplified the message and helped build regional solidarity. As a result of our regional research, RRI has been able to home in on the following activities:</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Policy brief on rights-based conservation. In 2022, RRI supported ICCAs Working-Group in Indonesia (WGII) to bring their work on community-based conservation to the tenure sector in the context of the revision of Law Number 5 of 1990 on Conservation and Biodiversity (KSDHAE). WGII authored a policy brief consisting of seven recommendations for achieving rights-based conservation and generated dialogue through webinars. They are developing an advocacy strategy to ensure future drafts of the Bill double down on existing references to local wisdom and ICCAs (which cover a potential of 4.2 million hectares in Indonesia). It is crucial that regulations keep the ICCAs and Local Wisdom Protection Areas safe from land conflicts and establish incentives for community conservation leadership. The collaborative relationship between RRG and WGII was strengthened by co-authoring the regional report together.</p> <p>Asia (Nepal): Development of a national report on the state of biodiversity conservation. Pursuant to the Asia Conservation Report experience, RRG supported CIPRED in replicating the co-authorship model in Nepal. In 2022, CIPRED established a team, shared capacity with members, developed a report outline, and established core priorities. The proposed brief will also enhance FECOFUN's existing grassroots campaigns to halt the expansion of protected areas under the banner of 30x30 in Nepal with new evidence (see section 2.1.5) and build on CIPRED's advocacy in 2022 regarding the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' customary conservation institutions (with wins in 2023 in Manaslu Conservation Area (see section 2.1.5)).</p> <p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of community monitoring frameworks in Indonesia and Liberia. RRI supported AsM Law Office in Indonesia and SESDev in Liberia with the development of CBM frameworks/pilots enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments/impacts in oil palm sourcing areas, including efforts to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. In Monrovia, RRI supported a meeting where two oil palm companies and the national concession agency committed to participating in the Liberia pilot, and the CBM framework has since been updated to reflect this</p>

		<p>multi-stakeholder collaboration. Results of these engagements are now being leveraged to support integration of the right to food and livelihoods in the undertakings of the Interlaken Group, with emphasis on a multi-stakeholder approach engaging communities, companies, government, and CSOs in community monitoring systems.</p> <p>Africa (DRC): Support implementation of the bill on the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples in DRC. Between March–June 2022, RRI supported the participation of its DRC partner <i>Dynamique des Groupes des Peuples Autochtones</i> (DGPA) in the work of the Social and Cultural Commission to strengthen the awareness and support of DRC Senators for the IP draft bill, contributing to its passing and promulgation by the President— Law No. 22/030 on the protection of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples, published in the Official Gazette on November 14, 2022. The law addresses concerns relating to role of Indigenous Peoples in the protection of the environment and climate change adaptation and recognizes them as a vulnerable population living in situations aggravated by public policies and economic investments favoring the expropriation of ancestral lands, limiting access to natural resources and means of subsistence, centralizing approaches to nature conservation, and forcing the relocation of Indigenous Peoples, to name just a few. This project helped DGPA broaden its reach to governmental institutions, allowing it to strengthen collaboration with different ministries and further advocate for the adoption of implementing measures such as application decrees or orders.</p> <p>Global: Funding with Purpose Report. In collaboration with Rainforest Foundation Norway, RRI released a new report, Funding with Purpose: A Study to Inform Donor Support for Indigenous and Local Community Rights, Climate, and Conservation, in September. The full study was released in English, French, and Spanish, and an Executive Summary was produced in these three languages, as well as Portuguese. Despite only being published in late September, this publication is our 4th most read publication of 2022 with almost 1,500 unique readers across all languages. Furthermore, the report was cited in 23 news outlets across 11 countries on 5 continents at time of publication reached more than 7,500 people on social media.</p> <p>Global: Contributions to Land Gap Report. RRG contributed data and analysis to the Land Gap Report, a first-order approximation of the amount of land required to cover national commitments made by governments in their Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This report confirms the importance of minimizing reliance on land-based removals as far as possible and demonstrates that land-based policy measures for climate mitigation should focus primarily on maintaining carbon stocks in existing ecosystems, including through recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities to the lands they already steward.</p> <p>Global: Internal methodological trainings. In addition to providing onboarding sessions on RRI’s Tenure Tracking methodologies for new staff, the Tenure Tracking team also provided training for longer-serving staff to improve data literacy within the organization and support staff in incorporating this data into their work.</p>
	1.2.4 Community- and Indigenous-led solutions and contributions to conservation and development challenges	<p>Asia (Indonesia): Documenting the value of collective rights for community well-being in Indonesia. The ratification of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation in 2020 (and its unilateral promulgation by the President in 2023 via national crisis clause granting executive privileges) facilitates investment in community lands by speeding-up licensing, limiting community consultations, and weakening environmental safeguards. Now more than ever, community well-being needs to be explored and advocated as the national counter-narrative for extractive development. With this objective, the Tenure Coalition conducted a community well-being study in four</p>

	<p>are advanced and used to improve progress toward sustainable development and national / global environmental security</p>	<p>districts (Penajam Paser, West Sumba, Lebak, and Kaur) in 2021, to integrate data on well-being into the Tanah Kita portal and collect evidence on linkages between collective land tenure, Indigenous and local wisdom-based management, patterns of production, and overall community well-being. In 2022, a module and index were developed to promote joint field research in other communities. Going forward, the Tenure Coalition will use the complete module to continue data collection efforts to update the Tanah Kita database, providing a rigorous and user-friendly national data on community well-being.</p> <p>Latin America (Bolivia): Recognition and defense of highly vulnerable Indigenous territories. Through RRI's support, Fundacion Tierra is contributing to the recognition and defense of the territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples in highly vulnerable situations in the Bolivian Amazon region and the Chiquitano communities of San Rafael. Fundacion Tierra is working on four legal actions for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' territories (Ese Katato [ACISARV], Esse Ejja [Eyiyoquivo], Tsimane of Yacuma, and Tacana II) by the National Institute of Agrarian Reform. Additionally, Fundacion Tierra is strengthening the capabilities of each Indigenous organization and is coordinating a self-consultation process in Pilon Lajas and Tacona II against the projects that are affecting and/or threatening their territories. This initiative is ongoing, with results on legal actions and self-consultation process expected by the end of 2023.</p> <p>Latin America (Peru): Indigenous Peoples building their own future—Biodiversity conservation and food sovereignty in the central region of Peru. RRI is enabling the Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations (CAOI) to improve the livelihoods of Indigenous Andean and Amazonian women for the conservation of biodiversity and food sovereignty in the central region of Peru. CAOI is conducting field research about the systems of food production and biodiversity conservation in the three territories selected, two in the Andes (Quechua people of Cerro de Pasco and Huancayo) and one in the Amazon region (Ashaninkas peoples of Chanchamayo). CAOI will also systematize the ancestral and technical knowledge about adaptation and resilience to climate change focused on seed management and organic gardens. This project is ongoing as of July 2023.</p> <p>Latin America (Peru): Strengthening the participation of Indigenous women in decision-making spaces and the development of interventions related to climate change. RRI collaborator AIDESEP is developing a participatory diagnosis to understand and strengthen Indigenous women's participation in decision-making spaces and initiatives focused on territorial protection and climate change. Additionally, AIDESEP is documenting the obstacles and advances that Indigenous women see while exercising their leadership and is developing a baseline on Indigenous women's participation given the growing interest in promoting their participation within Indigenous organizations. AIDESEP is also preparing a diagnosis on the participation of women and the status of Indigenous women's program in each of the nine regional organizations: ARPI, CORPI, FENAMAD, ORPIO, ORAU, CODEPISAM, ORPIAN, CORPIAA, and COMARU. An action-research approach has been used and was designed in conjunction with women leaders who participated in a meeting in February 2023. This project is ongoing.</p> <p>Latin America (Peru): Monitoring, control, and surveillance of territories, forests, and enterprise strengthening in the Health Village of the Bajo Quimiriki Native Community, district of Pichanaqui, province of Chanchamayo, Junin region. AIDESEP is also helping native communities monitor, control, and surveille forest resources and wildlife. Furthermore, they are strengthening Indigenous enterprises that promote intercultural health by promoting economic ventures and initiatives that use medicinal plants and sale of products derived from them. This project is ongoing.</p>
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<p>1.3 The international support structure for scaling up the recognition, protection, and enforcement of rural land and forest rights is consolidated and leveraged by Indigenous and community leaders to advance rights-based approaches and commitments by public and private sector actors</p>	<p>1.3.1 International instruments and initiatives dedicated to the advancement of sustainable land and resource use, tenure reform, and other related goals are better connected and leveraged by community leaders, policy actors, and investors</p>	<p>Global: Increase the inclusion of rightsholders’ voices within the coalition. In compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2020, all RGG programs, plans, and interventions must be aligned with the Coalition’s priorities and aspirations, with emphasis on rightsholders’ perspectives. The interventions below reflect how these commitments were advanced in 2022 and aimed to strengthen rightsholders’ leadership in the determination of RRG’s goals, work plans, and interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three representatives of rightsholder Partner organizations <u>were elected</u> to the RRG Board of Directors, following the wide participation of RRI’s Partners in the voting process: Cécile Bibiane Ndjebet, from REFACOF (Cameroon); Shree Maharjan, from AIPP (Nepal); and Patrick Saidi Hemedi, from the DGPA (DRC). The new Board members have already attended a Board meeting during RRI’s Annual Governance Meeting held in January 2023. To support their onboarding process, the Board met again and undertook training in late May 2023. • As part of the process to develop RRI's Strategic Program IV (2023 to 2027), RRI carried out a Coalition-wide listening exercise: the Blue Skies Thinking process. This process focused solely on rightsholders and included over 100 leaders of grassroots networks in 22 countries, representing the voices of men, women, and youth among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendent Peoples were consulted. The process primarily relied on input from rightsholder organizations among RRI Partners and Collaborators, but also from other networks. It resulted in the production of global and regional reports and its key findings were presented to the Coalition members during an online session and compiled in the publication of the report <u>From Darkness to Blue Skies: Listening to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant Peoples About Their Journey to a Better Future.</u> • RRG held two consultation sessions for SPIV, bringing different members of the Coalition together: Partners, Collaborators, Fellows, and allies. The input and feedback captured in both sessions informed the final draft of SPIV. After three years of virtual gatherings, RRI’s Global Strategy Meeting was held in Bangkok in October, with significant participation by Partners and Collaborators belonging to rightsholders organizations. This was another important occasion to collect input and feedback for our Strategic Plan IV. <p>Global: Securing RRG’s Board of Director engagement and leadership transition. In 2022, under the leadership of RRI Coordinator, Dr. Solange Bandiaky-Badji, RRI was also involved in the following initiatives and interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination and election of three new members (see above); • The development and launch of the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI) mechanism and the definition of pilot projects for the Bezos Earth Fund. In 2022, the Board was actively engaged with the establishment and approval of pilot projects under the different financial mechanisms and sources put in place by RRG, including the Strategic Mechanism Response (SRM); • The one-year performance assessment of the RRI Coordinator revealed the RRG President has successfully completed the transition period and is effectively conducting RRG staff and the RRI Coalition; and
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board members advise and attended in-person convenings and events, such as the Interlaken Group meeting in September in London, the Global Strategy Meeting in October in Bangkok, the Path to Scale meeting and the North-South Dialogue in December in Montreal. <p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of global community monitoring (CM) principles for the private sector, linked to international instruments and initiatives. RRI facilitated a collaboration between Interlaken Group participants and local partners to develop the Group’s global principles on community monitoring for corporations and investors to engage communities in a rights-based approach to source local data on social and environmental impacts of supply chains and investments. The results and lessons learned from CBM pilots and engagements in Indonesia and Liberia were also incorporated into the Interlaken Group’s global community monitoring principles, which were endorsed by participants in 2022. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CBM in its sourcing landscapes, which has gained momentum as companies explore CM pilots to support their global “forest positive” initiatives. RRI is currently working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group on opportunities to pilot CBM within its landscape/forest positive initiatives in Indonesia, as well as updating the community monitoring principles to make stronger connections with international instruments (e.g., how CBM could be integrated with global reporting frameworks or applied to the new EU corporate due diligence directives on human rights and deforestation).</p> <p>Global (CLARIFI): Launch, pilot, and advance the governance of the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative. RRI, in collaboration with the Wyss Foundation Campaign for Nature, launched the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI). CLARIFI is a rightsholder-led regranting mechanism designed to directly support and build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant Peoples to manage and conserve tropical forests and rural landscapes and ensure rightsholders are positioned to meaningfully contribute to the achievement of 2030 climate and biodiversity goals. RRI and Campaign for Nature, in partnership with GATC, secured funding under CLARIFI to regrant support to rightsholders in the Tropical Andes (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia) and the Congo Basin (Gabon, Republic of Congo, DRC) and undertook project planning in both regions. The planning process resulted in over 25 projects in both regions to either secure rights or strengthen local governance on over 20 million hectares of forests. RRI and Campaign for Nature continued to formalize the new institution of CLARIFI, consolidating and strengthening the rightsholder steering committee. RRI and Campaign for Nature secured additional resources for CLARIFI for piloting in Brazil, East Africa, and Indonesia. Critically, pilots in the new regions will test how CLARIFI can provide institutional support to new rightsholder-led funding mechanisms emerging in Mesoamerica and Indonesia.</p>
	<p>1.3.2 Coordination between the Tenure Facility, the Interlaken Group, MegaFlorestais, and other Coalition instruments is strengthened to advance community rights, policy reforms,</p>	<p>Global: Reactivation of strategic relationships with global forest agency leaders. In 2022, RRI began planning the first MegaFlorestais meeting in four years, which was hosted by the United States Forest Service in California in June 2023. The 2023 MegaFlorestais meeting will center debates around climate change and community management of forest, as well as other topics such as the forest industry, international climate policies, forest management and land tenure. In planning for the in-person MegaFlorestais meeting, RRI reinvigorated relationships with many forest agencies resulting in strong attendance from MegaFlorestais member countries. These convenings also provide an informal but opportune space for RRI to influence forest agency government officials to develop a stronger understanding of global environmental trends and the links between sustainable forest management and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant Peoples.</p>

