RIGHTS AND RESOURCES INITIATIVE

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND WORK PLANS

2022



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Letter from the RRI Coordinator

Dear Friends and Colleagues of RRI – Partners, Collaborators, Fellows, supporters, and RRG Board:

I hope this letter finds each of you in safety and good spirits. I am delighted to share with you RRI's 2022 workplans and reporting on activities in 2021.

The continued ravages of COVID-19 made 2021 another difficult year for Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities (LCs), and Afro-descendant Peoples (ADPs). But the year also brought some good news. The UNFCC CoP26, despite its limited accessibility to many rights-holders, brought unprecedented visibility and commitments to IPs and LCs. This included a historic USD 1.7 billion pledge from governments and other donors in their support, and recognition of their role in "averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change" in the Cop26 cover decision.

The \$1.7 billion pledge was largely a result of RRI's instigation and mobilization of bilateral donors, multilateral institutions, and other donors through the <u>Path to Scale and Transformation</u>. The group leveraged RRI's <u>Opportunity Framework</u> and its mapping of donor investments in forest tenure and management by IPs and LCs, to help coordinate these pledges among public and private donors. In tandem, RRI made important headway in scoping and designing its new international re-granting mechanism, the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (**CLARIFI**). Steered by a group of IPs and LCs in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the mechanism will regrant current and future funding directly to rights-holders' organizations.

The pledges made at the CoP are no magic bullet – but they are a welcome step in a long battle ahead to correct the wrongs done to local peoples by global climate finance. They also signal a shift in political and financial commitment for IP and LC rights in the global arena, and we see ourselves now in the early days of a new era of support for collective land rights.

For me personally and our coalition worldwide, this was a year of changes. We successfully conducted smooth leadership transitions within RRG as well as its Board – which is now chaired by Indigenous scholar and longtime rights activist Margaret (Peggy) Smith. We also expanded the reach and scope of our gender justice work, <u>bringing together</u> 68 grassroots women's movements from Asia, Latin America and Africa to coordinate their advocacy and shared agendas. Other achievements of this program included leadership trainings for over 750 women in Nepal; training women researchers in Latin America on the application of RRI's gender data to strengthen their advocacy; and incorporating language on women's land rights in the DRC's new land policy.

RRI also advanced the <u>Land Rights Standard</u> throughout the year: coordinating feedback and endorsements, establishing a rights-holder-led governance structure, and preparing it for a formal

launch in 2022. We will now work to ensure the Standard's bottom-up ownership and leadership and accelerate its adoption by a critical mass of organizations in climate and conservation spaces.

Among new analyses, RRI collaborated with Woodwell Climate Center and Rainforest Foundation US to publish a new <u>policy brief</u> on the significance of community-held territories in 24 countries to advance climate goals, focusing on members of the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC). This study generated unprecedented support for collective land and carbon rights by several dedicated climate initiatives and triggered new engagement from corporations and donors involved in global efforts to counter carbon emissions. RRI also undertook regional analyses on <u>criminalization of land rights defenders</u> in East Africa and rollback of rights across the Amazon basin. These analyses, among others, were key additions to RRI members' advocacy toolbox to support their work.

In our focus countries, coalition members continued to fight mounting pressures during the pandemic from governments eager to target Indigenous and community lands under the guise of economic recovery. To support these efforts, RRI helped develop new and innovative tools for knowledge-sharing, policy advocacy, and monitoring of rights violations by governments and private actors. In Latin America, this meant an **early warning system** for Peru's native communities to track attacks against land rights defenders, and **training on using RRI's research** methodologies for community-led analyses, particularly on gender, for our new Afro-descendant members. In Indonesia, it included **channeling legal aid** to communities to help them resolve agrarian and industrial conflicts with state and corporate actors. And in Kenya, our coalition helped communities **file claims to redress historical land injustices** committed since colonial rule.

An ongoing economic recession and rise in industrial concessions and rollback of rights have kept our members busy – but these events also created new opportunities for us to highlight the resilience and pushback shown by IPs, LCs, and ADPs. This year, we told powerful stories about women in India who, with the help of land titling, are protecting their forests from illegal logging; our collaborators in the DRC who successfully advocated for a progressive land policy; and Collaborators in the Amazon Basin who launched a global campaign to protest the alarming violence against land and environment rights defenders during the pandemic. <u>You can read these stories on our new Blog.</u>

We also continued to deliver through the Strategic Response Mechanism, RRI's financial mechanism to channel rapid financial support for efforts capitalizing on emerging opportunities to scale-up legal recognition and enforcement of rights. In 2021, the mechanism funded over USD 1million for projects in 12 countries, supporting 29 projects in total. Read these projects' impact on <u>our website</u> and in detail in the Annex to our 2021 Report on Activities.

Looking ahead

In 2022, RRI will continue to convene the Path to Scale to coordinate learning, further investments, and monitor progress on existing pledges and their spending. As part of its ecosystem for investing in community land tenure (complemented by the Strategic Response Mechanism, the Tenure Facility, and a new <u>Bezos Earth Fund grant</u> for RRI, GATC, and the Campaign for Nature to secure rights in the Amazon Andes and Congo Basin), RRI will launch CLARIFI to begin regranting funds directly to rights-

holders organizations across all landscapes – strengthening their capacity and advancing their advocacy for rights, governance, self-determined development, conservation, and gender justice.

2022 will also be a key year for us to strengthen RRI's global credibility in research and analysis. We will begin an extensive update of our Gender and Depth of Rights Databases to capture legislative advances and rollbacks that have impacted both communities' and community women's specific tenure rights since 2016. RRI will also produce a five-year update of its flagship land-area study, tracking the status of recognized IP, LC, and ADP tenure rights across all rural lands; and update its global baseline on <u>carbon storage</u> in collectively-held lands.

I am proud to report that our coalition stands strong and ready to follow up on the many exciting opportunities 2022 brings, including monitoring progress on the promises made at the CoP. Each of us are deeply grateful for the faith you continue to place in us, and wish you a safe, joyful, and relaxing holiday. We look forward to connecting with you in early January of 2022!

~ Solange with the RRG Senior Management Team (Alan, Omaira, Alain, Carole, Patrick, Claire, Bryson and Madiha).

State of Play

Though the world was still challenged by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the UN Conference of the Parties (CoP 26) in Glasgow resulted in key shifts and commitments from governments and public and private donors that will be crucial for advancing the recognition of collective land tenure. Leaders in the international climate and biodiversity spaces collectively committed over \$1.7 billion at the CoP to "support the advancement of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' forest tenure rights and greater recognition and rewards for their role as guardians of forests and nature" from 2022 to 2025. This level of support for communities' land and resource tenure is unprecedented, but much more must be done to define the vehicles and strategies through which these commitments will be allocated, and whether and how rights-holders will be direct recipients of these funds.

The re-emergence of the debate on forest carbon offsets and the billions in committed private capital to leverage nature-based solutions to achieve "net zero" commitments are illustrative of the challenges that will be faced by forest communities over the next several years. Rights-holders are not meaningfully involved in the design and implementation of emission reduction proposals to global platforms such as that of the LEAF Coalition, nor have their positions and priorities been adequately captured by vetting frameworks like ART-TREES.¹ While these initiatives pursued "course-corrected measures" over the course of 2021—inviting rights-holders to participate as advisors—their actions were initiated only in response to criticism from civil society.

Combined with increasing recognition that Indigenous and community lands account for the vast majority of biodiversity-rich areas, and emerging proposals to protect at least 30 percent of the world's ecosystems by 2030, projected capital flows to tropical forest countries represent a critical inflection point for the rights of local peoples. Such investments can constitute an unprecedented opportunity for Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities (LCs), and Afro-descendant Peoples (ADPs), including women, but only if this support is directly channelled to these groups to help secure their tenure rights, strengthen their territorial governance, and accelerate their involvement in the delivery of climate and biodiversity solutions that advance their self-determined economic, conservation, and restoration priorities.

However, if funding allocations and development pathways cleave to historical power imbalances, such massive capital influx could trigger unprecedented land and resource grabs, drive greater marginalization and criminalization of local peoples, and jeopardize much of the progress made to date.

Over the course of 2021, RRI developed and consolidated strategic analyses, analytical tools, networks, and partnerships to ensure that IPs, LCs, ADPs, and the women among them are positioned to influence and design the investments that impact their rights, as well as to develop their own

development strategies. In 2022, the first five-year update of *Who Owns the World's Land* will provide a timely barometer of global progress towards the recognition of rights. We will also continue learning from women's movements and rights-holders across Africa, Asia, and Latin America to inform gender-sensitive and cross-regional analyses that will in turn contribute towards their advocacy.

Opportunities and Priorities

Path to Scale and Transformation: Leaders in the international climate and biodiversity spaces collectively committed over \$1.7 billion at CoP26 to support and secure community rights to forests from 2022 to 2025. RRI's efforts to convene and coordinate public and private donor commitments and strategy through the <u>Path to Scale Initiative</u> (P2S) over the course of 2021, guided by ambitious targets to raise commitments of at least \$1 billion by CoP26, \$5 billion by 2025, and \$10 billion by 2030, played a role in mobilizing this new funding for the field. Yet, there are no financing vehicles able to administer and regrant this volume of funds to rights-holders. To this end, RRI and the Wyss Foundation's Campaign for Nature (C4N) initiated efforts in 2021 to scope and define the **Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI)**, a regranting mechanism to channel resources directly to rights-holders, their organizations, and networks. Looking ahead to 2022, there is a critical need and opportunity to develop new partnerships to ensure that these new commitments translate into funds and direct support for rights-holders.

Strengthen rights-based climate and biodiversity action: IPs, LCs, ADPs, and the women within them have historically played an essential role in the management and protection of the world's lands, forests, and freshwater systems. Yet, they continue to face pressure from state-led climate and conservation initiatives. Their ability to protect the vital environments they steward and pursue locally adapted livelihoods ultimately hinges on the legal recognition and protection of their land and resource rights at the local level, and the prioritization of such efforts in international climate and development financing. Building on the growing momentum for urgent transformative changes that can accelerate progress on just and equitable climate and biodiversity actions, RRI will continue to develop and leverage its growing body of evidence supporting rights-based actions. It will also place emphasis on the leadership and capacity of Indigenous and community leaders, particularly women, to: (i) ensure their full and effective participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of dedicated climate and biodiversity activities and investments across Africa, Asia and Latin America; (ii) bolster international recognition of community contributions to global environmental priorities and targets, and accelerate direct investments in community-led solutions; (iii) prioritize the legal recognition and protection of their customary lands and traditional governance institutions as a means of achieving national and international commitments; and (iv) accelerate the adoption of the **Land Rights Standard** by a critical mass of organizations active in climate and conservation spaces.

Leverage the leadership and voice of community women: The realization and protection of women's tenure rights requires continued efforts to advance gender-sensitive national legislative and policy reforms across sectors. It also warrants a change in patterns of discrimination and violence; and removing legal, technical, economic, and political barriers that prevent women from enjoying their tenure and property rights. Strategic interventions are needed to catalyse greater action towards the

acknowledgement of women's contributions to climate change mitigation, food security and livelihoods at national, regional, and international levels. Effective implementation requires involving a wide range of actors (rights-holders and civil society organizations, governments, and the private sector) and the design of further research and advocacy strategies at global and regional levels.

In 2022, RRI's Gender Justice program will leverage critical opportunities in national, regional, and international arenas to promote equitable and inclusive rights-based actions and solutions to climate, development, and conservation challenges by:

- (i) Increasing global awareness and commitments to advance women's tenure and livelihood rights through enhanced coordination of women's social movements and community-based initiatives, and dedicated efforts to secure direct funding for women's groups;
- (ii) Advancing Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women's parity of representation and participation in international platforms on climate change, biodiversity, and SDG-related processes and convenings;
- (iii) Documenting the leadership and best practices of Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women in community forest and land governance, and as rural change agents and political leaders across the developing world; and
- (iv) Leveraging RRI's convening power and strategic communications to raise awareness and disseminate critical information on women's tenure rights.