	and corporate compliance with UNDRIP and the VGGT at national and international levels	<p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Coordination on community monitoring initiatives in Indonesia and Liberia. RRI continues to support AsM Law Office in Indonesia and SESDev in Liberia with the development of CBM frameworks/pilots enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments/impacts in oil palm sourcing areas, including efforts to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. Although the most recent joint meeting between Coalition members was canceled due to Covid-19, RRI will continue to engage and link leaders from the Interlaken Group, MegaFlorestais, CLARIFI, and other Coalition members with the ongoing CBM initiatives in Indonesia and Liberia.</p>
	1.3.3 Policy learning on tenure reform and the contributions of tenure security to social, economic, and environmental imperatives is documented, disseminated, and leveraged	<p>Africa (DRC): Advocating for Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities’ rights in land use planning in DRC. RRI supported the <i>Centre des Technologies Innovatrices et le Développement Durable</i> (CTIDD) to organize multiple meetings with CSO members, parliamentarians, and ministry officials, to discuss the Methodological Guide for Land Use Planning policy that is currently in reform. A total of 100 participants participated in these meetings, of which 25 percent were women and 15 percent were youth. The various meetings contributed to the production of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis of the Simple Land Management Plan Guide. Additionally, CTIDD organized a multi-stakeholder workshop specifically to discuss articles of the Land Management Act Proposal that are protecting Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities’ land rights. A total of 40 participants took part in these meetings, and Coalition members made recommendations to ensure that their contributions were considered in the Proposal. This project is credited with helping strengthen the Methodological Guide for Land Use Planning, which had been previously assessed as weak and limited in scope (it originally only focused on two provinces). Likewise, steps within the Simple Land Management Plan were not adequately synchronized, nor did they appropriately consider the need for FPIC.</p> <p>Africa (Liberia): Helping communities secure land and engage in REDD+ processes. The REDD+ working group in Liberia, led by RRI Collaborator Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI), identified three communities in Grand Cape engaged in REDD+ activities to pilot the Community Self Identification (CSI) process and ensure communities’ awareness of the Land rights Act through an educational campaigning. The 2018 Liberia Land Rights Act provides recognition of all four categories of land ownership including Customary Land, Public Land, Government Land, and Private Land. This means that for Government Land and Private Land claims to be upheld in a court of law, the claimants must present a deed as proof of ownership. Customary landowners (i.e., communities) do not have to present a deed to prove ownership. However, to enjoy the full “bundle of rights” as landowners, they must complete a series of processes and be granted a deed through the CSI process. With strong support from the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), three Community Land Development and Management Committees (CLDMCs) were established and trained on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes, which is a method of solving land conflicts and mediating disputes without going to court. The project reaffirmed the importance of establishing enabling conditions for action via high-level government support and effective bottom-up interventions by experienced grassroots organizations capable of mobilizing mass-collaboration at the community level.</p>

	<p>1.3.4 Financial and technical mechanisms to support rural community land and resource rights are strengthened and/or developed</p>	<p>Global (CLARIFI/Bezos Earth Fund): Develop the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI) regranting mechanism to support rural community land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant Peoples. See section 1.3.1.</p> <p>Regional/Kenya (Rights & Livelihoods): Establishment of regional hubs in Kenya to support rural community land and resource rights threatened by investments on community lands. With support from RRI, CLAN’s Responsible Investment in Community Lands (CRICL) Working Group established regional hubs in the counties of Laikipia, West Pokot, Kwale, and Samburu to i) raise awareness of communities, investors, and other key stakeholders on legal rights to community lands; ii) enable community representatives to proactively engage in shaping policies and legislation affecting their land; iii) empower communities to negotiate and engage in upstream decisions/actions regarding investments on their lands; and iv) support communities to monitor investment processes and actions, as well as assist them in engaging with state and private investment agencies. So far, 180 community members have been trained as hub trainers that will educate others in community land investments and law, improving efforts to organize community actions and advocacy at the county-level. Going forward, hubs will coordinate to synthesize best practices for royalties and benefit sharing, map investments on community lands by county, and produce a policy brief to better promote community livelihoods.</p>
	<p>1.3.5 Bottom-up, top-down, and horizontal accountability mechanisms are established and leveraged by Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and RRI Coalition members to monitor public and private sector compliance with national and international law, and support implementation of voluntary commitments on the recognition of rural community tenure and resource rights</p>	<p>Asia (Indonesia): EIA preparation to prevent further mining-related land conflict on collective lands. See section 2.1.5.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Laying the foundations for Indonesia’s Human Rights Index. See section 2.1.5.</p> <p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of global community monitoring principles, frameworks, and pilot programs enabling bottom-up monitoring of private sector compliance/commitments. See section 1.3.1.</p>

OUTCOME 2: Governments scale up the legal recognition and enforcement of land and resource rights for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and women in those communities, as enabling conditions for democratic engagement, inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, and climate change adaption and mitigation.

Linked to Strategic Objectives 2 and 4

Sub-results	Targets/indicators	2022 Achievements
2.1 Rural land and resource rights are strengthened to support national priorities and international commitments on climate change, economic growth, sustainable development, and poverty reduction	2.1.1 Country-specific analyses of the tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women are developed and gaps relative to climate and development ambitions (i.e., Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, Aichi Targets, UNSPF Global Forest Goals, and commitments on human rights) are identified	<p>Global: Preliminary update of RRI’s Depth of Rights and Gender Data. See section 1.1.4. The forthcoming analysis will provide critical data for monitoring the SDGs across 35 countries.</p> <p>Global: Update of RRI’s land tenure data. See section 1.2.2. The flagship report (released June 2023) assesses global progress in the recognition of Indigenous Peoples’, Afro-descendant Peoples’, and local communities’ land tenure rights over the first five years of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement (2015–2020).</p>
	2.1.2 Strategic roadmaps—including tools, methods, or initiatives—to address policy gaps and accelerate reforms to implement global commitments, and minimize risks are produced and	<p>Africa (Kenya): Advocacy and capacity building in support of the Community Land Act implementation. Through RRI support, the Chepkitale Indigenous People Development Project (CIPDP) hosted a high-level meeting with the National Land Commission to refresh an existing Memorandum of Understanding that will permit more progressive implementation of the 2016 Community Land Act in Kenya. Ongoing land grabs by investors and government agencies are often facilitated by the lack of formal recognition of community lands, and this meeting also provided the opportunity for CIPDP to present 41 Historical Land Injustice (HLI) claims, which the NLC then vetted. To maintain project momentum, subsequent meetings with the NLC were held to consolidate claims and begin to construct court cases. However, the expensive nature of court processes has stalled many cases, highlighting the need for further financial support to achieve long-term legislative action. Lastly, CIPDP trained four communities (414 people) on the 2016 Community Land Act, allowing them to take charge of their registration process with the light-handed support of CSOs.</p>

	<p>implemented in collaboration with governments, CSOs, Indigenous Peoples, rural women, and climate / development partners and financing instruments</p>	<p>Global (Path to Scale): In collaboration with Rainforest Foundation Norway, RRI developed the report, Funding with Purpose: A Study to Inform Donor Support for Indigenous and Local Community Rights, Climate, and Conservation to facilitate change in donor policy/practice to direct more resources to communities to manage and conserve forests (e.g., accelerating implementation of the CoP26 Forest Tenure Pledge). See section 1.2.3.</p> <p>Regional: Planning and implementation of Bezos Earth Fund support in the Tropical Andes and Congo Basin to accelerate reforms in collaboration with governments and others. Regional planning meetings and capacity building workshops, led by network organizations with technical support from RRI, were held in the Tropical Andes and Congo Basin. Over 30 leaders from 17 organizations participated in the Tropical Andes planning, and 178 leaders from 62 organizations participated in the Congo Basin planning and capacity building events. These workshops are an excellent indicator of the collective power of the RRI, GATC, and C4N networks. Indigenous, community, and Afro-descendant leaders worked together to develop and agree on the strategies needed to implement the project, and identified and prioritized the related activity pipeline. In the Tropical Andes, participants populated the project pipeline until 2024. Grantmaking was initiated and over 90 percent of support in Year 1 of the grant will be made available to 26 Indigenous, local community, or Afro-descendant organizations through at least 30 grants to advance rights-based conservation and mitigate climate change. Between funded and committed activities, the principals anticipate that projects funded or committed in 2022 will advance the recognition of rights on over 3.17 million hectares of tropical forests and strengthen community governance and conservation on over 16.46 million hectares.</p> <p>Latin America (Colombia): Status of the recognition of the territorial rights of Afro-descendent Peoples in the Colombian Tropical Andes. Through RRI's support, PCN is advancing the recognition, formalization, and protection of the collective territorial rights of Afro-descendant Peoples in the departments of Guaviare, Putumayo, Nariño, Caquetá, Guainía, Vaupes, and Cauca, of the Colombian Tropical Andes region. PCN is articulating the demands for legal recognition of ancestral Afro-descendant territories in the Colombian Tropical Andes region by carrying out a survey and mapping of the state of collective tenure of the land, identifying territories without legal recognition and those with collective titles already. This project is currently ongoing. So far, seven draft maps of ancestral territories have been produced, showing the presence of 59 territories in Putumayo, two in Caquetá, eight in Guaviare, and one in Vichada. A diagnosis of the state of land tenure and the legality of land ownership in the Tropical Andes is currently in preparation.</p> <p>Latin America (Colombia): Strengthening internal regulations of three community councils in the Putumayo department. Through RRI's support, PCN is strengthening the community councils of Villa del Rio in the municipality of Puerto Caicedo, Palenque Limon in the municipality of Mocoa, and San Fidel in the municipality of Villa Garzon—all part of the department of Putumayo. PCN is also supporting the design of self-government instruments, monitoring, and advocacy for the consolidation of their territorial rights, including the rights of Afro-descendent women to participate in this process. The community councils of the first two municipalities already have a collective land title, but Palenque Limon does not have title yet, but their titling process is well advanced. The by-laws of the Community Councils in the three municipalities must be updated as part of the process of obtaining collective titling, as well as the inclusion of a gender approach to strengthen the participation and leadership of women in decision-making processes in their territories. With this project, PCN was able to provide technical assistance to three Community Councils to help them update and approve their internal regulations. This project is ongoing.</p>
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	2.1.3 Convenings on land and forest governance, climate change, and other core development priorities are held at national and international levels to accelerate learning and action on rural land and resource rights	<p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Facilitated cross-regional exchange between AsM Law Office and SESDev to support the development of community monitoring (CM) frameworks and pilots in Indonesia and Liberia. RRI coordinated virtual and in-person meetings between AsM and SESDev, providing guidance, when necessary, to design and implement CBM frameworks/pilots enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments/impacts in oil palm sourcing areas, including efforts to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. In Monrovia, RRI supported a meeting where two oil palm companies and the national concession agency committed to participate in the Liberia pilot, and the CBM framework has since been updated to reflect this multi-stakeholder collaboration. Results of these engagements are now being leveraged to support integration of the right to food and livelihoods in the undertakings of the Interlaken Group, with emphasis on an international, multi-stakeholder approach engaging communities, companies, government, and CSOs in community monitoring systems.</p> <p>Africa (Togo): RRI Regional planning meeting and plan. A 3-day convening was organized to connect coalition collaborators and partners to identify priorities and set forth strategic changes for 2023 and beyond. While the meeting reinforced experience sharing among collaborators and partners, it led to the development and adoption of a 3-year joint strategy that would support in-countries sustained land rights engagement and increase regional engagement. Some main themes that emerged from the convening included: i) scaled-up action at the country level to secure community land rights; ii) direct engagement with</p>

	<p>governments to promote progressive reforms; iii) sustained advocacy for policy reforms to secure women rights; iv) IP and LCs' organizations capacity; and v) tailored support for the legal defense of land rights and environmental defenders. At the regional level, the coalition will focus on creating and facilitating forums for Community Land Rights Institutions (ALIN) and knowledge sharing platforms on rights-based community-led conservation to provide capacity building to women and focus on inclusion in reform processes.</p> <p>Africa (DRC): In-country annual planning meeting. Supported by RRI, Coalition Partner DGPA organized hosted the annual regional planning meeting for the Coalition in DRC. Forty participants attended this meeting which was held from September 5–6, 2022. Each member of the DR Coalition presented their results which included impacts on target communities, sectoral policies, and laws. The RRI Coalition in DRC was able to develop a strategic plan for 2023 with quantifiable indicators. A common vision of advocacy was defined to i) influence various reforms underway (land tenure, forestry, land use planning, agriculture, and energy); and ii) effectively secure ancestral lands for local and Indigenous communities and their tenure, considering their way of life and traditional governance system of natural resources in DRC. Various themes were discussed during the workshop and included the securitization of land tenure rights; the protection of biodiversity; the importance of promoting traditional knowledge and community conservation; the effective involvement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in land reform processes; and the importance of Indigenous and local women capacity building. The implementation of the strategy developed during this event began on the ground in 2023.</p> <p>Africa (Liberia): In-country annual planning meeting. RRI collaborator, SESDev, organized and hosted the country Coalition's annual planning meeting, a strategic convening wherein Collaborators and Partners identify challenges, opportunities, and strategies to advance the security of collective land rights, including the rights of women, in Liberia. Through plenary presentations and open dialogues, RRI collaborators in Liberia were able to produce Strategies for Engagement in 2023 for each working group in Liberia (oil palm, land, and REDD+), which are currently being implemented in the 2023 programmatic activities. As each working group maintains a unique agenda for how they want to enact change in the land rights sector, country-wide planning meetings are key for uniting visions and ensuring participatory progress.</p> <p>Africa (Madagascar): In-country annual planning meeting. RRI collaborator, SIF, organized and hosted Madagascar's in-country annual planning meeting, which convened collaborators and other stakeholders from across Madagascar to strategize around 4four priority themes in the country: i) community management of forest land; ii) community management and livelihoods; iii) community contribution to biodiversity protection and conservation; and iv) women and youth access to land. From plenary presentations and engaging discussion, collaborators drafted a Strategy for Engagement in 2023 that factors in diverse challenges and successful experiences gathered from discussions. Looking forward, the strategy will promote synergy among land sector actors as Madagascar collaborators carry out their 2023 priority actions.</p> <p>Global (Path to Scale): Accelerating donor learning and action to directly support rightsholders to contribute to 2030 climate and biodiversity targets. RRI organized two key events to accelerate donor action and learning to scale up support for rightsholders in the context of the historic CoP26 Forest Tenure Pledge and Path to Scale targets. On 29 September 2022, RRI and the Donor Working Group hosted a virtual discussion between Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the donors of the US\$1.7 billion Pledge made at CoP26 to support these groups. This dialogue provided a unique opportunity for Indigenous</p>
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	<p>and local community members to connect directly with the Pledge donors and receive updates and answers to their questions about the commitment. It was also RRI’s largest convening of IP, LC, and ADP rightsholders ever organized, convening over 800 people online and reaching over 12,000 on social media. On December 5, RRI and the Tenure Facility, in collaboration with the Forest Tenure Funders Group, hosted a meeting in Montréal to discuss the status of, and new opportunities for, financing rights-based climate and conservation solutions. The meeting was designed to advance collective progress against the Path to Scale targets and to support implementation of the Forest Tenure Pledge from CoP26 to secure, strengthen, and defend community land and forest rights. The meeting was attended by leaders from the public and private donor community, rightsholder networks and funds, and NGOs. To achieve the ambitions of the US\$1.7 billion Pledge and Path to Scale targets, participants discussed the critical next steps to increase collaboration among diverse stakeholders, channel more funding directly communities and catalyze greater investments to meet the scale of the challenge. Participants agreed upon a collective workplan to advance this agenda in 2023 and beyond. Together, these events have helped solidify RRI’s position as the key network for coordinating action, learning, and support for community tenure.</p> <p>Global (CLARIFI/Bezos Earth Fund): Coordinated regional planning meetings and capacity building workshops, led by network organizations with technical support from RRI, in the Tropical Andes and Congo Basin to launch (in collaboration with governments and other stakeholders) the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI). CLARIFI is a rightsholder-led regranteeing mechanism to directly support and build the capacity of IPs, LCs, and ADPs to manage and conserve tropical forests and rural landscapes, as well as ensure rightsholders meaningfully contribute to the 2030 climate and biodiversity goals. The planning process, led by Indigenous, community, and Afro-descendant leaders, included over 30 leaders from 17 organizations from the Tropical Andes (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia), and 178 leaders from 62 organizations from the Congo Basin (Gabon, Republic of Congo, and DRC). Grantmaking was initiated and over 90 percent of support in Year 1 of the grant will be made available to 26 IP, LC, and ADP organizations through at least 30 grants to advance rights-based conservation and mitigate climate change. Between funded and committed activities, the principals anticipate that projects funded or committed in 2022 will advance the recognition of IP, LC, and ADP rights on over 3.17 million hectares of tropical forests and strengthen community governance and conservation on over 16.46 million hectares.</p> <p>Global (Rights, Climate & Conservation): Rightsholder coordination and engagement in the climate and biodiversity arenas. To mobilize support for rights-based approaches and improve outcomes for IPs, LCs, and ADPs, RRI supported the following convenings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dialogue on Indigenous Peoples’ roles for healthy and sustainable planet in collaboration with SIDA, the Tenure Facility, SwedBio, Siani, and Focali in the margins of the Stockholm+50 conference.• In collaboration with RFN, produced Funding with Purpose, a study to inform donor support for Indigenous and Local Community rights, climate, and conservation. RRI launched the study during the New York Climate Summit.• Co-convened a side event at CoP27 conference in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt on new opportunities for direct access financing with coalition members AMPB, CIPRED, Tebtebba, and Blue Ventures.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-convened an all-day dialogue with Canada-based Conservation through Reconciliation Partnership and the ICCA Consortium on Indigenous and Community Leadership in Conservation. Held ahead of CoP15 in Montreal, the dialogue brought together some 150 in-person participants and another 200 online, representing Indigenous, local community and Afro-descendant organizations, NGOs, funders, academics and governments. In addition to galvanizing north-south collaboration, the event produced a series of recommendations on how governments, private sector, and conservation NGOs can support community-led conservation, women's leadership, and engagement/learning among rightsholders' organizations across the global North and South.
	2.1.4 International development and climate initiatives and financing mechanisms adopt institutional safeguards and standards to encourage country-level scaling of efforts to recognize and enforce indigenous and community land and resource rights as enabling conditions for more effective action and results	<p>Global (CLARIFI): Launch, piloting, and operationalizing the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI) regranting mechanism to accelerate and scale grassroots, country-level efforts of IPs, LCs, and ADPs to manage and conserve tropical forests and rural landscapes. RRI, in collaboration with the Wyss Foundation Campaign for Nature, launched the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI). CLARIFI is a rightsholder-led regranting mechanism to directly support and build the capacity of IPs, LCs, and ADPs to manage and conserve tropical forests and rural landscapes and ensure rightsholders are positioned to meaningfully contribute to the achievement of 2030 climate and biodiversity goals. RRI and Campaign for Nature, in partnership with the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities, secured funding under CLARIFI to regrant support to rightsholders in the Tropical Andes (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia) and Congo Basin (Gabon, Republic of Congo, and DRC) and undertook project planning in both regions. The planning process resulted in over 25 projects in both regions to secure rights or strengthen local governance on over 20 million hectares of forests. RRI and Campaign for Nature continued to formalize the new institution of CLARIFI, consolidating and strengthening its rightsholder steering committee. They have secured additional resources for CLARIFI for piloting in Brazil, East Africa, and Indonesia. Critically, these pilots will test how CLARIFI can provide institutional support to new rightsholder led funding mechanisms emerging in Mesoamerica and Indonesia.</p>
	2.1.5 Political windows to advance collective rights and reduce pressure on community lands and forests are leveraged through RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism See ANNEX 1 below (Report	<p>Asia (Indonesia): EIA preparation to prevent further mining-related land conflict on collective lands in North Sumatra. Through the SRM, BAKUMSU collected social impact data on the environmental impact of a lead and zinc mining project. The purpose was to pressure the Indonesian government to withhold its approval of the mine's permit and to influence the independent accountability office of the World Bank's International Finance Corporation, which has ties to the project. Community groups participated in data collection and conveyed the results to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Unfortunately, the Ministry proceeded with granting an Environmental Permit to PT DPM Dairi in August 2022 and allowed the project to proceed. However, the communities' struggle against the mine continues with support from BAKUMSU through advocacy and women-focused grassroots organizing.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Generating grassroots data on impacts of geothermal energy exploration for evidence-based advocacy in Bengkulu. In Indonesia's Bengkulu Province, the state-owned company PT Pertamina Geothermal Energi (PT PGE) Hulu Lais initiated physical exploration of geothermal sites estimated to produce 650 megawatts (MW) over 130,000 ha in Lebong, Rejang</p>