In 2022, RRI will continue to strengthen regional and cross-regional network coordination and peerto-peer learning among women's movements/organizations. And it will update its Gender and Depth of Rights Databases to capture crucial data on legislative advances and rollbacks that have impacted both communities' and community women's specific tenure rights since 2016, including those occurring due to COVID-19-related policy measures. RRI will also create spaces for meaningful dialogues between women's movements and national governments to advance specific rights-based agendas that better position women's collective tenure rights in national level political platforms.

Strengthen local livelihoods and accountability measures: It is now well recognized that secure community land rights and their ability to realize such rights constitute only a fraction of the areas they customarily claim, and that this gap is a key driver of poverty, conflict, environmental degradation, and underinvestment in the developing world. Progressive companies and investors recognize that insecure land rights and economically vulnerable and food insecure communities pose substantial risks to their operations, investments, and reputation. Yet corporate and investor actions to date have not translated into positive changes for local peoples and women, nor have they reduced global supply chain impacts on the environment.

2021 was marked by the emergence of corporate <u>"forest positive" strategies</u> to leverage supply chains and investments to arrest deforestation, secure community land tenure, and contribute to improving local livelihoods by 2030. But the platforms and mechanisms to implement such commitments, improve upstream supply chain accountability, and trigger urgently needed systemic changes in the land and resource sectors are critically lacking and are not inclusive of rights-holders. Growing demand for sustainability and rights-based actions points to increasing opportunities to leverage the collective intelligence and experience of the Coalition and RRI's <u>Interlaken Group</u> platform to (i) redress persistent power imbalances in rural landscapes by expanding and strengthening multi-stakeholder platforms that have proven effective in securing rights-holder engagement with governments and the private sector; (ii) promote the importance of realizing rights to advance local food security and livelihoods, economic opportunities, sustainable resource management, and the use of traditional knowledge for managing local initiatives; (iii) strengthen upstream supply chain transparency and accountability through community-based monitoring initiatives; and (iv) influence developing country governments and supply chain stakeholders to advance rights-based approaches and solutions to systemic problems that hinder global progress towards climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development imperatives.

Strategy

RRI's value addition in the global arena is driven by a dedication to systemic changes that can only be achieved through the collective voices and actions of the Coalition. In alignment with emerging opportunities for global influence, SAGE's 2022 contributions will focus on five complimentary strategies:

- 1. Develop modalities and networks leveraging the P2S and CLARIFI to directly channel funds to rights-holder organizations and mobilize greater funding and government action.
- 2. Develop strategic analyses to advance rights-based approaches; and develop common frameworks to monitor progress on bottom-up actions and investments.
- 3. Secure a critical mass of organizations operating in the climate and conservation arenas to: (i) publicly adopt the Land Rights Standard; (ii) advance the legal recognition of Indigenous, community, and Afro-descendant land rights and prioritize rights-holder involvement in the design and implementation of all dedicated actions and investments; and (iii) support the establishment of an independent monitoring and grievance redress system.
- 4. Support adoption of criteria for local communities' self-definition and identification, including of the women within them, in official IPLC platforms in the UNFCCC and CBD, ensuring parity in representation and active engagement of local communities in shaping joint positions and policy statements with Indigenous Peoples.
- 5. Leverage a critical mass of high-profile Interlaken Group-linked companies and investors to pilot community-based monitoring (CBM) systems, and publicly share experiences to inform and influence their peers and sector to adopt rights-based approaches.

See Table 1 for a detailed look at RRI's global strategy.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk 1: Reduced scope for global convenings and in-person rights-holder mobilization and advocacy:

Mitigation Strategy: COVID restrictions on travel and in-person engagement are expected to continue into 2022, affecting the prospects of traditional forms of dialogue and high-level

convenings. Coupled with the need to reduce energy-intensive modes of transportation in the context of global environmental advocacy, RRI aims to leverage the growing capacity of its communication and networking functions to hold engaging high-level webinars and online engagement platforms to accelerate joint learning and catalyse collective actions around issue-specific opportunities and priorities. To this end, RRI will leverage lessons learned from global coordination efforts in 2021 (e.g., 2021 Global Scan and regular Partner meetings), and RRG and Coalition-led initiatives' growing virtual convening capacity (e.g., GLF Digital Platforms) to mobilize coordinated action and advocacy, and advance RRI's mission in the global arena.

Risk 2: Achieving results in an increasingly crowded and competitive global environment:

Mitigation Strategy: In the current context, there are risks associated with the underlying assumptions of RRI's global program. There are more organizations and stakeholders vying for space and attention in the land rights, climate, and conservation sectors, creating more and sometime competing messages and agendas; there is a risk that this overcrowding is detrimental to achieving the proposed program and impacts. Finally, while the program aims to influence the structure and contents of key global climate and biodiversity frameworks, the non-binding nature of associated commitment may hinder opportunities to strengthen accountability and achieve impact at the local level. RRI sees these risks as having low to medium levels of occurrence.

To mitigate these risks, RRI will: ensure that the Network is mobilized to effectively engage the spaces where Partners and Collaborators are involved to influence climate and biodiversity targets and commitments and ensure progress towards human rights based approaches; maintain analytical rigour and standards for evidence-based research and advocacy; and leverage its multi-scalar structure to ensure that emerging solutions and engagements are applied to the most strategic stakeholders and political moments, opening the way for implementation.

Core Results	Activities	Key Outputs
1. Major public and private donors: raise ambition and coordinate strategies to allocate funding to the most strategic regions and activities to secure collective tenure rights across diverse landscapes; channel funds committed at CoP26 and beyond to financial mechanisms to directly support rights-holder organizations; and	 Leverage the Path to Scale and Opportunity Frameworks – within the P2S Initiative – to continue to raise ambition and help coordinate allocation of donor funds to the most strategic geographies and initiatives to scale up tenure recognition and transform rural lands and forests. Finalize the Donor and Financial Mechanism Mapping. The scan sought to identify, and "map" active donor and financial mechanism projects aimed at advancing the recognition and realization of the land and forest tenure rights of IPs, LCs and ADPs. Projects were mapped against the P2S Framework (x- axis) according to a set of simple assumptions linking sample activity types to P2S category (Annex II), and against the Opportunity Framework (y-axis). 	 P2S Initiative positioned as a central forum for scaling- up ambition, finance, and innovation to 2030 climate and conservation goals; allocating finance; and monitoring progress. High-level stocktaking event, coordinated by RRI and the P2S group, to assess donor progress to allocate financial commitments made at CoP26 and elsewhere to support IPLCADs to achieve 2030 goals.

Table 1: RRI's Global Strategy

actively participate in sustained coordination and monitoring of progress towards the new targets.	 Monitor new funding mechanisms (including but not limited to P2S/CLARIFI), including the extent to which resources are reaching communities and resulting in meaningful implementation, and how much of these funds reach Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women. Scope and establish governance and institutional modalities to establish CLARIFI regranting mechanism, ensuring robust and appropriate consultations. Commission studies on operational & institutional gaps, and recommended mechanisms/options to establish CLARIFI regranting mechanism. Expand and update the Opportunity Framework to include countries newly represented by the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities and disseminate and discuss with Path to Scale members. Develop a framework for tracking government progress on legal recognition of livelihood rights and other enabling conditions for advancement of self- determined and gender-just social and economic development and community-led conservation approaches. Finalize the first quinquennial update of <i>Who Owns the World's Land</i>, and leverage the global, regional, and national findings of this analysis to support advocacy efforts across the Coalition. 	 Technical analysis on the status of allocations of donor financial commitments at CoP26 and progress to recognize IP/LC/AD rights. Updated datasets for Path to Scale platform on donor investments in community rights, resolving issues identified in 2021 scan. CLARIFI regranting mechanism defined and established with support from key donors and allies. Dedicated analyses to operationalize CLARIFI, enable coordinated investments, development of pipeline, and monitoring progress. RRI strategy to advance support for local livelihoods developed; methodology and framework to assess national-level enabling conditions for rights-based approaches developed and piloted. Flagship publication presenting new and updated global Land Tenure data covering all rural ecosystems and associated regional briefs.
2. Global climate and biodiversity initiatives and institutions prioritize human rights-based approaches anchored in the legal recognition and protection of Indigenous, community and Afro- descendant land rights, knowledge systems, and governance institutions, and ensure the involvement of rights-	 Support rights-holders coordination and engagement in key climate and biodiversity dialogues to help advance rights-based actions and commitments at national and international levels. Strengthen analytical evidence in support of community-led climate and conservation efforts. Support the Ad Hoc Steering Committee of the Land Rights Standard to launch the initiative, define its institutional modalities, and accelerate its adoption by climate and conservation organizations. Support global coordination on rights-based climate and conservation actions to enhance enabling environment for community-based approaches; ensure full and effective recognition of rights-holders; FPIC; and involve rights-holders in the design, implementation, benefit sharing, and monitoring of dedicated actions and investments. 	 Land Rights Standard formalized and launched. Global carbon baseline and Opportunity Framework are updated. Analysis of gaps, constraints and opportunities in the design and implementation of rights-based climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development priorities. Global convenings and coordination to identify and advance rights-based climate and biodiversity priorities.

holders in the design and implementation of all land-based actions and interventions.		 Coordinated rights-holder engagement in international processes (e.g., CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, etc.).
3. Underrepresented groups, including Local Communities and rural women, achieve parity in representation and engagement of in shaping joint positions and policy statements with Indigenous Peoples at regional and global levels, including the formal recognition of Local Communities within official IPLC platforms of the UNFCCC and CBD.	 Support the consensus building across the three regions (Africa, Asia, and Latin America) on the criteria for Local Community identification/self-identification, while strengthening the support of Coalitions' Indigenous peoples' organizations to secure the representation of Local Community leaders at the UNFCCC platform. Foster greater cross-regional alignment, peer learning and exchange among women's movements to mobilize coordinated rights-based agendas and priorities, and better position Indigenous, Afrodescendant, and community women's claims on their tenure rights and parity in representation, participation, and decision-making to influence international fora, such as the Convention on Biodiversity and the UNFCC CoP. Bolster capacity building efforts and create spaces for community women to consolidate their collective actions, develop their political identity, and share best practices. Leverage Path-to-Scale dialogues to enhance direct funding commitments to grassroots women's groups and capacity building. 	 Framework defining criteria for self-definition and identification of Local Communities. A roadmap for securing parity in women's participation and involvement in climate and biodiversity dialogues and decision-making processes. Virtual convening space and community of practice for women's rights networks and initiatives. Dedicated advocacy strategies. At least 2 cross-regional meetings. Depth of Rights and Gender Databases updated and expanded to include up to 36 countries and new areas of analysis identified in cross-regional convenings in 2021.
4. A critical mass of high-profile Interlaken Group-linked companies and investors (e.g., 2 to 3) pilot community-based monitoring (CBM) systems, and publicly share experiences to inform and influence their peers and sector to adopt rights-based approaches.	 Interlaken Group completes and launches private sector guidance on enabling conditions to leverage CBM to enhance supply chain transparency, accountability, and respect local rights. Expand and deepen private sector engagement platforms and vehicles in Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Laos, and Indonesia to advance reforms, rights-based approaches, and leverage CBM. Convene virtual horizontal learning opportunities and local CBM pilots to strengthen capacity and coordination among rights-holders to hold public and private constituencies accountable and advance rights-based investments. Interlaken Group defines options for private sector compliance with forthcoming European regulatory reforms requiring human rights and environmental due diligence in supply-chains via CBM and rights-based approaches. 	 Corporate guidance document on CBM. At least two global or national-level joint policy briefs, position statements, and/or collaborative tools. At least one local pilot of community-based supply chain/investment monitoring. At least one cross-sectoral dialogue and knowledge exchange webinar. Assessment of modalities to support coordinated CBM across RRI Coalition.

Africa

Rationale for Engagement

The question of who owns the lands and natural resources is a major source of contention in Africa. Communities claim ownership to almost 80 percent of the continent's lands, but only 10 to 15 percent of these lands are formally recognized. RRI's global land area study showed that Africa has the largest portion of unrecognized Indigenous Peoples (IP)' and local communities (LCs)' lands compared to Asia and Latin America. But while IP and LC territories represent 69.5 percent of the geographical area of the African countries in the study, 505.5 million hectares of that land is unrecognized – at least 60 percent of collective land in the region.

The continent remains the priority region for donors and the main destination for major land-based investments. At the same time, most governments in the region are aiming to become emerging economies in the next decade by exploiting their natural resources, with several even classifying extractive industries as essential businesses during the pandemic. Meanwhile, governments are also working to deliver on their international climate commitments, which usually limit access to community forests through fortress conservation. The increased pressure and competition for land is likely to translate to human rights violations and criminalization of land rights defenders, the threatening of community livelihoods, and the alteration of their lifestyles, with particular impact on women and youth. A 2021 RRI study of criminalization of land and environmental rights defenders in East Africa demonstrated that this trend is largely a result of private sector and government interest in exploiting community land, highlighting the urgency to secure collective land tenure in the region.

Amid these challenges, there are unprecedented opportunities to secure full recognition of the collective rights of IPs and LCs, proven by efforts to implement community land rights in countries such as Kenya, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Mali, DRC, Benin, Malawi, Togo, and Madagascar. RRI's 2020 Opportunity Framework shows that out of 12 countries analyzed in the continent, three countries (DRC, Burkina Faso, and Liberia) have adequate legal frameworks for large-scale projects to implement tenure reforms, while seven countries (Kenya, Cameroon, CAR, Madagascar, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Uganda) have adequate legal frameworks for medium-scale projects. Governments are now passing progressive reforms that formally recognize the collective land and forest rights of IPs and LCs. In 2021, the government of <u>Guinea</u> launched new land governance reforms. This is a new opportunity RRI will start exploring, using lessons learned from engaging land reform processes in Africa (mainly from Guinea's neighbor, Liberia).

Even though the UNFCC COP 26 failed to meet the demand of \$1.3 trillion that African negotiators wanted to support African countries in their fight against climate change, donors pledged new funding around \$500 billion, to be mobilized by 2025. A total of \$1.5 billion has been pledged to protect and

restore the Congo Basin forests as part of a wider deal by 100 nations to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030. In 2022, RRI will capitalize on the global momentum generated at the COP as well as the above-mentioned political gains in the region using the Path to Scale Framework as an organizing tool, in line with its global work on gender justice, climate and conservation, rights and livelihoods, and recent analyses to influence development programs and private sector investments.

At country level, the Africa program will seek direct engagement with governments and lawmakers for reforms and implementation while raising awareness in local communities. RRI's analyses and the power of the coalition will be leveraged to devise regional strategies that enhance country-level and regional advocacy and influence donors. Regionally, we will facilitate knowledge-sharing workshops and create forums to share best practices to build capacity and connections across Africa, including gender mainstreaming. The development of the Path to Scale for the region through analysis, convenings, and mapping of opportunities with key actors will help RRI seize opportunities and direct crucial support toward implementation of rights, which is key to halting and reversing deforestation.

In direct coordination with the Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest Ecosystems (REPALEAC) – which is a member of the GATC – and coalition members in the Congo Basin, mainly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of Congo, and Gabon, RRI will work to achieve the outcomes proposed under the new Bezos Earth Fund grant of USD 10 million. This grant was made to a partnership between RRI, GATC and Campaign for Nature to strengthen and secure a critical mass of leading IP and LC organizations, increase the number of countries in the Congo Basin with adequate legal frameworks, and establish a robust global operational and financial framework of coordinating organizations and financial mechanisms.

Building on existing initiatives, the Africa program will support community enterprises and community conservation models that enhance livelihoods and sustainability outcomes and promote women's rights. We will conduct a regional strategy meeting to devise advocacy strategies and next steps to engage regional actors through the Network of African Land Institutions for Community Rights (ALIN), help promote the Path to Scale among African governments, donors, development agencies, private investors, and others key actors to scale up the recognition of community rights. In coordination with our Partners and Collaborators working on protected areas, we plan to also leverage the convening power of the coalition through the African Protected Areas Congress (APAC), scheduled for March 2022 in Kigali/Rwanda to showcase community conservation initiatives and promote rights-based conservation approaches. The APAC aims to position Africa's protected and conserved areas within the broader goals of economic development and community well-being, and to increase the understanding of the role played by parks in conserving biodiversity and delivering the ecosystem services that underpin human welfare and livelihoods.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

State of Play

In DRC, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and local communities (LCs) claim customary ownership of 87.24 percent of the country's forestlands, representing around 87.91 million hectares of the country total

forestland surface (226.71 million hectares). However, the government currently recognizes their legal ownership to just 0.53 percent of this area. With the ongoing pilot phase of community forestry implementation, the government aims to place 2.5 million hectares of forest under community management by 2030. During COP 26, a renewed and expanded 10-year agreement (2021 – 2031) was signed by the DRC and the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), unlocking investments of USD 500 million to meet concrete objectives to halt deforestation and restore degraded lands through a sustainable and inclusive rural development strategy that fights poverty and creates jobs and revenues. This partnership specifically promotes the regeneration of 8 million hectares of degraded land and forests, and place 30 percent of national areas under protection, including areas where local communities undertake efforts to manage forests sustainably.

The DRC is among the 10 countries that were assessed to be ready for large national or sub-national projects to implement forest tenure reforms by RRI's Opportunity Framework. Strategic legal reforms are slowly progressing in the land, land-use, and forest sectors, which are major opportunities to advance community rights, and several pieces of legislation will be finalized and implemented in 2022:

- 1. On land policy, a progressive land policy document validated on November 17, 2021, will inform the revised land law, to be completed by 2022. The land policy document contains progressive provisions, including the recognition of community customary land rights, community rights to FPIC, and women's rights to management and ownership of land.
- 2. On land use planning, the reform process has produced progressive drafts of the policy document and of the land use planning law, which are validated and soon to be adopted in parliament.
- **3.** A new bill on IP rights was adopted in April 2021 by the national assembly and is now undergoing a second review by the Senate before being promulgated by the President.
- 4. Under the newly signed agreement with CAFI, the government aims to place 5 million hectares of land under community management through community forestry, doubling the original national target, along with adopting a legal and regulatory framework to protect IP rights.

Opportunities and Priorities

First, the land and land-use planning reform processes, including the forest code review and forest policy elaboration, are strategic opportunities for civil society organizations and communities to ensure the adoption of progressive provisions. Secondly, the elaboration and adoption of the Indigenous Peoples Act is a pathbreaking tool to secure IP forestlands and effectively participate in decision-making processes. The pilot phase of the community forestry process is fully underway, enabling communities to apply for and obtain community forest concessions. The following opportunities and priorities are critical for 2022:

Advocacy for IP and LC rights and raising awareness of various reforms at the national forum for land use planning and multi-stakeholder dialogues for land reform.

• Provide technical and advocacy support to communities, particularly women, for their applications to obtain forest concessions and efforts to manage granted concessions.

- Support the elaboration of communities' local development plans and the strengthening of community livelihoods.
- Advocacy for the passage and implementation of Indigenous Peoples' Act after its promulgation by the President.
- Support for women's land rights, capacity development, and participation in land-use planning reform processes. The new provisions on women's land rights in the new draft Land Policy is a huge opportunity to strengthen the collective tenure rights of Indigenous and local women in the drafting of the new land law to secure their rights in practice.

Strategy

- Analysis, convening, advocacy, and facilitation of connections: (a) Leverage data to influence reform processes (land, land-use, and forest policy), and support provincial consultations, multi-stakeholder dialogues, including direct engagement with government on the newly adopted land policy and the land bill to be finalized, with focus on women's rights; and (b) directly engage with the parliament, senate, and the presidency for the passage of the Indigenous Peoples Act.
- 2. Capacity building: (a) Support awareness raising for community and local administration on the land and land-use reforms and consultations, including the community forest implementation and REDD+ process, and (b) Support communities in the elaboration of simple management plans for their community forest concessions, and strengthening of their livelihoods.
- **3. Convening:** Multi-stakeholder workshops on the progress of the land, forest, and land-use planning reform processes.

LIBERIA

State of Play

IPs and LCs in Liberia claim ownership to a total of 49.8 percent of the country's area. Their rights are recognized over 3.06 million hectares of forestlands, representing 49.41 percent of Liberia's total forestland area. The Land Rights Act (LRA), adopted in 2018, includes provisions for recognition of customary land rights without requiring a title, women's rights in management and ownership of land, and communities' right to FPIC. Regulations pertaining to customary rights are now completed, adopted, and under slow implementation. It is crucial that all the remaining regulations be completed to ensure consistency with the collective rights agenda. The government's work on the National Oil Palm Strategy, the national interpretation of the RSPO principles and criteria, and other policies and regulations has slowed down because of the country's economic difficulties, exacerbated by the impacts of COVID-19. Meanwhile, Liberia is also progressing towards the investment phase of REDD+. Civil society organizations in Liberia are strongly mobilized, organized, and positioned to promote community rights in these various sectors.

Opportunities and Priorities

Strategies opportunities in Liberia include piloting the implementation of the 2018 LRA regulations on customary rights as well as processes of drafting the remaining regulations; finalizing the national interpretation document of the RSPO principles and criteria; completing the national oil palm strategy; completing the FPIC national framework; and the entrance to the REDD+ investment phase – along with the government's willingness to strengthen land rights. The following opportunities and priorities are critical for 2022:

- Assist communities in consultations on National Oil Palm Strategy and RSPO interpretation.
- Engage with the Land Authority for the completion of LRA regulations and ensure their implementation and awareness.
- Ensure the translation of women's land rights in the LRA into livelihood opportunities and the gender integration strategy of the LLA.
- Support initiatives that develop the link between community livelihoods and REDD+.
- Strengthen civil society capacity to influence key policies and processes by providing data and analysis, supporting strategic convenings, and leveraging networks of private sector actors.

Strategy

- 1. Analysis and convening: (a) Leverage RRI analysis and the power of the coalition to facilitate engagement of the National Oil Palm Strategy and RSPO interpretation processes providing assistance to community consultations, and engage with the NDCs to ensure inclusion of community tenure rights; and (b) engage with the Land Authority for the completion and implementation of LRA regulations, help obtain justice in the River Gee case, and support initiatives to translate women's land rights in the LRA to livelihood opportunities.
- 2. Community awareness raising and capacity building: (a) Raise awareness on the LRA, (b) simplify and finalize the oil palm strategy, (c) conduct multi-stakeholder engagement to monitor REDD+ implementation to ensure community tenure rights are respected, and (d) training of CSOs and communities on REDD+ monitoring and benefit sharing mechanisms.

KENYA

State of Play

Kenya has the largest and most diverse economy in East Africa, with an average annual growth rate of over 5 percent for nearly a decade. The recent discovery of oil and other mineral resources creates great potential for the Kenyan economy, and places severe pressures on community lands. IPs and LCs claim ownership to 5.25 percent of the total country land area of 56.91 million hectares, but their rights are recognized to only 3.33 percent of this area. The Kenyan government is currently initiating efforts for the implementation of the 2016 Community Land Act (CLA), but there is significant political interest against its implementation. The Act contains provisions for communities to apply for adjudication and registration of their properties. The civil society platform, Community Land Action Now! (CLAN) is engaging with government, private sector, and donors for fast and fair implementation of the CLA to ensure community land tenure security. In September 2021, with the coalition's support, over 50 communities have submitted their Historical Land Injustice claims covering over 6 million hectares to the National Land Commission for examination and correction of injustices.

Opportunities and Priorities

Regulations for the implementation of the 2016 CLA have been adopted, and a government task force established to orient the government's actions on implementing the decisions of the African Court of Human Rights and Peoples on the Case of the Ogiek communities has submitted its report to the government. The National Land Commission has received several claims of historical land injustices submitted by communities throughout the country by September 2021. These steps offer opportunities for implementation of community land rights. The CLAN platform is continuing to support communities to apply for and register their customary lands, including data-gathering and documentation of historical injustices. The CLAN is also strategically positioned to benefit from a pathbreaking support from the Tenure Facility to implement the CLA and offer opportunities for national scaling-up. With the Presidential elections coming up, 2022 will be challenging as land is an extremely politically sensitive matter in Kenya. The following opportunities and priorities will be critical:

- Strengthen coordination and capacity of CLAN.
- Provide support to communities for the demarcation and registration of their customary lands, for the strengthening of their livelihoods.
- Build communities' capacity to engage with potential investors on their lands.
- Consolidate Historical Land Injustices claims and share effectively with media and government
- Incorporate women's land rights and participation more explicitly, especially ownership.