	<p>on 2022 Strategic Response Mechanism) for further details</p>	<p>Lebong, and North Bengkulu districts. The scoping phase of the project alone has resulted in huge risks for neighboring communities, including environmental damage and threats to collective land rights. The company has so far failed to take responsibility or propose restorative measures. Through the SRM, RRI collaborator AKAR foundation is partnering with the Marga Bermani Lebong community to engage with the mining company and regional government. Data generated by the community will be used to influence the national government to integrate community data into its monitoring of PT PGEs operations. The community generated geospatial and environmental change data in 2022. Contributions from academics have enhanced the legitimacy of this data and local youth have also demonstrated eagerness on contributing to the project. Going forward, the project will focus on policy advocacy with the district and provincial governments by holding meetings with major stakeholders, running social media campaigns, and conducting consultations with the company to secure its adoption of community-based monitoring data and nationally sanctioned extractive industry transparency (EITI) standards.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Generating grassroots data for community tenure and recognition in Lombok. AMAN's chapter in North Lombok (AMANDA Paer Daya) leveraged the SRM to secure Indigenous tenure rights over up to 95,272 hectares in a 2022–2023 project. In 2020, the Government of North Lombok issued a regional regulation (PERDA) that established a land recognition process for local Indigenous groups. AMANDA Paer Daya is now collaborating with the local government to identify, collect, and submit social and spatial data on 26 Indigenous communities in North Lombok in a process that strengthens their capacity and political empowerment. All preparations for data collection were completed in December 2022, paving the way for the identification, verification, and registration of land claims in 2023. Based on input from RRI, AMANDA Paer Daya also adjusted the project to integrate a more effective gender strategy and is now partnering with PEREMPUAN AMAN (AMAN's women's wing) to enhance women's leadership and capacity for data collection.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Intergenerational tenure rights strategy to prevent further criminalization of Bengkulu farmers on expired concession land in Bengkulu. In May 2022, a longstanding conflict over a palm oil concession erupted, resulting in the arrest and imprisonment of 40 farmers for two weeks (See 1.2.1 to learn about the emergency response system used to immediately address the conflict and secure the farmers' release). Through the SRM, ASM Law firm initiated legal actions in collaboration with academics, legal practitioners, NGOs, and the P3BS farmer union, filing a legal violation notice before the Indonesia Civil Court in December 2022. AsM also improved community capacity on organizing, evidence-based advocacy, and Community-based Monitoring (CBM). This led to the community's adoption of CBM processes to collect relevant data that could be used to hold the company accountable through the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and fight for their tenure rights to the 603 has under dispute. RRI also supported AsM's mapping of the supply chain of companies involved which informs advocacy strategies. In addition, AsM and Global Mata Angin trained 10 Indigenous youth to become Citizen Mobile Journalists. In December, they launched a platform called www.adatpedia.com, a unique digital tool to provide information about this case and others directly from the IPs. To follow up, AsM will engage national media and journalist fellows to bring in additional capacity. They will also continue to link this project with other projects in Indonesia on CBM.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Laying the foundation for Indonesia's Human Rights Index. Through the SRM, LOKATARU provided technical assistance for the development of an Indonesia Human Rights Index (IHAMI). The IHAMI is designed to align government regulations and policies with human rights principles, and to help measure government performance against those principles.</p>
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		<p>LOKATARU established a working group of experts to complete literature reviews, workshop indicators and prepare a report and framework. Currently, the process of finalizing the index has stalled with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. For the time being, civil society groups will pilot the index in several Special Economic Zones through a partnership with Amnesty International. The results of these pilots will be used by LOKATARU to advocate for inclusion of natural resources issues and collective rights in the IHAMI. LOKATARU's deputy leader has also been appointed as the new chairman of Indonesia's National Commission on Human Rights, which is a promising development for the future of the Index.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Strengthening Aru IPs advocacy, youth engagement, and litigation capacity in context of Marafenfen court case. In March 2021, the Marafenfen Indigenous community sued the Indonesian Navy, Governor of Maluku and National Land Agency over a two-decades-long land conflict where 689 ha of productive customary lands were seized to build an airport (and reportedly run a bushmeat and wildlife trafficking operation). Starting in 2021, Papua Study Centre leveraged the SRM to consolidate the community around the initial court case. When the case failed, the Marafenfen Adat community used traditional rituals and other forms of cultural resistance to protest and developed follow-on advocacy strategies to mobilize national support for their struggle. In 2022, a valuable opportunity emerged when the regency government recognized the Indigenous peoples of the Aru Archipelago in a local regulation (PERDA). Since January 2023, through a second project, the SRM is supporting Papua Study Center (PSC) in conducting a detailed analysis of the PERDA and mobilizing the community to address weaknesses and advocate for expedited recognition of its claims given the spread of land conflicts. PSC and the Save Aru Movement, along with community leaders and lawyers are also now strategizing to appeal the local court's decision.</p> <p>Through this process, IPs have deepened their knowledge of government processes for recognizing tenure claims, exercised cultural resistance and protest, and become more adept at developing advocacy strategies, especially in engaging with government offices at national and subnational levels. Finally, the collaboration with the broader Save Aru movement and youth groups has also led to a regeneration of the community's leadership.</p> <p>Asia (Indonesia): Rights-based conservation, community forestry enterprises, and women's empowerment in Kerinci Seblat National Park. Through SRM support, WALESTRA and LiVE successfully established the first Women Led Forest Conservation Partnership Cooperative in Indonesia, with a legal entity ratified by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The cooperative is managed by 20 women that are members of four conservation partnership groups in Kerinci Seblat National Park, Bengkulu, Sumatra. The main motivation for the women was to strengthen their food security through fruit trees and other edible plants in the National Park area. Beyond this, the cooperative's members also enhanced their leadership, business management and ecosystem restoration skills. They also gained access to a partnership with the universities in Bengkulu, secured a food certificate for their NTFP processed products, and connected with local governments. They also initiated a storytelling project to illustrate their success, a book called Stories of Change, authored by 22 women from the project.</p> <p>Walestra and LiVE have since assisted more groups to get legal permits through the Conservation Partnership scheme in Kerinci Seblat National Park. In Bengkulu, the Sumber Jaya group with 40 members now has management rights over 37.66 hectares, while the Sejahtera group with 42 members has management rights over 40.52 hectares. In Jambi, the final document on the conservation partnership agreement for the Forest Farmers Group 'Pematang Gua' with 50 farmers over 57 hectares in Renah Kasah Village was signed by the Head of Kerinci-Seblat National Park Management authority and the head of the conservation</p>
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		<p>partnership farmer group. In principle, the conservation partnership has been secured at the level of the Kerinci Seblat National Park authority, with approval pending from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Once the Ministry approves, the conservation partnership agreement will be finalized by the National Park authority.</p> <p>The inspiring successes of these groups has caused replication in other sites around the buffer zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park. These include: three women’s groups in Rejang Lebong Regency; two women’s groups in Bukit Kaba Natural Tourism Park in Kepahiang Regency; and three women’s groups from the Bukit Daun Protected Forest in Central Bengkulu Regency. These eight new groups are seeking rights to manage forests and use forest products and have received support from the national park authorities and associated agencies.</p> <p>Asia (Nepal): Countering 30x30-driven threats to community forestry. FECOFUN leveraged the SRM to fund campaigns that ultimately secured new commitments from the national government to i) halt the expansion of the national parks in line with 30x30, and (ii) review and amend the National Park Act. These commitments were reiterated in Nepal’s five-year Community Forestry Action Plan. The advocacy for the commitments was conducted via a multi-pronged strategy that: i) empowered local response by creating “pressure groups” in National Parks; ii) conducting dialogue and building new alliances with national policy makers and media; and iii) mobilized communities to protest the top-down 30x30 approach. Newly elected leaders were sworn in this January and their manifestos reflected sensitivity to these commitments, but recent government actions such as creation of new protected areas under a variety of schemes has already put them into question. FECOFUN therefore continues to actively monitor and respond to local level conflicts while and reviewing the National Park Act.</p> <p>Asia (Nepal): Drafting guidelines to push the transition from Scientific to Sustainable Forest Management. So-called Scientific Forest Management (SciFM) was enforced throughout Nepal’s forest policies from 2015-2021, even introducing overly market-focused requirements into the operational plans of Community Forestry User Groups at the local level. In 2021, it was repealed in lieu of “Sustainable Forest Management” after significant CSO advocacy. Through the SRM, Green Foundation Nepal took advantage of an invitation from the government to help develop its principles for Sustainable Forest Management. By March 2022, the Sustainable Forest Management guidelines were finalized submitted but are yet to be reviewed nearly a year later. If they pass, these guidelines will prevent dilution of the true meaning of sustainable forest management, creating an enabling environment for community forestry enterprises in Nepal operating outside of strictly market-oriented value systems.</p> <p>Asia (Nepal): Driving the community forestry agenda in Nepal’s next five-year action plan. In June 2022, Nepal’s Ministry of Forest and Environment decided to hold its seventh National Community Forest Workshop to inform Nepal’s five-year community forestry action plan. FECOFUN leveraged the SRM to fund broad-based community participation in the process and ensure that Nepal’s draft five-year action plan is aligned with the forest communities’ demands. In the interim, the impact of this advocacy was visible in the political manifestos’ prioritization of community forestry issues in advance of upcoming 2023 elections. FECOFUN brought together more than 350 people in seven provincial consultations to enhance their understanding of key concerns and priorities. Strong CSO representation (particularly of women) ensured critical points were captured in the final meeting declaration, including the need to i) abolish redundant and oppressive taxes on community forestry products; ii) support for wider consultations and discussions on the proposed sustainable forest management guidelines with community</p>
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		<p>forest user groups; and iii) halt the expansion of protected areas. In the future, FECOFUN plans to prioritize capacity building of grassroots leaders to self-advocate.</p> <p>Asia (Nepal): Piloting legal recognition of Indigenous Customary Institutions in Nepal through local government (SRM). In an innovative application of Nepal's Local Government Authority Act, the Tsum Nubri Rural Municipality government legally recognized the Indigenous Shagya customary institution in a major win for the local community. Shagya is a community conservation institution based on the principles of nonviolence to protect nature. In 2022, CIPRED supported advocacy for the law and community capacity building through two SRMs, sensitizing local government authorities on Shagya. Upcoming activities of this SRM will support the implementation of the law. An unplanned but related result of this initiative was passing of the Amchi Act, which protects traditional medicine practices heretofore not officially allowed, allowing Indigenous healers to operate clinics. CIPRED is also working in parallel on national research on the expansion of 30x30 in Nepal and linking with other RRI partners for advocacy on rights-based conservation.</p> <p>Shagya is based on a customary institution of non-violence, and its endorsement allowed the Indigenous Tumba and Nubri groups in Nepal's Gorkha district to declare their entire valley a violence-free zone. The customary institution is run by a 33-person committee from 10 villages to ensure the principles of non-violence, which prohibit killing, hunting, harvesting of wild honey, forest fires, flesh trading; and sale, trapping or trading of animals. The Manaslu Conservation Area Project in the Tsum and Nubri valleys has informally acknowledged Shagya, though its legal recognition as a conservation strategy lacks formal support in the forest bureaucracy. CIPRED is planning to release a case study on this project in 2023.</p> <p>Latin America (Colombia): Creation of a technical-legal strategy and advocacy on Multipurpose Cadaster Policy for the defense of Territorial Rights of Afro-descendant Peoples. In February 2022, PCN and CONPA organized a press conference and communications strategy to share the proposals developed in consultation with 56 Afro-descendant communities on the implementation of the multipurpose cadaster policy. Although the policy has the potential to clarify the territorial status, possession, and legal security for Afro-descendant Peoples' ancestral lands, it does not yet include an Afro-descendant perspective or a collective land rights-based approach. Moreover, the policy has not complied with FPIC. The press conference followed a roadmap developed in 2021 for influencing a multipurpose cadaster implementation plan that includes: i) pedagogical formation at the community level to ensure that communities are well equipped with critical information to use during government meetings; ii) defining crucial spaces and moments for participation in meetings with actors supporting the multipurpose cadaster plan and request information (World Bank, IDB, USAID, AFD) and governmental institutions involved in the implementation plan (IGAC, ANT, Minister of Finances, National Development Institute, DANE, SNR); iii) establishing alliances with Indigenous Peoples (members of the CNTI and MPC); and iv) coordinating with regional/local governments (District of Cartagena in the Caribbean region; Northern Cauca region, and Pacific region).</p> <p>Both the press conference and strategy aimed to elevate the Afro-descendant vision for comprehensive inclusion of their collective rights in the implementation of the multipurpose cadaster process. The leaders faced limited spaces of engagement with national institutions in the first half of 2022 and will continue dialogue with the new Colombian government to generate</p>
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		<p>the political will to create spaces for communication with Afro-descendant Peoples in the multipurpose cadaster implementation.</p> <p>Latin America (Guatemala): Setting a legal precedent for attaining collective land and resource rights in Guatemala. RRI supported the Indian Law Resources Center (ILRC) in bringing the Maya Q’eqchi’ Agua Caliente Indigenous Community vs. Guatemala case to the IACHR, which represents culmination of a 45-year struggle to secure legal ownership rights of the Q’eqchi’ people in 16 communities in Guatemala. The people of Agua Caliente and the surrounding communities have endured endless delays and irregularities in survey, titling, and registry processes. This has allowed private companies to exploit minerals in the communities’ lands, skirting requirements for community consultation. ILRC prepared three expert witnesses and one community leader to testify before the IACHR during a hearing in February 2022. The legal strategy also resulted in four amici briefs being filed in court. Furthermore, an internal and external media strategy reached community members via radio and social media, and international audiences through 40 media outlets, resulting in greater pressure on the Guatemalan government and for the IACHR to rule in favor of the community. The IACHR has yet to release a ruling on the case, however, it did make an important judgement overruling Guatemala’s objection and allowing the testimony of the land titling expert, Roberto Morales. Going forward, Court may possibly call for the establishment of specialized procedures in the cadastral, titling, registration, and regularization of collective Indigenous lands, creating conditions to protect the collective lands of Indigenous communities in Guatemala.</p> <p>Latin America (Peru): Mobilizing communities affected by oil spills to demand compliance with court rulings. The Legal Defense Institute (IDL) worked with communities affected by the 2014 Norperuano pipeline oil spill to ensure that reparations for damages and health care ordered by the judicial court ruling reached the affected communities in Loreto, Peru. IDL led participation and represented four of the affected communities in hearings on the enforcement of the two rulings, bringing community leaders and officials from the Judiciary and Regional Health Directorate to discuss face-to-face. IDL designed and implemented a community-led health plan for the four communities, led a successful campaign to raise public awareness on progress in compliance with the court’s rulings and published a document outlining the process of monitoring and enforcing ruling compliance. Their efforts resulted in 17 media stories being published about their struggle, including Wayka’s “The tragedy after an oil spill has a woman’s face,” featuring video interviews with community members. The impact was also documented by AIDA, Diario La Republica, and Expreso, among others. IDL also produced a report detailing the ecological and economic damages faced by the community—sharing it with community members, judicial officials, and PetroPerú. With this report, the communities are better equipped to reach a fair agreement with Petroperú throughout compensation negotiations.</p> <p>Latin America (Ecuador): Mediation of Cofan Peoples community to restore rights. Earth Law Center (ELC) and the Ecuadorian Coordinator of Organizations for the Defense of Nature and the Environment (CEDENMA) engaged with leaders of the Indigenous Cofan community following the reported violation of their FPIC rights under a concession granted to Petroecuador in their territory. During the socialization process, divisions among the Cofan territory leadership prevented ELC and CEDENMA from advancing litigation to restore the community’s rights. CEDENMA carried out an ethnographic study of the community to understand the leadership divisions and perspectives from community members, especially youth, on the extractive threats and territorial protection. In April 2022, Community members and Petroecuador signed an agreement for the company to</p>
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		<p>temporarily leave the Cofan territory and restart dialogue, however, reports of illegal entry have persisted. To address the internal divisions, CEDENMA is revising the activity strategy to focus on mediation between the three administrations, and under the Indigenous justice practice of the Cofan People hold an assembly to define the community's position on the prior consultation and agreement on establishing precautionary measures to suspend Petroecuador's work in their territory.</p> <p>Latin America (Colombia): Establishment of community-defined protected areas in Afro-descendant territories. The Afro-descendant Women's Association of Northern Cauca (ASOM) and the Black Communities Process (PCN) worked with eight Afro-descendant community councils to establish 15 community-defined conservation areas, totaling approximately 10,000 hectares. Each community self-defined protected area was identified using social cartography methodology, each having its respective polygons and maps. In the process, more than 150 women, men, and youth increased their awareness of the competencies and functions of community councils as territorial authorities in environmental management, in compliance with national conservation frameworks and their strategy to apply a rights-based approach to national and international regulations governing conservation in the country. These community-defined protected areas contribute to international, national, and territorial goals on climate change, conservation, and the local communities' quality of life. Given their location in ecosystems rich in water and hydrobiological resources, the protected areas also contribute to the communities' food security. This strategy demonstrates how a rights-based approach to conservation can contribute to protecting community territorial rights, enhance livelihoods and local economies, and recognize their roles as legitimate authorities in conservation.</p> <p>Latin America (Regional): Inclusion of Indigenous women's voices in CEDAW General Recommendations. With SRM support, ONAMIAP and ECMIA South led Indigenous women achieved the incorporation of provisions on the protection of their collective and individual rights in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and successfully advocated for its approval. The new CEDAW's General Recommendation 39 responds to a long-standing demand by Indigenous women for a specific instrument to promote and protect their rights. The GR-39 is the first international framework that explicitly addresses these rights. It provides a wide range of government obligations to advance constitutional, legislative, and institutional reforms, gender-disaggregated data collection efforts, and establish measures for women's rights to land and natural resources and livelihoods, FPIC rights, participation in decision-making, protection against discrimination and gender-based violence among others. Through a concerted alliance, RRI also supported the Coordinator of the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas and the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP), to develop an advocacy strategy in coordination with the International Forum of Indigenous Women.</p> <p>Latin America (Ecuador): Recover and defend Indigenous, and local communities' land and resource rights in the Ecuadorian Andes. Indigenous and Local Communities in Ecuador, along with national and international allies, successfully prevented a VERRA certification for a carbon credits project proposed on their lands by the company Rainforest Ecuador (RFE). The RFE's Ukumari project holds a fraudulent land title, and by blocking its carbon certification, the community took a critical step in recognition of violation of its land rights by the government. With support from ALDEA Foundation and SRM, the community members are continuing efforts to reclaim their title and running a communications campaign to pressure the courts and the Ecuadorian government to recognize their land rights.</p>
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2.2 Enabling conditions for the advancement of locally led or community-based models and approaches to sustainable resource management, economic development, and biodiversity	2.2.1 A global community of practice on indigenous and local community enterprise and forestry initiatives is established to develop and pilot initiatives and document lessons	<p>Africa (Kenya): Community land and livelihood pilot projects. With support from RRI, the Ogiek Peoples' Development Program (OPDP) sensitized the Ogiek community on participating in the conservation of their forest in the Mau territory, and increased youth's engagement in the community's struggle for justice over historically unjust land grabs in the last two decades. As a result of the project, the Ogiek youth have thrown their full support behind OPDP's advocacy for community-led conservation using social media and creative arts. OPDP also worked in collaboration with the Department of culture and Tourism and the Kenya Forest Service to develop an eco-tourism and conservation plan for the Kiptunga and Logoman areas of the Ogiek forest, is designed to guide eco-tourism activities in the forest and improve livelihoods for the Ogiek community. Going forward, it will conduct training for community members to become tour guides and involve them as stakeholders in an annual event on the world eco-tourism day to be held in the Mau Forest.</p>