Strategy

- **1. Analysis and convening:** Leverage data and the power of the Coalition to influence communities' engagement with government, private sector, and donors for the implementation of the CLA.
- **2. Convening:** Facilitate multi-actor dialogues and capacity-building workshops as well as awareness-raising meetings around CLA implementation processes and community rights.
- **3. Capacity building:** Strengthen CLAN and continue to provide support to its elaboration and submission of a strong proposal to the Tenure Facility for 2016 CLA implementation, and for support to community livelihoods.

MADAGASCAR

State of Play

IPs and LCs claim ownership over 64.79 percent of forests in Madagascar, a country with a total land area of 58.18 million hectares. Communities' rights are not recognized over their traditional lands. Fortunately, with the ongoing land reform process, the Malagasy 2015 policy document has included specific provisions recognizing community land rights. In 2019 the government confirmed its political

will to implement the policy and initiated a national dialogue in August 2019 that produced a roadmap to deliver the specific legal provisions established in the 2015 reform effort. The dialogue was followed by ongoing provincial consultations to collect necessary public inputs for the drafting of the legal texts.

While the civic space in Madagascar has been shrinking in the last two years in the land reform space, further multi-stakeholder dialogues can open up opportunities for advocacy. For the next three years, the coalition will invest in securing community rights via the project "Scaling-up Community Land Rights through Coalition Building, Tenure Reform, and Research for Improved Forest Management and Strengthened Community Livelihoods in Madagascar," funded by GIZ. The project aims to secure community land rights, especially for women, by facilitating coalition-building, assisting with priority customary land research, contributing to the elaboration of legal texts on community land rights, and advocating for the passage of community land rights provision of the land reform.

Opportunities and Priorities

Implementation of a roadmap to develop a legal framework on the specific status of community lands and the national consultation process are strategic opportunities to advance community rights in Madagascar. For the first time, Madagascar would have a legal framework for community land rights. Also important is implementation of new strategies to support the rights of communities and sustainable development. With the support of GIZ, the coalition is strategically positioned to influence reforms in favor of local communities and women within these communities. The following opportunities will be critical for 2022:

- Advocacy to incorporate IP and LC rights in legal texts.
- Organize national level dialogues to discuss and create awareness of legal texts.
- Organize regional/provincial dialogues on legal texts to share and collect national-level inputs.
- Conduct studies on customary land rights and practices to inform land reform processes.
- Organize gender justice knowledge sharing and activities.
- Design and pilot women's livelihood projects based in community lands.

Strategy

- 1. Analysis: a) Leverage data to influence government and donors to ensure progress of the land reform process along with community informed participation, (b) Use collected information on existing traditional land tenure systems for an analysis to inform the drafting of legal texts on the specific status of community lands.
- **2. Convening:** Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues on the implementation of the roadmap to community rights and the drafting of legal texts on the specific status of community lands.

TOGO

State of Play

In 2018, Togo passed its new Land and Domain Code that recognizes customary land rights and puts custom as a source of law in phase. Its national land policy provides the necessary measures and

favorable mechanisms to allow the access to land of vulnerable poor people, especially youth and women, and to secure land for local communities. Togo's ongoing efforts on the implementation of this Code as well as its urgency on the elaboration of a draft law on agriculture lands (which responds to the contemporary stakes of securing land for local communities), can influence the reality of land reforms in the sub-region. Instigated by RRI, a project proposal is in early stages of discussion to scale-up implementation of the 2018 Land and Domain code and securing community lands with the support of the Tenure Facility.

Opportunities and Priorities

The process of elaboration of a multi-purpose cadaster, including participatory mapping and a land information system in the effort to implement the 2018 Land & Domain Code is a strategic opportunity to advance community rights in Togo. Additionally, building capacities of local actors, especially traditional chiefs, to play their role in securing community rights, and implementing strategies to support locally led enterprises and reinforce rural livelihoods will strengthen rights and contribute to sustainable development. Furthermore, RRI Collaborator *Autopromotion rural pour un Développement Durable* (ADHD), is strategically positioned to benefit from significant support from the Tenure Facility to implement the 2018 Land and Domain Code and opportunities for national scaling-up.

The following opportunities and priorities will be critical for 2022:

- Build capacities of traditional chiefs to enable them to play a stronger role in supporting implementation of community land rights according to the 2018 Land and Domain Code.
- Continue direct engagement with government to influence the process of elaboration of the polyvalent cadaster, securing community lands.
- Support strategies for strengthening of community livelihoods, particularly targeting women to advance their rights and sustainable development.

Strategy

- **1. Analysis and convening:** Leverage data and the power of the coalition to influence communities' engagement with government, private investors, and donors for the elaboration of the polyvalent cadaster and the implementation of the 2018 Land and Domain Code.
- **2. Convening:** Facilitate multi-actor dialogues and capacity-building workshops as well as awareness-raising meetings around the 2018 Land and Domain Code implementation processes and community rights, targeting Traditional Chiefs.
- **3. Capacity building:** Support the elaboration and submission of a strong proposal by ADHD to the Tenure Facility for the 2018 Land and Domain Code implementation.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk 1: Lack of implementation of land reforms for various reasons, including limited financial capacity of the Liberia Land Authority in Liberia or political will due to upcoming elections in Kenya.

Mitigation Strategy: Mobilization of actors and maintenance of constructive engagement with government.

Risk 2: Lack of financial and technical capacities of CSOs, communities, and local governments to influence and/or implement reform processes. In Kenya, for example, most county officials and communities are unaware of the passage of the Community Land Act and are not trained in the registration process, thereby holding up the registration of community lands.

Mitigation Strategy: Awareness raising workshops about community land rights from the local to the national level with all stakeholders.

Risk 3: Increase in repressive actions from governments, shrinking civic spaces, rollback of rights, and criminalization of land rights defenders (such as in Madagascar); political tensions related to upcoming elections (in the case of Kenya).

Mitigation Strategy: Support capacity building from the local to national level and mobilization of actors for legal challenges and protection of land rights defenders.

Risk 4: Increase of cases of exposure to COVID-19. The Omicron variant has recently been detected in South Africa and other countries, which could signal another outbreak in the continent.

Mitigation Strategy: Observance of social distancing and proper measures to limit exposure to the virus. Ensuring digital access to information through virtual knowledge sharing tools.

Asia

Regional State of Play

Asia has the world's largest population of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and local communities (LCs), but its state of community and customary lands rights recognition lags behind the rest of the world. RRI's Area Estimate Study (2020) shows that in South and Southeast Asia, barely 6 percent of the lands customarily claimed by IPs and LCs are formally recognized. Using the Path to Scale Framework, RRI estimates that the gap in land and forest tenure recognition in South and Southeast Asia is at least 142 million hectares.

While increased investment in Indigenous governance, community organizations and civil society is required across the region, opportunities for recognition of rights vary by country. RRI's Opportunity Framework Study found that three countries—India, Indonesia, and Nepal—have suitable legal frameworks and political interest to initiate national level forest and land tenure reforms for collective rights led by governments. This represents potential recognition of at least 100 million hectares of forests and non-forest commons and customary lands, which can be enabled with large-scale investments by governments and donors. In other countries such as Myanmar, Thailand, and Cambodia, small investments (including pilot projects) can nurture struggles and ongoing reforms, potentially securing ~30 million hectares.

Across Asia, governments are promoting land-intensive projects and conservation models that exclude Indigenous and local communities, particularly under the rubric of post-COVID recovery. Land Conflict Watch (India), TanahKita (Indonesia), and Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (KPA) have documented more than 3,500 land-related conflicts, affecting approximately 15 million hectares and more than US\$200 billions of investments. In 2021, 19 organizations collaborated with RRI to co-author an analysis on the urgency of rights-based conservation in Asia. This report built on RRI's 2020 estimate that more than 800 million people in Asia inhabit landscapes that need to be conserved to effectively protect biodiversity.

In addition, rising authoritarianism in democracies like India, the Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand pose additional threats to communities' land rights and access as democratic spaces for protests and mobilization shrink. Without major advances in securing collective tenure in Asia, current trends indicate that large-scale dispossession, displacement, conflicts, criminalization, and violence will continue, disproportionately impacting women and youth. In democracies in the region, vibrant social movements of Indigenous and local community organizations, along with their allies in civil society organizations, have been the primary drivers of the collective land and forest reforms agenda. The increasing attention to Indigenous and community rights as a development, climate, and conservation priority at the global level could potentially emerge as a major force multiplier for country-level struggles in the region.

RRI can facilitate regional efforts for collective land rights alongside local community organizations, civil society organizations, and champions of Indigenous and community rights in governments, media, and the private sector by: (1) supporting capacities and political willingness to scale up

collective territorial rights recognition and governance in different countries; (2) leveraging rightsbased climate change, conservation, and sustainable development discourses; (3) addressing rising legal and physical threats; and (4) building organizational capacities and networking in the region.

In 2022 in Asia, RRI will continue its priority engagement with India, Indonesia, and Nepal, as well as responding to emergent opportunities and threats across the region through its Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM), Interlaken Group initiatives, and work driven by coalition members. It will also reinforce regional co-operation, exchange, and learning between countries, with a focus on evidence-based advocacy strategies, gender justice, and intergenerational leadership. In tandem, RRI will define opportunities and try to engage more donors, development organizations, and governments in the region to scale up investments in rights recognition.

Regional-level Strategies:

The following strategies focus on strategic collaboration, exchanges, learning, and capacity building at the regional level:

- 1. Develop Path to Scale framework for the region through analysis, convening and mapping of opportunities and actor networks: Potential land area claimed by IPs and local communities in key countries in the region will be synthesised with the opportunity framework data to develop preliminary Path to Scale Framework for the countries in the region. This will involve consultations with coalition members, mapping of key actors and processes, and the development of preliminary roadmaps.
- 2. Promote Path to Scale Framework with key governments and actors in the region: The Path to Scale framework developed for the region and countries will be leveraged with CSOs, social movements, donors, development agencies, and governments to scale up rights recognition and rights-based transformation.
- **3.** Address conflicts, criminalization, and violence against IPs and local communities: RRI will convene knowledge exchanges on existing initiatives at regional and cross-regional scales; it will also influence development institutions to make these issues a priority. RRI will undertake efforts to help legal, civil society, development, and private sector institutions address alleged abuses and avoid conflicts (promote standards, community-based monitoring); and intensify capacity building on ensuring holistic security for advocates.
- 4. Rights-based conservation and restoration: The narrative that community rights are critical to effective conservation and climate change mitigation will be advanced using RRI's country/global analyses, coalition expertise, and advocacy. Rights-based conservation and restoration of forest landscapes will be linked to livelihoods and post-COVID economic recovery to generate support from governments, conservation organizations, donors, and the wider public for rights recognition.
- **5. Gender justice:** RRI will facilitate a regional strategy for learning, exchanging, and sharing on gender and rights issues. Country experience and learning will influence regional and global narratives championing women's collective rights. RRI will also support community women's regional and cross-regional engagement to advance common positions in global forums.
- **6.** Youth: Regional IP and community youth leaders will be supported and amplified to advance intergenerational leadership and community resilience.

INDONESIA

State of Play

Indonesia remains one of the most land inequitable countries in the world, with a long history of customary land and forests being appropriated by state and large private companies. The struggle of Indigenous, community, and peasant organizations for rights over land and territories has defined Indonesian politics. Indonesia's legal framework and previous judicial decisions have slowly shifted to provide legislative avenues for rights-holders to assert their rights to natural resources, land and forests. Nonetheless, progress has been slow, land inequality and land grabbing are still high, and the government has not acted on its promises of agrarian reform, social forestry program and customary forests recognition. In 2020, land-related conflicts in Indonesia led to 134 cases of criminalization (2 women), 19 cases of violence (4 women), and 11 deaths.

In June 2019 the Ministry of Environment and Forestry announced a national objective of 6.53 mha for Adat (Indigenous) forest recognition, but so far only 59,442 ha have been returned to Adat communities. 12.4 mha has been registered by the Indigenous Territory Registration Agency (BRWA) with participatory mapping evidence. Of these, 2.4 mha (almost 20 percent) have been successfully recognized by local authorities and 6.9 mha (57 percent) are still requiring a local decree to complete the recognition process at sub-national level. Approximately 1 mha are also documented by the Ministry in an indicative map, though recognition is lagging. The total national goal is 2.25 mha. Over 2 mha of lands have been brought under social forestry, through four schemes that are limited to usage rights in a particular timeframe.

This is poor progress on the 2019 election promise of recognizing 12.7 mha in five years. Similarly, there has been little progress on the promised land redistribution of 4.5 million hectares under the agrarian reform. At present, the Agrarian Affairs Ministry reports redistributing 1.2 mha. It is essential that land prioritized by IPs and LCs are processed under the Agrarian Reform to resolve longstanding land conflicts. According to the Consortium for Agrarian Reform, of the 654,854 ha prioritized by communities, only 2,942 ha were redistributed by the government.

In 2020, Indonesia passed the **Omnibus Law on Job Creation** during the COVID-19 pandemic without proper consultations and public participation, rolling back already limited protections for collective tenure, and granting further privileges to plantation companies and extractive industries. The Omnibus Law deregulates mining, reduces sanctions for environmental offenses, removes requirement for an environmental impact assessment, and creates fertile conditions for corruption. It also legalizes the encroachment of palm oil plantation into forest areas and undermines IP and LC participation in consultations over investments impacting their territories, while weakening parliament's authority in decision-making on forests and natural resources.

Meanwhile, a 2020 Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No 66, on Land Procurement for Public Interest Development Projects reintroduced provisions of a controversial draft Land Bill on a Land Bank, threatening to dramatically accelerate land-grabbing in IP and LC territories and put vast tracts of intact forest landscapes and customary lands at risk. Indonesia's forest area under the authority of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry covers about 125.9 million hectares, or 63.7 percent of Indonesia's land area. One third of the land area is under the authority of the Agrarian and Spatial Planning Ministry/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), while marine area is under the authority of the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry. A law to protect Indigenous Peoples' rights is essential to overcome this sectoral approach of governing Indigenous territories, yet the **Bill on the Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights** has lingered in the legislature for almost a decade.

Opportunities and Priorities

There is little prospect of President Jokowi closing the gap in unfulfilled promises for rights recognition in his second term (2019-2024). His government's focus is on attracting investment, especially in the context of a COVID-linked recession. Strategic projects such as Food Estate are leading to more human rights violations and conflicts. In this context, it is critical to engage with the powerful corporate sector to push for respect for basic human and tenure rights, engage with the government to accelerate rights recognition, and build power from bottom-up by empowering communities to advance their territories' recognition and community land redistribution.

The landmark Constitutional Court ruling MK35 and implementation of the Agrarian Reform program provide the main opportunities to advance the land and forest tenure agenda in Indonesia. The challenge is to overcome opposition by vested interests, generate political will, and build capacity for scaling up rights recognition while countering detrimental laws, policies, conflicts, and criminalization that negatively impact Indigenous and community rights. The opposition to the Omnibus Law is bringing together IPs, peasants, students, and workers' movements, providing critical momentum to mobilize to advance the tenure agenda.

The Coalition for Tenure Justice in Indonesia provides a critical space for strategic discussions and coordination among organizations working on different political agendas linked to tenure and facing similar challenges. Member organizations have confirmed its value as a hub for knowledge sharing and capacity building.

RRI defines the key opportunities in Indonesia in 2022 as the following: (1) emerging spaces and interests for community-based monitoring of corporate practice; (2) growing evidence gathering demonstrating that land rights recognition is key to ensuring community resilience to pandemics, sustain food sovereignty, mitigate climate change, and achieve the Government's own commitments to inclusive development and conservation; (3) progressive local regulations; and (4) engaging with women and youth to advance rights recognition on lands and territories.

Strategies

The following strategies address the above identified opportunities and priorities in Indonesia:

- 1. **Convening:** Support the Tenure Coalition as an effective civil society network to advance the land, forest, and coastal/maritime areas tenure rights agenda.
- 2. Evidence-based advocacy on community rights-based economic models and rightsbased conservation: Through pilot projects and analysis, generate evidence and discourse with government agencies, donors, and private sector operators on three interconnected themes: a) alternative, rights-based sustainable development models through community enterprise, b) effective rights-based conservation, and c) food sovereignty.
- **3.** Youth and Women Empowerment: Support community-led initiatives for gender and youth inclusiveness, including mapping, legal awareness campaigns, community enterprises, and food sovereignty initiatives.
- **4. Protect land rights defenders:** Facilitate mechanisms to support victims of criminalization and violence and use these cases to mobilize public opinion through broader anti-criminalization campaign.
- 5. Connect local and global engagement with the corporate sector (including the Interlaken Group), through community-based monitoring: Facilitate mechanisms that channel reliable information collected by communities on corporate practices. Agree on strategies and spaces to engage with communities to address conflicts and abuses (including litigation).

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk 1: Increased criminalization and violence against Indigenous and community leaders defending lands and territories.

Mitigation Strategy: Support an anti-criminalization fund and the agrarian/IP lawyers' collective, strengthen the Tenure Coalition.

Risk 2: Closing of civil society spaces and increased repression linked to the implementation of detrimental laws (Omnibus Law) and strategic projects (Food Estate, Infrastructures, Mining, Palm oil).

Mitigation Strategy: Provide analytical evidence on the risks posed by detrimental corporate sector operations and vested interests to support broader mobilization.

INDIA

State of Play

In 2020, RRI estimated that at least 62.5 million hectares of land and forests in India are inhabited by IPs and local communities. RRI estimated that barely 5 percent of these lands and territories have been formally recognized. The legal framework provided by India's Forest Rights Act (FRA) has created the potential for recognizing collective rights over 40 million hectares of forest land with almost 170 million rights-holders. Several other laws apply to non-forest lands, providing no or little potential for

effective recognition and exercise of rights by communities. In Northeast India, several states provide Indigenous communities better collective control of territories and collective lands.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the FRA. However, the implementation of the law remains with states, many of which have shown little interest in implementing it. Maharashtra is one state where CFR provisions have been successfully implemented. Other states with some extent of effective CFR recognition include Odisha, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Kerala. MOTA has shown increasing interest in implementation since 2020, but institutional support is not adequate, and the FRA's powerful collective rights provision seems destined to remain on paper. Implementation of the FRA faces strong opposition from the forest bureaucracy, and recent proposals to amend conservation policy indicate an erosion of environmental and human rights safeguards in favor of private sector investment.

For over a decade, a diverse group of civil society organizations and grassroots tribal and forest dwellers' organizations have been pushing for the Act's implementation. RRI's contribution to these processes has been significant through facilitating evidence-based policy advocacy as well as the Act's legal defense. RRI published its first analysis of the FRA's potential in 2015, using government data to estimate that 40 million hectares of forestlands can be recognized as community forest resources across India. RRI continues to support analysis, advocacy, and legal interventions to advance the implementation of community rights under the FRA, while working closely with civil society organizations and state governments. Pilot projects supported by RRI have now been scaled up into a Tenure Facility project for rights recognition of over a million hectares of forests. RRI and its collaborators seek to capitalize on emerging spaces to push forward the forest rights agenda as well as to ward off the major threats to rights. In 2020 and 2021, RRI also supported an analysis linking COVID-19 with forest rights, showing how communities whose rights over forests have been recognized displayed significant resilience against the pandemic's economic and social shocks.

Opportunities and Priorities

The FRA is the foremost vehicle in India to scale up collective forest rights, providing a clear and actionable path for recognition of rights over 40 million hectares of forest lands. To generate political will for FRA's implementation and open spaces for its advocacy, and to protect it from legal challenges, RRI will leverage the following opportunities:

- Favorable responses from governments at national and state level to scale up forest rights recognition, especially in response to the global discourse on rights-based conservation, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development
- Momentum generated around community resilience during the pandemic in the context of tenure recognition and rights-based livelihoods
- Increasing responsiveness from allies within conservation, climate change, and other environmental groups, particularly on rights-based restoration and forest-based livelihoods
- Dynamic political situation at national and state level, particularly in areas with greatest potential for forest rights recognition

Strategies

- 1. Analysis and advocacy to generate policy support: Convince policymakers of the benefits of the FRA, focusing on the perspectives of livelihoods, COVID-19 recovery, climate change mitigation, gender justice, and conservation.
- 2. Analysis and advocacy addressing threats to rights: Analyze policy and legal changes affecting community rights and provide inputs to civil society organizations and governments.
- **3. Legal Support:** Support the FRA's legal defense, including through capacity-building and linking lawyers with civil society organizations.
- **4. Convening:** Facilitate convening of diverse stakeholders on the importance of rights recognition for development, climate change, forest landscape restoration, conservation, securing peace, gender justice, and conflict mitigation.
- **5. Capacity building:** Build capacity of primary stakeholders (especially women and youth), civil society organizations, and state actors to implement the FRA.
- **6. Gender Justice:** Integrate gender-sensitive approaches, knowledge, and gender-based analysis broadly within advocacy; leverage national, regional, and global processes.
- **7. Increase resource flow:** Facilitate funding for collective rights recognition from donors as well as the government.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risks: Conflicting laws and policies that may affect FRA implementation and civil society more broadly

Mitigation Strategy: Creating an enabling policy environment and supporting capacity of actors to implement FRA and strengthen civil society.

NEPAL

State of Play

The total area claimed by IPs and local communities in Nepal is estimated to be 6.7 million hectares, out of which 2.2 million hectares have been recognized as community forests (RRI, 2020). Yet, despite the success of community forestry, rights are not fully legally secure and communities' ability to freely use resources to benefit communities are over-regulated. Furthermore, approximately 3.3 million hectares (22.6 percent of Nepal's area) are pasturelands and grazing lands claimed by IPs and local communities, primarily in the High Himalayas. These territories are not yet recognized and legal frameworks for recognition of IPs' territorial claims on both forestlands and pasturelands remain absent and politically under-mobilized.

A new national Forest Act provides additional, yet insufficient legal recognition for community forest rights. Over 20% of Nepal has been declared as conservation area, and a proposal to expand 10 new protected areas was tabled in 2021 by the new government. Community activists had a major win in 2021 when Nepal's *Scientific Forestry* guidelines were replaced with *Sustainable Forestry* guidelines.

Aside from the federal government, the 2015 constitution assigns major roles for forest and land governance to provincial and local governments. This empowers local governments to enact laws that can free community forestry from the forest bureaucracy's onerous control, provide communities greater autonomy, and recognize IP territories. At the same time, many local governments see community forestry as a source of tax revenue and are attempting to wrest control over forests from communities. As of 2021, over 100 local Forest Acts have been passed by 753 local governments. Advocacy strategies in Nepal therefore must respond to this dynamic, three-tier structure.

Community forestry groups and the women within them are well organized in Nepal under the umbrella of RRI Partner FECOFUN. The Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) is also a key national collaborator. There has been increased collaboration between these two organizations for advocacy and political mobilization. RRI has also helped FECOFUN and its partners obtain funding from the Tenure Facility to recognize and record rights in collaboration with local governments.

Finally, Nepal's forest communities faced devastating impacts from the COVID pandemic in 2020-21. Indigenous, community, and municipal organizations joined hands for a fundraising campaign, titled Together for Nepal, with support from RRI, to promote rights-holders' health, livelihood resilience, and integration of migrant returnees and women earners into the post-COVID economy.

Opportunities and Priorities

Nepal's new three-tiered government structure represents an opportunity to advocate for change at provincial and local levels. This will ensure effective community control over forests through enactment of pro-people forest laws, regulations and polices, with FECOFUN, NEFIN, GFN, and CIPRED as force multipliers. Opportunities in 2022 include:

- 1. Local governments, given their jurisdiction over community forestry, can emerge as guarantors and supporters of secure community forest rights. Local government elections take place in April-May 2022 and it is important that community forestry is reflected in local manifestos, candidates' political commitments, and local assemblies.
- 2. The removal of the Scientific Forest Management guidelines marks an opportunity to define new guidelines on sustainable management that put sustainable community livelihoods and enterprises at the center.
- **3.** There is an ongoing movement to reform conservation laws at the local government level, which can influence laws at the provincial and national levels.
- **4.** Women's outstanding leadership in Nepal's community forestry offers an opportunity to support gender-equitable forest governance.
- **5.** Potential pathways to recognition of IPs' customary territories, including on rangelands/pasturelands are emerging. Further enabling community forestry enterprises, particularly through addressing fiscal and taxation issues.
- **6.** Global and national resources are being channeled to respond to the crises of climate change and COVID-19 recovery; tenure rights are closely linked to community resilience.