conservation are established, strengthened, and promoted	learned and policy recommendations	<p>Africa (DRC): Support for the elaboration of the simple management plan for Community Forest Concessions in Kwilu Province. Through this intervention, RRI provided support for collaborator Congolese Resources Institute (CRI) to support the community of Kingwaya village in developing a Simple Management Plan of its community forest concession granted by the government in December 2019. Activities in this development process included learning workshops on community forestry process, establishment of community governance structures to manage the concession, training of the members on the management structure, and adoption of the concession internal regulations. This project improved collaboration between communities and the local as well as customary authorities. Management bodies for the community forestry concession were established and trained in their specific roles. The project's success has led neighboring communities in Basuku, Ngongo, and Tasamba to approach CRI for supporting their community forestry concession process.</p> <p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Convenings to develop collective Livelihoods vision. RRG conducted a series of dialogues with community rightsholders and researchers in 2022 to develop a collective vision for the RRI Coalition to support the self-determined economic and development aspirations of IPs, LCs, and ADPs, including community women and youth, to fully realize their customary rights to their lands, territories, and resources. The resulting vision document is entitled "Beyond Land Rights: RRI Vision to advance Indigenous, community, and Afro-descendant visions for self-determined economic development" and represents, for the first time, a coalition-endorsed collective vision for advancing the livelihoods and poverty reduction dimensions of RRI's goals. It provides the basis for the development of a more robust strategy, new analytical work, and engagement with the Interlaken Group and other groups on community-led livelihoods issues.</p>
	2.2.2 Legal, policy, and institutional mechanisms to support rural or community-based enterprises and resource management are developed, piloted, and documented	<p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development and endorsement of community monitoring principles from major brands, including commitments to integrate these principles in Forest Positive policy/initiatives. Interlaken Group member companies who are part of the Consumer Packaged Goods and Consumer Goods Forum (e.g., Nestlé, Unilever, and PepsiCo) collaborated with local partners to develop a set of global principles on community monitoring. RRI supported the development of the frameworks guiding these principles through two pilot projects in Liberia and Indonesia, enabling Indigenous and local communities to monitor corporate compliance, commitments, and impacts in oil palm sourcing areas and use the data to advocate for their rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. Results from these engagements were incorporated into the Interlaken Group's global community monitoring principles which were launched in 2023, and endorsed by several corporate members including Nestle, Unilever, and IKEA. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting community monitoring in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has since gained momentum as more companies are now exploring its pilots for their "forest positive" initiatives. RRI is currently working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group on opportunities to pilot CBM within its landscape/forest positive initiatives in Indonesia, linking the global principles with concrete opportunities for private sector-community engagement on the ground.</p>
	2.2.3 Locally led enterprises, development approaches, and	<p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of community-based monitoring framework and multi-stakeholder pilot program in Liberia. RRI supported SESDev in Liberia with the development of a CBM framework via exchanges with AsM Law Offices in Indonesia and the design of a 2023 CBM pilot. This pilot will protect community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods by engaging communities, companies, and the national government in the joint monitoring of corporate social and</p>

	<p>conservation models are identified and promoted by governments</p>	<p>environmental impacts in oil palm sourcing areas. In 2022, RRI supported a meeting in which two oil palm companies and the national concession agency committed to participate in the Liberia pilot, and the CBM framework has since been updated to reflect this collaboration. Following the pilot, the Liberian government will conduct a review of its concession policy and consider codifying CBM as a required component in future concession agreements. Furthermore, the results of this pilot will be leveraged in future efforts to engage private sector and government actors in multi-stakeholder community monitoring systems.</p> <p>Latin America (Colombia & Peru): Analyzing the status and future for rights-based conservation in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon. RRI published and launched The Status and Future of Rights-Based Conservation in the Amazon of Colombia and Peru a study on the conservation and tenure rights legal frameworks in Colombia and Peru. RRI conducted the study in collaboration with a team of national legal and ecology experts and members of the Amazon Conservation Team in Colombia, and the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law in Peru. The study's findings suggest that rights-based approaches to conservation must go beyond international principles and agreements. National regulatory frameworks of conservation, collective tenure regimes, and agrarian, environmental, and forestry legislation provide a basis for the strongest enabling conditions to promote rights-based approaches. The study finds that is critical to strengthen Indigenous, local community, and Afro-descendant rights in state laws as well as conservation regimes. It also identifies major tensions in conservation policy and implementation due to a lack of acceptance of communities as legitimate authorities in their territories vis a vis the national government. RRI launched the study in Colombia to take advantage of the new government's consultations to create its National Development Plan (NDP). The launch resulted in 19 news stories about the study in Colombian and international media. It has also become a key resource for Indigenous and Afro-descendant organizations to advocate for themselves in the consultations for the NDP which will be finalized by the Colombian government in 2023.</p>
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OUTCOME 3: Investors and companies at national and international levels adopt international standards and rights-based approaches recognizing customary tenure rights, and work with governments, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women's groups to i) resolve land tenure disputes and conflicts; ii) reduce deforestation and land degradation pressures; and, iii) support community enterprises and locally determined business and conservation models that enhance livelihoods and sustainability outcomes.

Linked to Strategic Objectives 3 and 4

Sub-results	Targets/Indicators	2022 Achievements
3.1 Pre-competitive networks are convened at national and global scales to foster dialogue between investors, companies, governments, IPOs, and CSOs on tenure risks, the resource rights of rural communities and women, and responsible land governance and business models	3.1.1 Pre-competitive networks are established in priority countries to strengthen stakeholder engagement and support the implementation of tenure tools and safeguards, including the VGGTs and other human rights standards and guidelines	Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of global principles, frameworks, pilots in Indonesia and Liberia, and regional hubs in Kenya, to strengthen stakeholder engagement and support for community monitoring. With support from RRI and the Interlaken Group, CLAN (Kenya)'s Responsible Investment in Community Lands (CRICL) working group established regional hubs in Kenya to educate communities on their legal rights and organize local action on policy advocacy and monitoring of investments on community lands. RRI also supported AsM Law Office in Indonesia with the development of a CBM framework and pilot enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments/impacts in oil palm sourcing areas. The project is being leveraged to secure the communities' rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, RRI facilitated an exchange between AsM and the Liberian NGO, SESDev, and continues to support the development of a Liberia CBM framework and 2023 pilot in oil palm sourcing areas with the participation of two oil palm companies and the national government. The results and lessons learned from these engagements were incorporated into the Interlaken Group's global community monitoring principles, developed in 2022 and endorsed by companies in 2023. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CM in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has gained momentum as more companies explore its pilots for their global "forest positive" initiatives. RRI continues to utilize CRICL and CBM as an entry point to link companies and investors directly with communities in priority countries (e.g., we are working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group on opportunities to pilot CBM within its forest positive initiatives in Indonesia).
	3.1.2 Country-level engagement of the Interlaken Group is expanded to accelerate the transformation of business practices	Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of community monitoring principles, frameworks, and pilots in Indonesia and Liberia, as well as regional hubs in Kenya, to strengthen stakeholder engagement and support for community-led initiatives. With support from RRI and the Interlaken Group, CLAN's Responsible Investment in Community Lands (CRICL) working group established regional hubs in Kenya to educate communities on their legal rights and organize community action, such as policy advocacy and local monitoring of investments on community land. RRI also supported AsM Law Office in Indonesia with the development of a CBM framework and pilot enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments/impacts in oil palm sourcing areas, which is being leveraged to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, RRI facilitated an exchange between AsM and the Liberian NGO, SESDev, and continues to support the development of a Liberia CBM framework and 2023 pilot in oil palm sourcing areas with the participation of two oil palm companies and the national government. The results and lessons learned from these engagements were

		incorporated into the Interlaken Group’s global community monitoring principles, which were developed in 2022 and endorsed by participants in 2023. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CBM in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has gained momentum as companies explore its pilots to support their global “forest positive” initiatives. RRI continues to utilize CRICL and CBM as an entry point to transform the business practices of companies and investors at national and sub-national levels (e.g., it is working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group on opportunities to pilot CBM within its landscape/forest positive initiatives in Indonesia).
3.1.3 Community-led accountability mechanisms are established to monitor public and private sector commitments and strengthen compliance with legal and voluntary tenure standards and safeguards		<p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of community monitoring principles, frameworks, and pilots to monitor public and private sector commitments and strengthen compliance with legal and voluntary standards. RRI supported AsM Law Office in Indonesia with the development of a CBM framework and pilot enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments, compliance, and impacts in oil palm sourcing areas. The project is being leveraged to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. RRI also facilitated an exchange between AsM and the Liberian NGO, SESDev, and continues to support the development of a Liberia CBM framework and 2023 pilot in oil palm sourcing areas with the participation of two oil palm companies and the national government. The results and lessons learned from these engagements were incorporated into the Interlaken Group’s global community monitoring principles, which were developed in 2022 and endorsed by participants in 2023. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CBM in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has gained momentum as companies explore its pilots to support their global “forest positive” initiatives. RRI continues to link CBM with the needs/priorities of companies and investors, as well as supporting the development of CBM frameworks and pilots in Indonesia and Liberia that enable communities to monitor public and private sector commitments and compliance with legal and voluntary standards.</p> <p>Global (Rights, Climate & Conservation): Launch of the Land Rights Standard. The Land Rights Standard—initiated in 2019 by the Indigenous Peoples’ Major Group for Sustainable Development, RRI, and the Global Landscape Forum—was successfully launched during the Climate Global Landscapes Forum along the sidelines of CoP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. The launch was backed by the Forest Stewardship Council and over 75 rightsholder organizations and their allies. RRI also launched the Standard’s adoption pledge and endorsement criteria (available publicly on its website) and is continuing their outreach at global climate and conservation platforms through 2023 and beyond. The Standard sets a new precedent for indigenous, community, and Afro-descendent rights, and those of women and youth within these groups.</p>
3.1.4 The Interlaken Group expands its reach and influence to new sectors and constituencies, and strengthens engagement and coordination with other		<p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development and endorsement of community monitoring principles from major brands, including commitments to integrate these principles in new policies and initiatives. Interlaken Group members part of the Consumer Packaged Goods and Consumer Goods Forum (e.g., Nestlé, Unilever, and PepsiCo) collaborated with local partners to develop the Group’s global principles on community monitoring. RRI supported the development of CBM frameworks and pilots in Liberia and Indonesia, enabling communities to monitor corporate compliance, commitments, and impacts in oil palm sourcing areas to advocate for their rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. In Liberia, a 2023 pilot will be launched with participation from two oil palm companies and the national government. The insights from these pilots, as well as focused engagements with industry associations like the CGF and Oil Palm Collaborative Group, were incorporated into the global</p>

	public-private platforms and international initiatives	community monitoring principles. The principles were developed in 2022, and one major brand committed to integrating them into its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CM in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has gained momentum as companies explore its pilots to support their global “forest positive” initiatives. RRI continues to leverage the Interlaken Group network as an important entry point to mainstream and socialize CBM beyond current constituencies and is working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group to identify opportunities for a CBM pilot with new partners and landscapes in Indonesia. Furthermore, RRI continues to utilize CBM as an entry point to facilitate public-private-community partnerships such as in Liberia.
3.2 Credible tools and instruments to advance rural land and resource rights, diminish investor / company exposure to tenure risks, strengthen local enterprises, and enhance sustainable resource governance are developed, adopted, and promoted by companies, governments, and CSOs	3.2.1 Tenure risk investment screens and due diligence protocols are developed and adopted by companies, investors, governments and CSOs	Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of community monitoring principles, frameworks, and pilots to monitor public and private sector commitments and strengthen compliance with legal and voluntary standards. RRI supported AsM Law Office in Indonesia with the development of a CBM framework and pilot enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments, compliance, and impacts in oil palm sourcing areas, which was leveraged to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. RRI facilitated an exchange between AsM and the Liberian NGO, SESDev, and continues to support the development of a Liberia CBM framework and 2023 pilot in oil palm sourcing areas with the participation of two oil palm companies and the national government. The results and lessons from these engagements were incorporated into the Interlaken Group’s global community monitoring principles, which were developed in 2022. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CBM in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has gained momentum as companies explore its pilots to support their global “forest positive” initiatives. RRI continues to position CBM as a tool for investors and companies to mitigate the tenure and due diligence risks of their investments/operations, while also advancing community rights and fulfilling sustainability commitment. It is currently working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group on opportunities to pilot CBM within its landscape/forest positive initiatives in Indonesia.
	3.2.2 Strategic analyses and tools are developed and used by companies, investors, communities, and governments to address land tenure problems	Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of community monitoring principles, frameworks, and pilots to address land tenure problems facing communities, companies, investors, and government. RRI supported AsM Law Office in Indonesia with the development of a CBM framework and pilot enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments, compliance, and impacts in oil palm sourcing areas, which was leveraged to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. RRI facilitated an exchange between AsM and the Liberian NGO, SESDev, and continues to support the development of a Liberia CBM framework and 2023 pilot in oil palm sourcing areas with the participation of two oil palm companies and the national government. The results and lessons learned from these engagements were incorporated into the Interlaken Group’s global community monitoring principles, which were developed by participants in 2022. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IPLC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CM in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has gained momentum as companies explore its pilots to support their global “forest positive” initiatives. RRI continues to utilize CBM to engage private sector and government actors in multi-stakeholder community monitoring systems to strengthen community land rights.