Strategy

- Advocacy to ensure adoption and implementation of pro-community forest laws, policies, and budgets on national, provincial, and local levels; community-led sustainable forest management; community-led conservation; recognition of IP territories; and opportunities presented at national, provincial, and local levels during election year.
- 2. Providing technical and advisory support for implementation of the second phase of the Tenure Facility project, which seeks to scale up community forest rights recognition through enactment of local government laws and regulations and support for community-based enterprises.
- **3. Support community led economic development** by Community Forestry Enterprises, e.g., through marketing support and leveraging government budgetary resources; particularly to emphasize the importance of community-based forest enterprises for national recovery from COVID-19 and building local resilience.
- **4. Building capacities for inclusive grassroots leadership** to amplify women's and youth's political leadership in government, organizations, and community forestry enterprises.
- 5. Mobilize financial support for all the above.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk 1: Provincial governments may enact provincial laws and policies which curtail the powers of local government and community forestry user groups.

Mitigation Strategy: Supporting FECOFUN and its allied organizations in advocacy and mobilization to forestall such laws and policies.

Risk 2: Local governments may curtail the powers and autonomy of Community Forestry Groups and treat community forests as a source of revenue.

Mitigation Strategy: A proposed Tenure Facility project seeks to support local governments to enact laws that recognize community forestry rights and mapping in 100 out of 753 local governments, creating clear best practices and benchmarks. This, along with political advocacy will help mitigate this serious risk.

Latin America

Regional State of Play

Latin America is home to a large diversity of Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities (LCs), and Afro-descendant Peoples (ADPs), as well as local women's groups. Together they manage and exercise governance over an estimated 571.1 Mha of forest lands and territories.¹ However, these communities still lack recognition for at least 137.5 Mha of their claimed territories, and 433.6 Mha of recognized forest lands are under increasing pressures from extractive, agribusiness, and development projects.

IPs, ADPs, LCs, and women's movements across the Latin American region over the last four decades have demonstrated remarkable leadership towards securing recognition of collective tenure rights. The region's progress on legal frameworks presents an exceptional opportunity for its countries to scale up recognition of long-standing claims to collective tenure rights. However, legal frameworks for collective tenure recognition are often not implemented as governments, civil society, and grassroots organizations lack the financial resources, organizational capacities, strong institutional coordination, or political interest to implement tenure policies and laws. RRI's Opportunity Framework, a global analysis of the readiness of countries to secure collective tenure rights, demonstrates that the region has the largest potential for tenure reform implementation across the planet.

RRI's 2021 update of its Opportunity Framework encompasses all countries and territories associated with the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities, which represents rights-holders' organizations in five tropical forested regions: the Amazon Basin (COICA), Brazil (APIB), Indonesia (AMAN), Mesoamerica (AMPB), and Central Africa (REPALEAC). The study added five new countries, Ecuador, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Honduras, and Panama, and reassessed opportunities in countries included in the 2020 Framework. It also included an update on Guatemala, where subnational efforts are needed to gain greater government willingness to implement policy reform; and Suriname, which has not passed legislation to secure Indigenous and Maroons Peoples' tenure rights, although some national willingness has developed under the new government. This analysis provides new insights on the enabling conditions needed to create or to scale-up efforts in Latin America for advancing policy reform and community tenure rights.

Several factors are currently affecting the region, including COVID-19, political turmoil, and increases in violations of human, environmental, and land rights. Latin America is the worst affected region by the COVID-19 pandemic in the world, which disproportionately affects IPs, ADPs, LCs and women, revealing the chronic and profound inequality across the region. Community-based territorial rights and self-determination became more important than ever during the pandemic. Community territories became the best "fort" for protection, while rights-holder organizations fulfilled the state's role in conveying information and monitoring the spread of the disease to their communities. However, the advance of illegal activities (mining, logging, etc.) into the territories made communities more vulnerable to the spread of the virus, exacerbated by the delays in administration of COVID-19 vaccines in the region.

¹ RRI's updated 2020 global land area study includes 12 Latin American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

A deterioration of democratic institutions and novel forms of authoritarianism re-emerged in countries such as Brazil and Colombia. The Duque administration's continued unwillingness to implement Colombia's peace agreement is putting the country at risk of descending back into a state of internal conflict with the country becoming the world's most violent for land defenders. In 2021, for several months, civil society, IPs, and ADPs took to the streets to protest policy reforms that would have increased inequality and exacerbated a lack of economic opportunities to recover from the pandemic lockdowns. The Duque administration's violent response resulted in <u>hundreds of protesters</u> <u>being injured or killed by police brutality</u>. Despite Duque's lack of commitment to advance the peace accord, donors and financial institutions like NICFI, UK, SIDA, the World Bank and the IDB continue to invest in the implementation of the accord's Rural Reform and the multi-cadaster process for the formalization of land tenure rights, without properly involving or consulting ethnic groups. Indigenous and Afro-descendant organizations are taking legal and advocacy actions to redress these plans for implementing the multi-cadaster process.

Meanwhile in Brazil, Jair Bolsonaro's ultra-conservative policies continue exacerbating pressure on Indigenous territories from private economic interests, leading to open conflict and environmental catastrophe. Peru went into political crisis with presidential elections, withholding results for several weeks before announcing the new President, Pedro Castillo. Bolivia restored its democratic government after political turmoil and elected Luis Arce; returning the country to socialist rule after an interregnum with an acting right-wing government.

Since Latin America demonstrates the highest level of human and environmental rights violations in the world, regional and national NGOs and rights-holder organizations are constantly developing monitoring systems and information sharing to promote government and private sector accountability. For instance, RRI's 2019-20 cartographic study of conflicts between extractive industries and infrastructure projects and community lands between the years 2017-2019 in 6 countries (Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico) found 102 cases that affected 1,164 communities, and 295 individuals who suffered attacks or direct criminalization, and many violations which affected several rights at once. RRI's regional study brings a new perspective related to the multidimensional and multiplying effect of violations of community tenure rights.

In addition, across the region, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities quickly mobilized to defend their rights using RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM), which supports rights-holders in preventing rollback of rights. In Guatemala, the Maya Q'eqchi' Indigenous Community of Agua Caliente is pursuing major changes in national laws and policies to enforce the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights by bringing the case to the Interamerican Court of Human Rights (IACHR); and in Peru the Legal Defense Institute (IDL) is working toward the compliance of the first court ruling on the due process and compensation rights of communities as a result of the 2014 oil spill that affected four Indigenous territories.

Opportunities and Priorities

2022 presents a critical opportunity to build upon RRI's past 11 years of work to advance the recognition of Afro-descendant Peoples' collective tenure rights. Latin America holds a population of 200 million Afro-descendants, and in some countries such as Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guyana they have achieved recognition as a distinct ethnic people with territorial rights under international and national legal frameworks. However, the implementation of tenure rights

policies and legislation is uneven across these countries. In countries like Bolivia, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Suriname, and Venezuela, Afro-descendant Peoples lack the legislation, institutional architecture, and organizational capacity for the recognition and formalization of their customarily held community lands.

RRI's 2020 and 2021 regional strategies with the Latin American Afro-descendant movements helped define a regional roadmap for moving forward collective rights recognition in different countries. To implement the road map, the Afro-descendant movement in coordination with RRI is carrying out an assessment of the status of their territorial rights in 12 countries, including (Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Suriname). The results of the assessment would be the basis for collective actions across the region during 2022 and on. To enable the regional mobilization on the research design and implementation, RRG's Latin America and SAGE teams provided training on the use of RRI's tenure tracking, gender analysis, and Opportunity Framework methodologies.

Since 2018, leaders of local communities across the region have mobilized to resolve a critical gap in defining what constitutes a local community. This gap in the definitional criteria has prevented the recognition of tenure and representation rights of thousands of local communities at the UNFCCC and the CBD Platforms of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples. Under RRI's regional strategy, a diverse group of organizations from Mesoamerica and South America worked together to build a set of criteria for identification and self-identification of local communities. The UNFCCC has endorsed this process, and next steps include extending consensus building with other local communities in Asia and Africa, and positioning representation of local communities at the UNFCCC platform.

Over the past years, the contributions of IPs, LCs and ADPs to conservation have increasingly gained global recognition. New research in the past year demonstrated yet again that these territories act as buffers against land-use changes and forest conversion, frontier expansion, deforestation, and fires and perform better than Protected Areas.² These findings make clear that the global urgency to develop conservation initiatives for protecting the world's forest and biodiversity cannot and should not be done without considering the rights, knowledge, and leadership of the people currently inhabiting forested and high biodiversity areas. Right-based conservation has risen as an alternative yet understanding on the enabling conditions on how to operationalize it is still weak. RRI, with the support of the Moore Foundation, has convened experts in Colombia and Peru to develop a strategic analysis to assess the opportunities for strengthening a rights-based approach to conservation in the Amazon region of these countries. The study, currently underway, examines existing legal frameworks supporting tenure recognition and conservation regimes in Peru and Colombia and explore rights-based perspectives in dialogue with local actors, including IP, ADP, government officials, and environmental/conservationist NGOs.

Across the region, Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and community women have been working to achieve greater recognition of their tenure rights as well as parity in representation and effective participation in decision-making at all levels. RRI has taken a multi-faceted approach to advance women's tenure rights and capacity-building by supporting greater articulation between Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and community women's movements to exchange lessons, document their organizational processes, and agree on shared agendas at national and international levels, including

² Dowson et al 2021; Walker et al 2020; FAO-FILAC 2021; PNAS 2020.

the CBD and UNFCCC. This strategy is helping to identify the necessary mechanisms, political conditions, and regulatory frameworks to advance women's tenure rights.

Strategy

In 2022, the Latin America program will strengthen its cross-regional approach, focusing on consolidation of synergies, defining areas of collaboration, and advancing peer learning between rights-holders and their allies to seize opportunities to advance their tenure rights agendas. RRI will also use its Strategic Response Mechanism to mobilize critical actors to advance recognition and protection of these rights when and where opportunities emerge. The Latin America program anticipates SRM projects in Ecuador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and other countries where RRI plans to expand work. The 2022 workplan addresses the following strategies for collective action.

- 1. Scale-up regional articulation of Afro-descendant organizations by leveraging existing and new evidence-based analysis on the status of Afro-descendant Peoples, including women's rights in 12 countries. RRI will do this by producing and sharing a regional analysis of the state of recognition of collective tenure rights of Afro-descendant communities in Latin America to facilitate advocacy for the recognition and protection of their territorial rights at different levels. To expand the organizational capacity of Afro-descendant organizations, RRI will convene discussions to exchange lessons learned from strategies used to advance the recognition of their territorial rights. The discussions will also help these organizations build dialogue with national governments and international cooperation agencies.
- 2. Advance the strengthening of local communities' land and resource tenure rights in national and international policies and commitments on climate change and conservation. To achieve this, RRI will consolidate the process for constructing the criteria for identification and self-identification of local communities in Latin America and facilitate articulation with local community processes in other regions to secure their participation and representation in the UNFCCC Platform for Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples.
- 3. Advance women's tenure, participation, and parity of representation rights at different levels; contribute to enhance women's leadership roles and voice on diverse decisionmaking spaces highlighting their contribution on local economies and food security; territorial governance; climate change adaptation and mitigation and conservation. RRI will convene dialogues to build greater synergy between Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women, share their knowledge and lessons from organizational processes and strengthen their leadership through intergenerational and gender-based approaches. These discussions will aim to build a shared agenda to advocate for women's tenure rights, protect and recognize their ancestral knowledge and role in food sovereignty and local economies, and promote their effective representation and parity in participation in decision-making spaces and funding opportunities.
- 4. Building on RRI's regional work in the past two years on preventing rollback of rights and criminalization. RRI will focus on deepening analysis and data production on the differentiated impacts of violation of rights on Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women and youth. RRI will enhance connection and information sharing among grassroot organizations and allies and consolidate and apply a standardized methodology to analyze information from multiple sources. This phase of work will complement RRI's approach on the multidimensional and multiplier effect of the violation of rights by extractive

industries, infrastructure and illegal activities, showcased in the <u>Story Maps platform</u>. This strategy will broaden and empower RRI's network of organizations working on the relationship between the violation of collective land and resource rights, human rights, environmental rights, and the need for stronger advocacy.

- **5.** Exploring the potential of promoting a rights-based approach to conservation and climate change initiatives. In Colombia and Peru, RRI will follow the indicative pathways identified in its 2020 rights-based approach analysis, while expanding review of other crucial countries. RRI will build upon current grassroots efforts, such as 80/25 COICA's strategy to protect the Amazon region; the Amazonian Indigenous Women's Mandate; and the conservation strategies used by the Territorial Women leaders of Mesoamerica and Afrodescendant Peoples to strengthen its work on rights-based conservation and link it to new climate commitments and funding opportunities emerging from the COP-26.
- 6. Support the Shandia Alliance for People, Nature, and Climate to scale up locally-led land rights and conservation to achieve global conservation, climate, and development goals. In coordination with the GATC, Campaign for Nature (C4N), and RRI members, RRI will facilitate the design, prioritization, and implementation of strategies of the Shandia Vision and its Path to Scale and Transformation, including its Strategic Response Mechanism. This work responds to commitments under the new Bezos Earth Fund grant and includes: Accelerate community-level action to advance rights and conservation; strengthen local organization capacity; support local community organizations to establish monitoring and reporting systems; and recognize tropical forest areas for IP and LC in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk 1: As new governments in Peru and Bolivia continue consolidating and presidential elections are set for Colombia in 2022, new political crises in the region could limit the opportunities for advancing projects or block new channels of dialogue for reaching common agreement with governments to advance recognition of the collective tenure rights of IP, ADP, LC and women within those groups.

Mitigation Strategy: RRI will develop a monitoring system via the network of Afro-descendant, indigenous, local community organizations and allies in countries to identify and agree upon steps that can be taken to restore or enhance enabling conditions.

Risk 2: Lack of consensus among Latin American local community organizations on the final criteria for self-identification and its review by other LC organizations in Africa and Asia and identification and the agreements on candidacies for representation, obstructing the opportunity to influence the UNFCCC and CBD systems on their participation and representation roles for LCs in the platforms.

Mitigation Strategy: RRI will support development of greater synergies for cross-regional consultations in order to reach consensus among local community organizations as they aim to secure their participation, representation, and recognition within the platform.

Risk 3: Increasing rights violations, criminalization, and rollback of rights due to expanding pressures on community territories across the region from extractive industry activities resulting from governments' economic reactivation plans in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mitigation Strategy: RRI will use date collected and disseminated via the Story Maps platform to support advocacy efforts of grassroots organizations in the region. RRI will use its current network

of IP, LC, and AD grassroots organizations, NGOs, and communications organizations focused on defending human rights to sound the alarm when community rights violations occur, particularly when they can be linked to state responses to the pandemic.

Risk 4: During the implementation of the grant from the Bezos Earth Fund, difficulties may emerge in establishing the mechanism for prioritization of projects and organization to support.

Mitigation Strategy: RRI has pre-design a plan ensuring a mechanism for co-governance of the grant, establishing committees to deploy funding and build an infrastructure that ensures majority leadership by IP and LC leaders and best practices in mitigating conflicts of interest. RRG, GATC, and C4N will establish independent technical committees to review proposals and allocate grants to local organizations and regional funds per agreed criteria.

2022 Work Plans by Strategic Assets to Amplify and Engage

Strategic Communications

State of Play

In 2021, COVID-19 continued to wreak havoc across many of RRI's constituencies. But while restricted travel led to some lost opportunities for Communications to interact directly with regional and country-level colleagues, these challenges also gave the program an opportunity to focus on adapting to the new era of virtual knowledge exchange and addressing its unfinished agendas from 2020.

Examples of this include concerted digital outreach of RRI research released in the last two years, strengthened staff capacity, and vast improvements across our digital communications systems, including use of multimedia tools such as video, and building translation and interpretation capacities to improve language access across the coalition.

The pandemic also provided a host of new data and qualitative evidence from our partners and collaborators on community resilience to suppression and rollback of rights. This generated opportunities to tell new stories on RRI's communications platforms, particularly on the revamped RRI blog, which now serves as a more vibrant and dynamic space for all coalition members to communicate their impact.

The unprecedented recognition of the impacts of climate change at COP26 -- and of IP and LCs' integral role in efforts to address them -- led a series of new pledges toward Indigenous and community-led initiatives. This has opened many new areas of collaboration for Communications. Given RRI's 2022 commitment to ensure these new pledges translate into direct support for rights-holders and to securing tenure rights, Communications will work closely with SAGE colleagues to officially launch, highlight and position the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI) as a primary regranting mechanism to channel climate and conservation investments directly to rights-holders' organizations and networks. It will also continue to bolster support for RRI's rights-based climate and conservation research from 2020 and 2021, leverage our Path to Scale targets, and produce regional analyses and stories to advance rights-based approaches across Asia, Africa and Latin America. In tandem, we also plan to ramp up our reporting on abuse and rollback of rights in community forests where climate investments are being planned without community participation.

2022 will also be a year for Communications to reposition RRI's leadership in producing credible and definitive global level research on collective tenure rights. It will produce and launch two new flagship publications: the global carbon storage baseline and an updated baseline of RRI's global tenure data. To release these analyses, Communications will conduct virtual global launch events and expansive digital outreach, employing multimedia formats including video and data visualization, and targeted placements of think pieces in international and regional media.

Last but not least, we will continue to amplify the uptake and endorsement of the Land Rights Standard (LRS) principles introduced in 2021, including by supporting the LRS Ad Hoc Steering Committee and promoting a series of new regional analyses planned in 2022 to link global development goals to national-level rights. Communications also plans to work on major improvements in documenting impacts of the RRI Strategic Response Mechanism on the RRI website, and on promoting cross-regional initiatives for knowledge exchange undertaken by RRI's Gender Justice Program.

Opportunities:

Communications sees the following opportunities across RRI's global platforms and regions, for advocacy, storytelling, production, and dissemination of research and other knowledge tools:

At the global level:

- 1. New momentum generated from COP26: The \$1.7 billion committed at CoP 26 to support and secure Indigenous and community initiatives presents a major opportunity to promote RRI's Path to Scale framework launched in 2021, and to increase awareness of RRI's new proposed finance initiative to channel funding directly to rights-holders and their organizations for their economic, conservation, and restoration priorities (CLARIFI). It also presents new opportunities to launch the Land Rights Standard principles and promote their role in respecting IP, LC and ADP rights in conservation and climate action.
- 2. Momentum on Gender Justice: The realization and protection of women's tenure rights warrants continued efforts by Communications, as by other RRI Programs, to share timely information, raise awareness, and promote successes. We see the following opportunities for communications around gender justice, created in part by RRI's Gender Justice Program's efforts in 2021:
 - a. New spaces created by RRI and its members for dialogues between women's social movements and national governments to advance gender rights-based agendas.
 - **b.** New analyses by RRI coalition members to document women's leadership in community-based initiatives and best practices in forest governance.
 - **c.** Increased representation and participation by women in international platforms on climate change and biodiversity.
- **3. Growth in Corporate Accountability:** Throughout 2021, we saw considerable growth in corporate forest positive strategies to reduce deforestation, secure community land tenure, strengthening community-based monitoring, and contribute to improving local livelihoods. Communications will work closely with SAGE team to document these success stories and to share them with the broader corporate community using its preferred media platforms to inspire more and better measures.

At the regional level:

- RRI's regional programs plan to release a series of new analyses in 2022 that create new opportunities to promote legal reforms in focus countries; highlight conflicts and abuses of rights; promote community-led approaches for preventing climate change and conservation; and amplify powerful local voices from the ground, particularly of women and youth community leaders.
- 2. The Land Rights Now (LRN) platform, of which RRI is a co-convenor recently improved its staff capacity and added new Board members from rights-holders' communities. Given the current climate of criminalization in many of RRI's constituencies and LRN's vast digital network, it will serve as a key ally to our constituents in amplifying their struggles on online platforms.

Strategies

Communications will pursue the following strategies by using a variety of new and improved tools at its disposal, including an expanded roster of regional media engagement experts; the new "Land Writes Blog" on the RRI website; data visualization of RRI's research; and video.

- **1. Strengthen New Partnerships:** Communications will support RRI's new regional and local partnerships by:
 - Developing and promoting joint think-pieces and blog posts with new partners in digital and traditional media catering to key target audiences (national governments; environmental scientists; global conservation actors; private sector, and so on).
 - Providing communications support and capacity building to regional partners and collaborators, and RRI Fellows – strengthening their capacity to produce and share their research and success stories achieved a result of their partnerships with RRI, using creative, multimedia formats.
 - **Promote rights-based climate and biodiversity action:** Promoting the critical role played by IPs, ADPs and local communities as highlighted by new and existing research by coalition members, through RRI's blog, social media, and traditional media outreach will be a continued focus of Communications' outreach efforts in 2022. This includes supporting a formal launch of the Land Rights Standard principles at a strategic convening moment determined by the SAGE team.
- **2. Amplify the voices of community women:** Communications will promote equitable and inclusive rights-based actions through the following strategies:
 - Helping to organize and promote RRI's regional and cross-regional gender meetings.
 - Producing and promoting RRI's Gender and Depth of Rights Databases to capture legislative advances and rollbacks of community women's tenure rights.
 - In coordination with coalition members, produce multimedia stories explaining the significance of women's tenure, participation, and representation at different levels.
- 3. Promote corporate accountability measures:
 - Communications will use targeted advocacy tools including joint Opinion pieces with corporate partners and blog posts to share rights-based measures adopted and promoted by Interlaken Group members to inform and influence their peers.

- It will also produce a new video in collaboration with the Accountability Framework, breaking down community-based monitoring (CBM) for corporate investors.
- 4. Promote region-level analyses: Communications will support production and promotion of a range of new regional analyses focusing on the following, among others: Recognition of collective tenure rights of Afro-descendant communities; rollback of rights and criminalization in Latin America; linking India's Forest Rights Act to livelihoods, COVID-19 recovery, climate change, gender justice and conservation; and influencing land reform processes in the DRC and Madagascar.
- **5. Produce region-focused stories:** These will highlight the following topics, among others: Latin America coalition's work on rights-based conservation and climate initiatives; tracking conflicts and criminalization against IPs and local communities across all three regions; linking rights-based forest landscape restoration and conservation to livelihoods, food sovereignty and post-COVID economic recovery; women's community-based rights and women-led forest enterprises; the role of youth in strengthening intergenerational leadership and community resilience; DRC coalition's advocacy for the passage of the Indigenous Peoples Act; the National Oil Palm Strategy and RSPO interpretation in Liberia; linking community livelihoods with REDD+; and community efforts to engage land investors in Kenya.
- Promote region-level knowledge exchanges on criminalization; conflicts; community-based monitoring, rights-based conservation; gender justice; securing peace; and country progress of land-use planning reforms.
- 7. Leverage the Land Rights Now platform to support RRI's regional level advocacy campaigns.
- 8. Promote the Megaflorestais Network's 14th meeting, bringing together agency forest leaders at the end of 2022. Communications will provide event support and amplify discussion outcomes on the Megaflorestais and RRI websites as well as on social media, targeting forestry leaders across the world to help build their political will to scale up rights recognition in their constituencies.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk 1: Continued restricted travel and loss of opportunities for face-to-face interactions and strengthening relationships with new constituencies as well as coalition members due to COVID-19.

Mitigation Strategy:

- **1.** Continue to increase engagement with RRI communications focal points in each region, particularly via one-on-one relationships using easily available virtual tools at their disposal.
- **2.** Convene periodic meetings with communications focal points focused on strengthening relationships as well as building capacity of smaller, regional coalition member organizations.

Risk 2: Ensuring cohesion of messaging and coordination of communications across the coalition.