	<p>3.2.3 Locally controlled enterprises and economic development models are identified and promoted by investors and companies</p>	<p>Global (Megaflorestais): Bringing policy makers from most forested countries back to the table with civil society. By holding the first in-person meeting of the Megaflorestais network since 2019, RRI reactivated its relationship with policymakers of the forestry sector. The 2023 Megaflorestais meeting in June brought key public forest agencies back to the table with civil society. The USFS hosted the gathering in California, and Brazil, which was absent from previous discussions during the Bolsonaro leadership, returned to its full engagement in the network. An outcomes summary from the meeting, which follows Chatham House Rules to allow candid dialogue among agency leaders, will be disseminated in August 2023.</p> <p>Global (Rights & Livelihoods): Development of community monitoring principles, frameworks, and pilots with contributions and promotion from investors and companies. RRI supported AsM Law Office in Indonesia with the development of a CBM framework and pilot enabling communities to monitor corporate social and environmental commitments, compliance, and impacts in oil palm sourcing areas, which was leveraged to secure community rights to food security and sustainable livelihoods. RRI facilitated an exchange between AsM and the Liberian NGO, SESDev, and continues to support the development of a Liberia CBM framework and 2023 pilot in oil palm sourcing areas with the participation of two oil palm companies and the national government. The results and lessons learned from these engagements were incorporated into the Interlaken Group’s global community monitoring principles, which were developed by participants in 2022. One major brand also committed to integrating the principles in its 2023 IP and LC Rights Action Plan and to piloting CBM in its sourcing landscapes. CBM has gained momentum as more companies explore its pilots to support their global “forest positive” initiatives. RRI continues to position CBM as a tool for investors and companies to promote locally controlled enterprises and economic development models that advance community rights while achieving sustainability commitments. It is currently working with the CGF Forest Positive Working Group on opportunities to pilot CBM within its landscape/forest positive initiatives in Indonesia.</p>
	<p>3.2.4 The IAN Investment Tool is leveraged to support ESG risk management at the global and national levels</p>	<p>RRI did not take forward the IAN Investment Tool during 2022. The platform has been promoted and marketed by TMP Public, with whom RRI partnered to develop and socialize the IAN tool in the early phases of SPIII. TMP Public utilized the IAN tool in support of their sustainability work with land-based companies. RRI shifted its focus to developing the networks and project pipeline to build demand for systems like IAN. The outcome of RRI’s strategic shift is a robust set of pilots for community monitoring and community/company partnerships in key supply chain areas and customary territories.</p>

Finance and Administration: Report on 2022 Activities

We started off the year by completing the Rights and Resources Group's migration to an online time-keeping solution that we began in 2021, which has increased efficiency in the processing and allocation of payroll. We followed up on some of the issues raised by teams at the staff retreat held in fall 2021, focusing our attention on strengthening the organization's diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). We engaged DEI consultants who conducted a survey of all staff to determine a starting point and followed up with two virtual workshops in 2022 and sharing comprehensive results in 2023.

We hired a donor relations manager, who has worked with program teams to improve tracking of donor deadlines and proposals and along with others on the team, investigated new software solutions for more efficient grants and contracts management. We expect to select an option and begin implementation in 2023. Concurrently, we prepared the first drafts of a contracting manual and a due diligence manual to aid program and finance staff in managing bidding proposal evaluation process. We expect to refine these during 2023.

Furthermore, the F&A team received training in safeguarding against exploitation and sexual harassment and further integration of these principles into RRG's work.

ANNEX 1: Report on 2022 Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM)

RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM) is a financial mechanism designed to enable flexible, rapid response to unforeseen but strategic opportunities. It complements RRI's annual planning process by providing funding (up to \$100,000 USD) in response to specific situations, allowing RRI to be timely and effective in shifting political landscapes.

SRM proposals are evaluated and approved through a simplified, accelerated process. For an activity or project to qualify as an SRM, the activity must meet all five criteria:

1. It exploits a political window of opportunity;
2. It supports a critical moment in a social mobilization process;
3. It exploits higher-risk opportunities and could expand RRI relationships;
4. It is a new or newly expanded activity; and
5. It is dependent on incremental funding/connectivity at the right strategic moment to produce outcomes.

The SRM was particularly sought after by our Partners and Collaborators during 2022. A total of 40 proposals/ideas were submitted for consideration, of which 21 SRM projects (US\$971,959) were approved.

Below are the details of the distribution of 2022 SRM project funding by region. This is followed by a table summarizing each SRM activity approved in 2022 and results reported to date. The table also includes an update on results of several projects that were approved during 2021 but partially implemented in 2022.

REGION	Number of 2022 Approved Projects	Approved Projects by Region TOTAL (USD)
Latin America	5	328,531
Africa	9	337,169
Asia	7	306,259
Sub-TOTAL	21	971,959

STATUS OF 2022 STRATEGIC RESPONSE MECHANISM (SRM) PROJECTS

Proponent(s)	Country / Region	Project	Evidence of Achievement to Date	Status	Amount Approved (USD)
ASIA					
Lokataru Foundation		Developing Indonesia's Human Rights Index <i>Objective:</i> To effectively measure government compliance to human rights, and to influence human rights regulations and policies in Indonesia.	LOKATARU provided technical assistance for the development of an Indonesia Human Rights Index (IHAMI). The IHAMI is designed to align national regulations and policies with human rights principles against which government performance can be monitored and measured. LOKATARU established a working group of experts to complete literature reviews, set workshop indicators, and prepare a reporting framework. At present, the process of finalizing the index is stalled with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. For the time being, civil society groups will pilot the index in several Special Economic Zones through a partnership with Amnesty International. The results of these pilots will be used by LOKATARU to advocate for inclusion of natural resources issues and collective rights in the IHAMI. LOKATARU's deputy has also been appointed as the new chairman of the National Commission on Human Rights, which is promising development for the future of the Index.	Concluded Jan 1–Apr 30, 2022	\$15,180
North Lombok District AMAN - AMANDA PAER DAYA (APD)	Indonesia	Accelerating the Legal Recognition and Protection of 26 Indigenous People Communities and Territories in North Lombok, Indonesia <i>Objective:</i> To identify, collect and distribute social and	AMAN's chapter in North Lombok (AMANDA Paer Daya) leveraged the SRM to secure Indigenous tenure rights on about 95,272 hectares in a 2022-2023 project. In 2020, the Government of North Lombok issued a regional regulation (PERDA) that established a land recognition process for local Indigenous Peoples. AMANDA Paer Daya is now collaborating with the local government to identify, collect, and submit social and spatial data for 26 Indigenous communities in North Lombok in a process that strengthens their capacity and political empowerment. By the end of 2022, all preparations for data collection were completed, paving the way for the	In Progress Aug 15, 2022–Aug 14, 2023	\$81,229

		<p>spatial data for 26 Indigenous Communities to accelerate legal recognition and protection of their territories in North Lombok, Indonesia, while building capacity of the local AMAN chapter. Potential area for recognition is approximately 95,272 ha.</p>	<p>identification, verification, and registration of Indigenous land claims in 2023. Based on inputs from RRI, AMANDA Paer Daya also adjusted their project midway through to integrate a more effective gender strategy and is now partnering with PEREMPUAN AMAN (AMAN's women's wing) to enhance women's leadership and data collection capacity in the project.</p>		
FECOFUN	Nepal	<p>Promoting meaningful inclusion of community stakeholders in Nepal's National Workshop on Community Forestry and 5-year Community Forestry Plan</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To support the participation and representation of Indigenous Peoples and forest-dependent local communities during the Ministry of Forest and Environment's (MoFE) 7th National Workshop of Community Forestry to ensure the resulting Action Plan prioritizes communities' rights.</p>	<p>In June 2022, Nepal's Ministry of Forest and Environment held its seventh National Community Forest Workshop to inform Nepal's five-year community forestry action plan. In the last workshop on this issue, the Ministry's dialogues with communities had fallen through and rights-based issues were not discussed. To ensure a beneficial outcome this time, FECOFUN leveraged the SRM to fund broader community participation and as a result, Nepal's draft five-year action plan is far more aligned with movement's demands (though its adoption is pending as of March 2023).</p> <p>In the interim, the impact of this advocacy was visible in national politicians' manifestos in advance of the upcoming elections, which now prioritize community forestry issues. Another key output was strengthened advocacy skills across FECOFUN's membership. To prepare for the workshop, FECOFUN brought together more than 350 members in seven provincial consultations to enhance their understanding of key concerns and priorities. Strong civil society representation (particularly of women) ensured that critical points were captured in the CSO declaration following the workshop, which mentioned the need to: (a) abolish redundant and oppressive taxes on community forest products, (b) support wider consultations with community forest user groups on the government's proposed</p>	<p>Concluded May 1–Oct 31, 2022</p>	\$48,396

			sustainable forest management guidelines, and (c) halt the expansion of protected areas. Going forward, FECOFUN plans to prioritize further capacity building and investments into analytical tools to help grassroots leaders with policy advocacy.		
CIPRED - Center for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development	Nepal	<p>Legal Recognition of Customary Practices in Tsum Nubri, Nepal</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>The recognition of the Tsumba IPs' customary institution (Shyagya) in Tsumnubri Rural Municipality. Recognition by local laws will politically empower the newly elected members of the Tsum Nubri Rural Municipality and to support rights- based conservation in the region.</p>	<p>In an innovative application of Nepal's Local Government Authority Act, the Tsum Nubri Rural Municipality government legally recognized the Indigenous <i>Shagya</i> customary institution in a major win for the local community. <i>Shagya</i> is a community conservation institution based on the principles of nonviolence to protect nature. In 2022, CIPRED supported advocacy for the law and community capacity building through two SRM projects, sensitizing local government authorities on <i>Shagya</i>. Upcoming activities in this project will support the law's implementation. An unexpected, welcome result of this initiative was passing of the Amchi Act, which protects traditional medicine practices heretofore not officially allowed, allowing Indigenous healers to operate clinics. CIPRED is also working in parallel on national research on the expansion of 30x30 in Nepal and linking with other RRI partners for advocacy on rights-based conservation.</p> <p><i>Shagya</i> is based on a customary institution of non-violence, and its endorsement allowed the Indigenous Tsumba and Nubriba groups in Nepal's Gorkha district to declare their entire valley a violence-free zone. The customary institution is run by a 33-person committee from 10 villages to ensure the principles of non-violence, which prohibit killing, hunting, harvesting of wild honey, forest fires, flesh trading; and sale, trapping or trading of animals. The Manaslu Conservation Area Project in the Tsum and Nubri valleys has informally acknowledged <i>Shagya</i>, though its legal recognition as a conservation strategy lacks formal support in the forest bureaucracy. CIPRED is planning to release a case study on this project in 2023.</p>	In Progress Sep 1, 2022–July 31, 2023	\$41,195
AKAR	Indonesia	Protection of Customary Lands and Community Forests Impacted by	In Indonesia's Bengkulu Province, the state-owned company PT Pertamina Geothermal Energi (PT PGE) Hulu Lais initiated physical exploration of geothermal sites estimated to produce	In Progress	\$36,862

		<p>Geothermal Mining Exploration in Lebong Regency, Bengkulu, Indonesia</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To provide support for the participation of the Marga Bermami Lebong community in community-based monitoring (CBM), capacity building, and advocacy to ensure that local and regional governments integrate community data into geothermal mining monitoring on collective lands, the broader company concession area, and in regional energy policy.</p>	<p>650 megawatts over 130,000 hectares in the districts of Lebong, Rejang Lebong, and North Bengkulu. The scoping phase of the project alone has resulted in significant environmental damage and threats to collective land rights for local communities. The company has so far failed to take responsibility or propose restorative measures. Through the SRM, RRI collaborator AKAR foundation partnered with the Marga Bermami Lebong community to engage with the mining company and regional government. Data generated by the community will be used to get governments to integrate community data into its monitoring of PT PGE. In 2022, the community generated geospatial and environmental change data. Contributions from academics have enhanced the legitimacy of the research and local youth are enthusiastic about contributing to the project. Going forward, the project will focus on policy advocacy with the district and provincial governments through key stakeholder meetings, social media campaigns, and consultations to secure the adoption community-based monitoring data and nationally sanctioned extractive industry transparency (EITI) standards.</p>	<p>Aug 15, 2022–Aug 14, 2023</p>	
AsM	Indonesia	<p>Restore Territorial Access for Indigenous Victims of Criminalization</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To support the Malin Deman community's advocacy against its customary land's conversion into an oil palm plantation by the company PT. BBS, which</p>	<p>In May 2022, a longstanding conflict over a palm oil concession erupted in the Malin Deman community in Indonesia, resulting in the arrest and imprisonment of 40 farmers for two weeks (See 1.2.1 to learn about the emergency response system used to immediately address the conflict and secure the farmers' release). Through the SRM, ASM Law firm initiated legal actions in collaboration with academics, legal practitioners, NGOs, and the P3BS farmer union, filing a legal violation notice before the Indonesia Civil Court in December 2022. AsM also enhanced community capacity on organizing, evidence-based advocacy, and Community-based Monitoring (CBM), with a focus on youth. This led to the community's adoption of CBM processes to collect relevant data that could be used to hold the company</p>	<p>In Progress</p> <p>Sep 15, 2022–Jul 15, 2023</p>	<p>\$83,397</p>

		has led to land grabbing, forced evictions, and criminalization of Indigenous Peoples.	<p>accountable through the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and fight for their tenure rights to the 603 has under dispute.</p> <p>RRI also supported AsM's mapping of the supply chains of the companies involved to inform its advocacy. In addition, AsM and Global Mata Angin trained 10 Indigenous youth to become citizen journalists. In December, they launched a platform called www.adatpedia.com, a unique digital tool to provide timely updates about the case from the communities. To follow up, AsM now plans to engage national media to add to the citizen journalists' capacity and will continue to link this project with other CBM projects in Indonesia.</p>		
AFRICA					
Civic Response	Ghana	<p>Strengthening Communities' capacities to respond to land rights and human rights abuses using real time monitoring.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To build capacity of 25 communities threatened by land grabbing for plantation development for biomass and other land projects, to assert their rights and protect their livelihoods.</p>	<p>This project's implementation began in December of 2022 following delays in contractual processes. Its impact will be communicated at a later date following completion of all activities.</p> <p>Thus far, the Civic Response team implementing the project has met with customary representatives from seven out of the 10 target communities to introduce the project, obtain community leadership approval, collect and assess the challenges communities are facing, and schedule trainings throughout 2023.</p>	In Progress Nov 1, 2022–Jun 30, 2023)	\$39,975
Coalition of Women Leaders for Environment	DRC	Organizing national consultations with Indigenous women for inputs on drafting and	With SRM support, RRI collaborator CFLEDD successfully ensured Indigenous women's inclusion in the DRC's land reform process. CFLEDD's participated in a series of national consultations in which its members as well as other Indigenous	Concluded	\$46,630

and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD)		<p>validating a new land law.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To support participation and inclusiveness of CFLEDD and its target group in the public consultations and validation process led by the Land Reform Commission (CONAREF) to help ensure that the content of the future land law, expected to be approved by the end of 2022, responds to the recommendations formulated in the national land policy document and thus be a medium and long-term response to the multiple land conflicts in DRC.</p>	<p>and local women shared their experiences and inputs for consideration in the draft of a new land rights bill. Although the bill is still in the drafting stage, CFLEDD's consultations allowed women to express their concerns and recommendations for the upcoming law, which would guarantee women's access to land and natural resources as well as their inclusion in land and resources governance. Other themes that emerged from the consultations included issues regarding land rights for displaced persons in the DRC, the duality of customary authorities and national laws in land management, among others.</p> <p>From these consultations emerged a second version of the land rights bill's draft which includes recommendations from the participating women. CFLEDD is now working with CONAREF, the national agency in charge of the land rights reform process, to ensure that the final version sent to the parliament for adoption also includes these recommendations.</p>	May 1, 2022–July 31, 2022	
OKANI	Cameroon	<p>Asserting and Protecting Indigenous Peoples' Land Rights in Cameroon's Mbalam-Kribi Rail Corridor</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To ensure FPIC for the communities living along the route of the Kribi-Mbalam railway corridor to protect their land</p>	<p>The Government of Cameroon is beginning construction of its Mbalam rail corridor, which will negatively impact Indigenous communities and undermine their land rights and the forest environment on which their livelihoods depend.</p> <p>While this project is ongoing and it is too early to measure its impact, progress so far includes the production of four maps that clearly demarcate the areas in Cameroon where Indigenous Peoples will be affected by the rail corridor. The project's implementer, OKANI, has conducted consultations with the Bagyéli, Biyengue, Mefane, Nyabitandé, and Nko'o Mvumba communities for participatory mapping. It will soon begin inter-</p>	In Progress Oct 14, 2022–Jul 15, 2023	\$40,000

		rights and map their forests for protection of their sacred sites. Specifically, it aims to enable 10 Indigenous community associations to negotiate with the company and the government.	community dialogues with the National Network of Traditional Chiefs. These dialogues will be used as an opportunity to mobilize community leaders and build their capacity to engage in high-level advocacy on the project's impact.		
Sustainable Development Institute (SDI)	Liberia	Supporting Forest Community Claims for Just Compensation from Commercial Logging <i>Objective:</i> To support communities affected by commercial forest activities to advocate for the just and timely payment of their land rental fees owed by national government of Liberia.	With SRM support, Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) supported communities affected by commercial forest activities to receive just and timely compensation from the Government of Liberia. Following a community sit-in organized by SDI and dialogues with key government actors, authorities released USD 300,000 (LRD \$ 30 Million) in September 2022 to the National Benefit Sharing Trust Board, which was established to channel funds directly to affected communities, against arrears owed by the government to the communities. An additional payment of USD 600,000 (LRD \$91,441, 533) was made on October 31, 2022, totalling 33 percent of the original USD 2.7 million compensation agreement with affected communities. A Memorandum of Understanding was also drafted between National Benefit Sharing Trust, the Forest Development Administration, and MFDP to enable the direct transfer of land rental fee payments to the Trust.	Concluded Sep 1, 2022–Nov 30, 2022	\$9,950
Congo Watch (CW)	DRC	Strengthening the inclusion of forest-dependent peoples in DRC land law <i>Objective:</i> To organize a consultation process for effective consideration of the fundamental rights,	This project enabled 686 Indigenous Peoples from the provinces of South Ubangi, North Ubangi, and Mongala to be informed and consulted on the DRC's new land policy and draft land law to ensure inclusion of their rights. The project reached a total of 18,398 people by informing them of the law's key elements. It communicated to communities the differences between the previous land law (called the Bakajika law) and the new draft, as well as processes specific to community forestry—providing participants with a detailed understanding of progress made in the legal recognition of their rights and remaining gaps. Notable	Concluded Jul 1, 2022–Sep 30, 2022	\$40,940

		land tenure, customs, and traditional land governance system of the forest dependent peoples of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the new land law currently being drafted by CONAREF.	<p>shifts in the new draft include distinct recognition of local communities' customary land rights (i.e., they will no longer be subject to state oversight) and prohibition of discrimination against women's access to land, though their inclusion in land management remains inadequately protected.</p> <p>The project illustrated the synergistic impact of collecting evidence, capacity building, and strategic convenings to build communities' awareness and mobilize their support to create more inclusive and just legal instruments to protect their collective land and forest rights. Ongoing dialogue with government representatives suggests that CONAREF is seriously considering proposals made by forest-dependent communities.</p>		
Congolese Resouces Institute (CRI)	DRC	<p>Support for securing traditional lands for the communities of Bionga and Ngandu-Ngala in Bungulu territory, Kwilu Province</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To secure the customary land rights of the Bionga and the Ngandu-Ngala groups in Bulungu territory (Kwilu province, DRC) by building capacity of the local communities and Indigenous Peoples under threats of land grabbing, and by providing support for the participatory mapping of community lands as well as the submission and monitoring of community</p>	<p>The project is progressing towards the recognition of 25,000 hectares of community lands in Bionga and Ngandu-Ngala groupments. To achieve this goal, 390 community representatives, customary chiefs, and local authorities were trained on the use and application of the community forestry concession law (CFCL) and the process to apply for and obtain a community forest concession. The project led to the production of participatory maps for the two communities involved, and submission of their application materials for community forest concessions to the Governor of the province. The project secured the support of local public officials and customary chiefs to uphold community demands to protect their traditional lands against foreign investors and land grabbing. It also strengthened the relationship and collaboration between public administration officials, traditional leaders, and communities. This is reflected in new commitments from local authorities to become allies in the process of securing collective land rights through the community forestry process.</p> <p>The project's activities included consultation meetings and iterative sessions that strengthened capacities of the local communities to advocate for their customary lands, land governance, climate change and forestry. This also reinforced community ownership and awareness of the community</p>	Concluded May 1, 2022–Feb 28, 2023	\$79,850

		forest concessions' applications.	forestry process. The project also used community radio stations to communicate about the process, reaching communities in the broader Bulungu territory. To carry out participatory mapping for the project, 100 local cartographers were trained, including local women who successfully participated in participatory mapping of lands in both communities. The project applied a gender inclusive approach to build trust, awareness, and collaboration between all actors.		
Inclusive Development International (IDI)	Liberia	<p>Seizing Opportunities for Advancing the Rights of Liberian Communities Affected by the New Liberty Gold Mine</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To assist Liberian communities to effectively seize the opportunity of a dispute resolution process facilitated by the Independent Complaints Mechanism (ICM), so that they can secure remedy for human rights and environmental violations caused by the New Liberty Gold Mine, while setting an important precedent for community land rights vis-à-vis Liberia's expanding extractives sector.</p>	<p>This project enabled Inclusive Development International (IDI) to support five local communities (New Kinjor, Jikando, Jawaje Marvoh, Jenneh Brown, Gold Camp) who have been affected by Liberia's New Liberty Gold Mine, being operated by the Bea Mountain Mining Corp. The project helped the communities to effectively leverage a major dispute resolution mechanism to help resolve its conflict with the company. As requested by the communities, IDI conducted an investment chain mapping and analysis of the mining company and advised community members on potential strategies for remedy. IDI then helped the communities to submit a complaint to the Independent Complaints Mechanism (ICM). It also engaged the company in mediation with the communities. To prepare the communities for the mediation, IDI conducted a series of negotiations trainings for 15 community representatives, including four women.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the government, which has shown new interest in the situation, initiated its own mediation process with a few community leaders and the company. That process was initiated without IDI's involvement and led to three clans affected by mining activities signing agreements with the company on benefit sharing, infrastructure, education, and livelihood support. However, the government and community leaders held the terms of these agreements from the communities. IDI and its local partners have since pushed them to share the terms openly with the affected communities.</p>	Concluded Jan 30, 2023–Mar 1, 2023	\$49,900

			In the meanwhile, IDI continued to provide support to the remaining two complainant communities. The ICM and the independent mediator made a trip to Liberia in August 2022 to meet the complainants and the company. They conducted site visits, shared information on the ICM mediation process and did an initial assessment of potential violations to determine the need for a full compliance review. The remaining three complainant communities have since successfully negotiated an initial mediation framework with the company, and the first roundtable mediation meetings are planned for early 2023.		
Chepkitale Indigenous People Development Project (CIPDP)	Rwanda	East Africa Intercommunity Assembly at Chepkitale, including preparing for APAC, Kigali Objective: To bring forest and pastoralist communities from across East Africa to an Intercommunity Assembly in Chepkitale, Kenya to share their experiences and develop a shared vision for community tenure-based conservation, in preparation for the APAC Congress in Kigali in July 2022.	<p>This project enabled Indigenous communities in East Africa to effectively influence the outcomes of the first African Protected Areas Congress (APAC) held in July 2022 in Kigali, Rwanda. The Community East Africa Assemblies took place at Chepkitale Resource Center in Laboot from June 16-20, 2022. Under the theme of Land Justice and Indigenous Co-operation, the assemblies hosted forest and pastoralist communities from across East Africa to share their experiences and develop a shared vision for community tenure-based conservation in preparation for the Congress. Key takeaways from the assemblies included the recognition that: i) women play a significant role in sustaining communities and preserving culture; ii) all Indigenous communities that have faced evictions from their ancestral lands have been engaged in conservation since the pre-colonial era; and iii) Government-led conservation strategies tend to disregard of the rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>As a result of this intervention, a vision statement was developed and presented at IUCN's APAC meeting in Kigali, called the Declaration of Laboot – East Africa Assemblies 2022. IUCN acknowledged past and ongoing injustices against Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the pursuit of conservation goals and called for a unilateral end to related human rights violations.</p>	Concluded Jun 8, 2022– Jul 31, 2022	\$5,959
LATIN AMERICA					

Proponents	Country / Region	Project	Evidence of Achievement to Date	Status	Amount (\$) Approved
OPIAC	Colombia	<p>Advocacy on the Colombian National Development Plan by the Movement of Indigenous Women Defenders and Protectors of the Amazon Basis in the Departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, Vaupes, and Amazonas.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To support the women's movement within the Indigenous People's Organization of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC) in its strategic advocacy on regional and territorial levels to influence the Government of Colombia's National Development Plan (PND in Spanish) 2022–2006</p>	<p>The movement of Indigenous Women of the Colombian Amazon participated in consultations and presented its inputs for the National Development Plan being developed by the recently elected Petro government in Colombia. Its proposals would direct funds to activities promoting women's participation and leadership in conservation, economic activities, and policy making on natural resource management in the Amazon. The National Development Plan is being finalized in 2023. The following three proposals came out of this process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build strategies to strengthen the role of indigenous women in the care and preservation of the Amazon biome, which guarantee the economic sustainability of their work culture as possessors, protectors and producers of native seeds, and caretakers of life in the jungle; 2. Create tools for the prevention and monitoring of violations of human rights against Indigenous women in the Amazon region, strengthening their own mechanisms to defend life and territory; and 3. Strengthen active participation of Indigenous women from the Amazon in national and international spaces and organizations created to deal with climate change, based on recognition of their work as restorers and protectors of the Amazon ecosystem. 	<p>In implementation</p> <p>Sep 1, 2022–Apr 30, 2023</p>	\$49,985
COICA/TINTA	Regional	<p>Strengthening the coordination and political participation of women in decision-</p>	<p>COICA and TINTA conducted a regional diagnostic survey to generate recommendations for the nine national indigenous organizations that form COICA to promote gender parity and women's political participation in their decision-making and leadership.</p>	<p>Closed</p> <p>Mar 1, 2022–Sep 30, 2022</p>	\$82,734

		<p>making, leadership, and representation of COICA.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>To promote inclusive conservation and climate action in the Tropical Andes.</p>	<p>Following this diagnosis, COICA's women's program provided a virtual training course for over 100 women leaders from nine countries and conducted national campaigns to promote the nomination of women candidates to COICA's board of directors. This resulted in women making up 50 percent of the participants of COICA's IX Congress in September 2022 and its new leadership elected in January 2023.</p> <p>COICA is currently going through a leadership crisis, and the organization is divided. However, for the first time in its history, its board of directors for the 2023-2027 period has gender parity in its composition and is led by a woman. This followed a long campaign in which women leaders of COICA played critical roles in trying to resolve the organization's internal divisions. Even as the organization remains divided, women's leadership was key in resolving its inconclusive elections in September 2022.</p>		
ONAMIAP	Regional	<p>Collective action by Indigenous Women for a General Recommendation for CEDAW</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Advocacy for the approval of a General Recommendation for CEDAW on the rights of Indigenous women and girls, which addresses specific responses to the problems women face for being Indigenous, and grantee their individual and collective rights.</p>	<p>Indigenous women achieved the incorporation of provisions on the protection of their collective and individual rights in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and successfully advocated for its approval. The new CEDAW's General Recommendation 39 responds to a long-standing demand by Indigenous women themselves for a specific instrument to promote and protect their rights. The GR-39 is the first international framework that explicitly addresses the rights of indigenous women. It provides a wide range of State's obligations to advance constitutional, legislative, and institutional reforms, gender-disaggregated data collection efforts, and establish measures for women's rights to land and natural resources and livelihoods, FPIC rights, participation in decision-making, protection against discrimination and gender-based violence among others.</p> <p>Through a concerted alliance, RRI supported the Coordinator of the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA) and the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP), to develop</p>	<p>Closed</p> <p>Mar 28, 2022–Jan 31, 2023</p>	\$56,150

			their inputs and advocacy strategy in coordination with the International Forum of Indigenous Women, (FIMI).		
ALDEA (Asociación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo Sostenible)	Ecuador	<p>Land Restoration Lab for building capacity of local, Indigenous, and Afro-descendant communities to recover and defend their land and resource rights in the Ecuadorian Andes.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>Develop and implement tools and processes to strengthen the capacity of local, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in northwestern Ecuadorian Andes to defend their rights in the context of land and resource grabbing. The project's youth-led communications strategies will draw attention to green grabbing and pressure the government to eliminate fraudulent titles on community lands. It will also hold a series of workshops to craft a proposal for collective tenure and regenerative</p>	<p>The Land Restoration Lab and ALDEA's advocacy led to the rejection of the company Rainforest Ecuador (RFE)'s application for certification by VERRA, the world's leading certifier of carbon credit projects. ALDEA discovered that Rainforest Ecuador had applied for certification of its project "Ukumari" on community lands and ran a successful campaign targeting national and international civil society organizations and the media, including <i>The Guardian</i>. The Land Restoration Lab documented RFE's fraudulent title, sharing information from community members to national and international allies and VERRA to demonstrate the communities' claims and prevent the certification.</p> <p>After public exposure from cases like this one and from other countries, VERRA has decided to phase out its rainforest offsets program by mid-2025.</p> <p>In addition, using a grassroots approach, the Land Restoration Lab has helped leaders from seven communities participate in drafting a strategic plan and the vision for their community. It has also trained youth land promoters in participatory mapping techniques and media tools.</p>	In implementation Jul 1, 2022– Mar 31, 2023	\$65,456

		management and conservation of at least 500 hectares by communities.			
ANAI	Panama	<p>Validation of the Organic Charter of the Naso People under Free, Prior, and Informed Consent to regulate the Comarca Naso Tjër Di, Panama.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <p>Support Panama's Naso People in the legal recognition of their Organic Charter for their new Naso Tjër Di Comarca (Reserve) by the Panamanian legislature (Law No. 188 of 2020), . As this Comarca overlaps with two protected natural areas, the recognition of the Organic Charter would grant the Naso People the autonomy to manage their natural resources and biodiversity, and strength their resilience to climate change.</p>	ANAI is advising the Naso People of Panama on the drafting of the environmental section of their Organic Charter and supporting internal consultations for the section's validation by the 18 Naso indigenous communities. The Organic Charter of the Naso Tjër Di Comarca guides the Naso communities on how to preserve the cultural and biological biodiversity of their territory. As the first Indigenous territory in Panama to overlap with two protected areas, the Naso Comarca is a pioneering opportunity for Indigenous Peoples to exercise their territorial rights while being recognized for their conservation practices. The draft of the Charter is being completed via community approval voting and a presentation to the Panama government is planned later in 2023.	In implementation Jul 15, 2022–Sep 30, 2023	\$40,780
ACOFOP	Guatemala	Strengthening the Community Forestry Model for the sustainability of the	This activity was completed in early 2022, however the results were achieved in 2021. RRI's SRM support to ACOFOP helped the organization achieve its goal of extending three Community Concession Contracts for 25 more years and the awarding of 2	Closed	\$100,000

		<p>Maya Biosphere Reserve in Petén, Guatemala</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>Strengthen ACOFOP's technical, administrative, legal, and political management capacities to extend local communities' concession contracts and obtain new concession contracts in the Maya Biosphere Reserve.</p>	<p>new community forest management units (70,000 hectares) in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala. The Reserve is the largest block of continuous tropical forest in North America. This strategy was implemented during a unique and short window of opportunity provided by a public commitment from Guatemala's President made during a visit to Petén. With the SRM's support, ACOFOP quickly mobilized the communities and organized a technical and legal team to produce evidence and documentation that demonstrated their resilience and capacity to continue effectively and sustainably managing their forests even during Guatemala's difficult political, economic, and environmental challenges. President Alejandro Giammettei, along with representatives of the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP), the Minister of the Environment, the Governor of Peten and ambassadors from the US, UK and Mexico were present at the protocol signing of the concession's extension and awarding of new community concession.</p> <p>This case is a key example of national and global recognition of Indigenous and local communities' contributions in conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and generation of forest value chains. The Petén community's concession model generates income, health, education, and other benefits for over 50,000 people. The project has also helped advance processing for the communities' remaining four extensions, which would add up to another 150,500 extended hectares.</p>	June 1, 2021–Jan 31, 2022	
HILEROS/PC N	Colombia	<p>Influencing the Multipurpose Cadaster Policy for the Defense of the Territorial Rights of Colombia's Afro-descendant Peoples</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>Establish a legal-political and advocacy strategy to</p>	<p>In February 2022, PCN and CONPA organized a press conference and communications strategy to share proposals developed in consultation with 56 Afro-descendant communities in Colombia on the implementation of the government's multipurpose cadaster policy. Although the policy has the potential to clarify the territorial status, possession, and legal security for Afro-descendant Peoples' ancestral lands, it does not yet include their perspectives or a collective land rights-based approach. Moreover, the policy has not complied with the FPIC rights of Afro-descendant or Indigenous Peoples. The press conference</p>	<p>Closed</p> <p>Jun 17, 2021–Feb 28, 2022</p>	\$47,546

		influence the Multipurpose Cadaster Policy to promote and guarantee the territorial rights of Afro-descendant Peoples in Colombia.	<p>followed a roadmap developed in 2021 for influencing the government's multipurpose cadaster implementation plan that addressed: 1) Equipping Afro-descendant communities with critical information to debate during government meetings on the multipurpose cadaster implementation; 2) crucial spaces and moments for participation in meetings with national government and international actors supporting the multipurpose cadaster plan (such as the World Bank, IDB, USAID, and AFD); 3) alliances to establish with Colombia's Indigenous Peoples' organizations (such as the CNTI and MPC); and 4) coordination with regional/local governments (District of Cartagena in the Caribbean region; Northern Cauca region, and Pacific region).</p> <p>This project has elevated the Afro-descendant vision for comprehensive inclusion of their collective rights in the implementation of the multipurpose cadaster process. While Afro-descendant leaders faced limited spaces of engagement with national institutions in the first half of 2022, they are prepared to continue dialogue with the new Colombian government to generate political will to create spaces for communication with Afro-descendant Peoples in the multipurpose cadaster implementation.</p>		
ILRC	Guatemala	<p>Setting a legal precedent on Indigenous Peoples' collective land and resource rights in Guatemala through the case of the Maya Q'eqchi' Indigenous Community vs. the Government of Guatemala:</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p>	<p>RRI supported the Indian Law Resources Center (ILRC) in bringing the Maya Q'eqchi' Agua Caliente Indigenous Community vs. Guatemala case to the IACHR, a culmination of a 45-year struggle to secure legal ownership rights of the Q'eqchi' People in 16 communities in Guatemala. The communities have endured endless delays and irregularities in surveys, titling, and registry of their lands. This has allowed private companies to exploit minerals in the communities' lands, skirting requirements for community consultation.</p> <p>ILRC prepared three expert witnesses and one community leader to testify before the IACHR during a hearing in February 2022. The legal strategy also resulted in four amici briefs being filed before the court. An extensive media strategy reached</p>	<p>Closed</p> <p>Aug 31, 2021–May 31, 2022</p>	\$93,641

		<p>Advocacy directed at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to require Guatemala to recognize its Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to their lands and improve legal security and implementation of their rights.</p>	<p>community members via radio and social media, and international audiences through 40 media outlets, resulting in greater pressure on the Guatemalan government and for the IACHR to rule in favor of the community.</p> <p>The IACHR has yet to release a ruling on the case, but it did make an important judgement in overruling Guatemala's objections and allowing the testimony of the land titling expert, Roberto Morales in favor of the communities. It is hoped now that the Court will call for establishment of specialized procedures in the cadastral, titling, registration, and regularization of Indigenous lands, securing the future of Guatemala's communities.</p>		
IDL	Peru	<p>Mobilization of Indigenous communities affected by oil spills to demand compliance with court rulings and reparations for damages in Loreto, Peru</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>Ensure compliance with the Judicial ruling ordering the Regional Health Directorate of the Regional Government of Loreto to design, implement and finance a health plan for the native communities affected by the spill of 2500 barrels of oil in June 2014, with the participation of these communities.</p>	<p>The Legal Defense Institute (IDL) worked with communities affected by the 2014 Norperuano pipeline oil spill to ensure that reparations for damages and health care ordered by the judicial court ruling actually reached the affected communities in Loreto, Peru.</p> <p>IDL led participation and represented four of the affected communities in hearings on the enforcement of the two rulings, <u>bringing community leaders and officials from the Judiciary and Regional Health Directorate to discuss face-to-face</u>. IDL designed a community-led health plan for the four communities, led a successful campaign to raise public awareness on progress in compliance with the court's rulings and published a document outlining the process of monitoring and enforcing ruling compliance. Their efforts resulted in 17 media stories being published about their struggle, including Wayka's <u>"The tragedy after an oil spill has a woman's face"</u> <u>"The tragedy after an oil spill has a woman's face,"</u> featuring video interviews with community members. The impact was also documented by <u>AIDA</u>, <u>Diario La Republica</u>, and <u>Expreso</u>, among others. IDL also produced a report on the valorization of damages in the community—both ecological and economic—sharing this information with community members, judicial officials, and PetroPerú. With this information, the affected</p>	<p>Closed</p> <p>Nov 10, 2021–Apr 30, 2022</p>	\$15,000

			communities are better equipped to reach a fair agreement with Petroperu throughout the compensation negotiations.		
Earth Law Center	Ecuador	<p>Protection action to defend the Cofán population from extractive activities in their ancestral lands.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>Restore the rights of the Cofán People in Ecuador's Dureno sector and their ancestral territories threatened by oil and gas extraction concessions illegally awarded to the company Petroamazonas without community consultations.</p>	<p>This project supported the Earth Law Center (ELC) and the Ecuadorian Coordinator of Organizations for the Defense of Nature and the Environment (CEDENMA) in engaging with leaders of the Indigenous Cofan community following reported violations of their FPIC rights from the company Petroecuador. During initial discussions, divisions in the Cofan territory's leadership prevented ELC and CEDENMA from advancing litigation to restore the community's rights. CEDENMA carried out an ethnographic study of the community to understand its leadership divisions and members' perspectives, especially of youth, on extractive threats and territorial protection. In April 2022, community members and Petroecuador signed an agreement for the company to temporarily leave the Cofan territory and restart dialogue; however, reports of illegal entry from the company have persisted. To address the community's internal divisions, CEDENMA is revising its project strategy to focus on mediation between its leaders, and the the community's Indigenous justice practice of holding an assembly to define its collective position on prior consultation and agree on how to prevent Petroecuador's operations in its territory.</p>	<p>In implementation</p> <p>Nov 22, 2021–May 31, 2023</p>	\$13,500
ASOM	Colombia	<p>Creation of protected Areas System by Afro-Descendant Peoples in Buenaventura and Northern Cauca, Colombia.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>Form a system of protected areas managed by Afro-descendant Peoples in the areas of Buenaventura and</p>	<p>The Afro-descendant Women's Association of Northern Cauca (ASOM) and the Black Communities Process (PCN) worked with eight Afro-descendant community councils to establish 15 community-defined conservation areas, totaling approximately 10,000 hectares.</p> <p>More than 150 Afro-descendant women, men, and youth increased their knowledge of the competencies and functions of community councils as territorial authorities in environmental management, in compliance with national conservation frameworks. They also learned how to advocate for a rights-based approach in national and international regulations</p>	<p>Closed</p> <p>July 12, 2021–Aug 30, 2022</p>	\$100,000

		<p>northern Cauca, Colombia, involving the Community Councils of the rivers Naya, Yurumanguí, Mallorquín, Raposo, Mayor Anchicayá, Calima, La Gloria, and Pilamo, La Alsacia; and the Cuenca del río Cauca and micro basins of the rivers Teta and Mazamorrero. These systems will defend the communities' territorial and economic rights against the pressures of armed conflict, and against loss of diversity, of cultural traditions and of own government.</p>	<p>governing conservation in the country, and the government's international commitments on conservation.</p> <p>These community-defined protected areas will contribute to international, national, and territorial goals on climate change, biodiversity conservation, and quality of life. Given their rich water and hydrobiological resources, forests, medicinal plants, fruit trees and other products, these protected ecosystems contribute heavily to the communities' food security. This project has demonstrated how a rights-based approach to conservation can protect territorial rights, enhance livelihoods and local economies, as well as help recognize communities as legitimate authorities in conservation.</p>		
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About the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)

RRI is a global coalition of more than 150 organizations dedicated to advancing the forest, land, and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, local communities, and the women within these groups. Members capitalize on each other's strengths, expertise, and geographic reach to achieve solutions more effectively and efficiently. RRI leverages the power of its global Coalition to amplify the voices of local peoples and proactively engage governments, multilateral institutions, and private sector actors to adopt institutional and market reforms that support the realization of rights. By advancing a strategic understanding of the global threats and opportunities resulting from insecure land and resource rights, RRI develops and promotes rights-based approaches to business and development and catalyzes effective solutions to scale rural tenure reform and enhance sustainable resource governance.

RRI is coordinated by the Rights and Resources Group, a non-profit organization based in Washington, DC. For more information, please visit www.rightsandresources.org.

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