Mitigation Strategy:

- **1.** Design easily approachable and more targeted (both in terms of language and message) communications products for use by all coalition members.
- 2. Increase emphasis on easily shareable multimedia formats like video and micro-stories.
- 3. Invite input from newer/less active coalition members in improving the development and consumption of RRI's communications products. ■

Coalition and Strategic Networks

Rationale for Engagement

State of Play

The central role of Indigenous Peoples and customary communities in protecting nature and demonstrating resilience and sustainable livelihoods necessary to save the planet has never been greater. And the necessity of recognizing Indigenous and community collective land rights to achieve the global climate and biodiversity goals is also now accepted by leading climate, conservation, and development organizations. Community land rights now enjoy greater support in many countries, with some 54 countries now having adequate legal frameworks for recognition and at least 20 having ongoing projects to implement laws, via support from the international community.

However, the implementation of these laws and commitments lags far behind, and local peoples and their forests remained threatened, especially as communities contend with increased pressure on natural resources, criminalization of land defenders, and often violent backlash against the assertion of their customary and legal rights – a situation exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic aftermath. With greater awareness in the international arena has come increased tensions between Indigenous and community organizations in certain arenas, leading some to demand clear distinctions for each group and fight for rights separately. This risk of fragmentation is serious and makes it even more urgent to find common ground and to clarify the role of Afro-descendant Peoples within that context.

More organizations and actors are committed to supporting land rights, making the field more crowded than ever before with a risk of dilution of key messages and reduced impact. To help mitigate this risk and encourage more coherent and efficient action, RRI instigated in 2013 an emerging international architecture to scale-up community land rights recognition. This included new instruments to support global monitoring (LandMark), engagements with the private sector (the Interlaken Group), with government officials (MegaFlorestais), the international community (Land Rights Now campaign), as well as financing mechanisms (the Tenure Facility and the new Community Land Rights and Conservation Initiative - CLARIFI).

While these initiatives, except the last one (to be launched in 2022, now that the conception phase has been finalized), are now operating and connected to each other, they are yet to fully leverage each other. A multiplication of actors coupled with reduced funding from several key donors have made the funding environment even more difficult. These tensions have manifested within the Coalition, with emerging competition between some NGO Partners and RRG.

These changes in the landscape have led to a new phase in the RRI Coalition. As part of the 2020-2025 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), a strong focus was placed on being: 1) More informed, guided, and governed by right-holder organizations and networks; and 2) More driven by collective action and promoting greater synergies between Coalition members. RRI is now in a unique position with more Partners primarily representing rights-holder organizations and their national and international allies, as well as a larger set of active local and global Collaborators. This enables us to act and connect our various levels of engagement (country, regional, global). This positioning gives us the intelligence, expertise, and influence to promote systemic changes at all levels and drive greater support for community land and resource rights in accordance with the Path to Scale and

Transformation framework. RRG supports each of these processes by catalyzing mobilization, ambition, and action, as well as generating and disseminating new ideas and research.

Opportunities and Priorities

It will be critical in 2022 to fully leverage the coalition's influence to weigh in on the global ambition on the biodiversity agenda (CBD COP), the implementation of new climate pledges (COP26), and advocate for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Afro-descendant Peoples, and the women within them as key drivers of inclusive development. This year will be a key opportunity to showcase once again our value add, and how the RRI Coalition is positioned to achieve systemic and lasting changes.

To catalyze greater impact and ensure RRI remains a recognized actor driving the tenure agenda and scaling up rights recognition, the CSN program will focus on strengthening the Coalition, operationalization of the new MoU, and leveraging other networks and key allies within our ecosystem. The CSN team will also ensure that the Coalition is appropriately mobilized during the development of Strategic Program 4 (SP4, 2022-2026), which includes the "Blue Skies" consultations process with IPs, LCs and ADPs, and particularly the women within these groups, to ensure their agenda and struggles are captured in RRI's next five-year strategy. Lastly, CSN will continue to coordinate mobilization around the Path to Scale and Transformation as a vehicle to raise ambition and action to achieve the RRI goals and get greater support from key donors and philanthropies, In collaboration with other RRG programs.

Strategy

- 1. CSN will continue to dedicate attention to strengthening the Coalition and promoting collective action and closer collaboration between its members. As such, attention will continue to be placed on implementation and identification of new practices and engaging regularly RRI Partners, Collaborators and Fellows to draw from their knowledge and collectively identify the most important levers for action. RRI's global Coalition meetings (the January Governance Meeting and the end-of-the-year Global Strategy Meetings) will provide space for Coalition members to agree on key opportunities and strategies to instigate systemic shifts in the international arena and how to implement them to maximize collective action. In addition, SP4 consultations will enable members to identify key strategies for RRI to advance rights for the next five years, building on learnings from the Blue Skies process and an ethnography of RRI currently being conducted by students at the University of Michigan (expected to be completed in May). Building on document review and individual interviews with Coalition members, this study hopes to produce a valuable record of how the coalition has worked to produce transformational political, social, and environmental change at local, regional, and country levels. In addition, CSN will continue to support the Board to ensure it is fully engaged and able to offer essential oversight to RRI. In particular, CSN will work closely with the Board's Committees, onboard new members, and contribute to a review of its Bylaws.
- 2. CSN will organize additional convenings (mostly virtual) to strengthen RRI's relationships with key actors on the global tenure agenda and get their support on our proposed Path to Scale and Transformation. To do this, CSN, in coordination with other RRG programs, will be active on several fronts:

- i. Play a convening role for key donors and philanthropies to foster collective targets for securing land rights, coordinating action, monitoring progress, and encouraging funding through new and existing channels.
- ii. Develop and mobilize the Coalition around our vision for 2030, to be leveraged with other key actors.
- iii. Promote the engagement of the Coalition in high-level and cross regional dialogues.

In addition, CSN will continue to engage the MegaFlorestais network of forest agency leaders like in years past, which hopes to host its 14th meeting at the end of 2022. This event, initially scheduled to take place in 2020 in Peru, will now be organized in collaboration with the Tenure Facility and the Interlaken Group to give top forest agency leaders the opportunity to focus on implementation of tenure reforms and building political support to scale up rights recognition.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risk 1: Losing our convening power due to the continued COVID-19 pandemic or greater competition.

Mitigation strategy: Convening strength remains one of the key competencies of RRI and the CSN Program in particular. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and its resulting travel restrictions are expected to continue well into 2022. This means that CSN will continue to operate in a virtual world and make every effort to maintain the energy and enthusiasm behind its new Coalition. CSN will continue to track and apply learnings to enhance RRI's virtual meeting capacity in 2022. However, it will be important for RRI to keep occupying this space despite COVID restrictions, or we run the risk of losing relevance on the global scale given greater competition. Besides regular engagement within our Coalition, this specific risk will be mitigated by organizing high-level dialogues and actively supporting the Path to Scale and Transformation framework, like in 2021. By Fall 2022, RRI hopes to conduct hybrid events and enable in-person participation by putting in place measures to ensure a safe meeting environment. We expect that by mid-2022, more people will be vaccinated, there will be fewer travel restrictions, and in-person international gatherings will resume, building on the experiences from the COP26 and the IUCN World Congress.

Risk 2: The expanded Coalition does not find its cohesion, thus weakening RRI.

Mitigation strategy: RRI's new MoU led to the inclusion of eight new Partners in 2020 and 2021. This has been an immense opportunity to strengthen the Coalition, but CSN is taking careful steps to ensure that this change in the composition of Partners is done thoughtfully to promote cohesion within the group and enable meaningful participation of all. CSN will work with RRG Communications to increase our translation and simultaneous interpretation capacity for Coalition documents and meetings, ensuring equitable access to information in all RRI's working languages. CSN will continue to work with RRI Partners and the new RRG Coordinator to operationalize the MoU, promote active engagement and closer ties with Collaborators, and define our strategy for the next five years. CSN will also work closely with the Coalition's global allies to better define their role to support IP's and LCs' struggles.

Finance & Administration

Rationale for Engagement

2021 continued to present challenges for Finance and Administration, due in large part to the effects of COVID-19. While over the course of the year we were able to stabilize operations with respect to facilities and technology, we found that reporting continued to be disrupted by the pandemic in many of our countries of work, which led to delays in the audit process. In addition, we struggled with adequate staffing, most notably in donor development and fundraising.

Besides our normal operational challenges, we are also amid a process to transition from the leadership of our remaining founders, Arvind Khare and Andy White, to a new era under the leadership of Solange Bandiaky-Badji.

Opportunities and Priorities

The transition to new leadership presents an opportunity for the organization to benefit from fresh thinking, capitalize on the new RRI coalition, and chart a new way forward for us. Given the key role of the founders in fundraising, development is a top priority to ensure our continued ability to support our Coalition members and the IP, LC, and ADPs we serve. Since the leadership transition, our key donors have renewed their commitment to support RRI's agenda (the Ford Foundation BUILD grant, Wellspring Philanthropy, and most likely a one-year extension from Sida). We have also received new donor commitments from the Skoll Foundation and the Bezos Earth Fund. All of this is contributing to securing RRI's funding in 2022.

We increased the capacity within the RRG accounting team in 2021 and see the above fundraising success as an opportunity to further amplify the service provided by Finance to all program teams through improved systems and administration.

Contract management continues to be burdensome to the program teams, so streamlining this process will be a key priority for F&A in 2022.

Each year, F&A strives to provide professional growth and development opportunities to RRG staff. During our staff retreat in 2021, we engaged in a comprehensive exercise to together reflect on our organizational values. The ideas generated from this exercise resulted in a renewed resolve to create a more focused growth strategy for our staff in 2022.

Strategy

Our 2021 staff retreat led to a new focus on establishing fresh guiding values for the organization. These draft values will be reviewed over the course of 2022 to identify how we can benefit from them daily and deliver more soundly and easily on our goals. Our key focus areas will be staff development, improving morale, and the intersection of information sharing, transparency, and collaboration. During 2021 we upgraded to a new version of our accounting software. Now that the upgrade is complete, we plan to implement the grants management module of the system, which will assist the program teams by providing easier access to current information about grant expenditures.

To further assist the program teams, we plan to implement new contracting software in 2022, as well as a timekeeping solution that will eliminate the use of manually updated spreadsheets. It is hoped that these will reduce the administrative burden on the staff.

With regards to training, we are planning management training and DEI (diversity, equity and inclusion) training for all staff, in addition to other opportunities tailored to individual staff needs.

While funding for 2022 is secured compared to the past few years, fundraising remains a key priority for the program. Our plan is to make two important hires: a senior development professional and a Senior Director of Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning who will work directly with the President to increase funding and better document RRI's impacts to benefit our fundraising and communications strategies. These hires will help the President focus on more high-level engagements as opposed to program management.

Finally, as part of building a more robust development process, we seek to locate and implement customer relations management (CRM) software, since our current method is not centralized and therefore challenging to manage.

Risks and mitigation strategies

This is an ambitious undertaking of work and building staff capacity to deliver is an ongoing challenge. We have prioritized each project based on how critical it is, and plan to reassess staff capacity before embarking on each new project. We have also planned to space out the implementation of projects over the year. We will work to minimize the impact on other teams to avoid overwhelming them with multiple changes at the same time.

There is also risk that our planned enhancements will not produce the expected relief for staff. Careful scoping of each project and rigorous procurement processes will ensure we get the results we want.

The upgrades of RRG's accounting systems and replacement of the server are recurring expenses, which we estimate to occur once every five years. The amounts involved are not insignificant, however, so included in this year's budget request is an amount equal to 1/5th of the estimated cost, which we will reserve for replacement and/or upgrading in four years.

Finally, the new \$25 million grant from the Bezos Earth Fund is a welcome and much-needed addition to our secured funding. However, the grant will add to the existing workload of all RRG programs including F&A and requires specific accounting to receive stocks. To diminish staff workload, RRG plans to make key hires in 2022 and has also established a brokerage account to manage the grant. For longer- term usage of this brokerage account, RRG also proposes to work with the Board Audit Committee to develop an Investment Policy for Board approval in 2022. Until then, any funds remaining in the brokerage account will be kept in cash or cash equivalents.

Annexes

Annex 1: 2022 Proposed Budget

Rights and Resources Group

Budget by Program

2022 Propos	Secured Budget	Unfunded	Total	Total as % of Total		
12/15/202	12/15/2021					
Regional P	Regional Programs					
Africa		844,704	260,000	1,104,704	7%	
	Africa	586,873	260,000	846,873	5%	
	RRG Africa Coordination & TA	257,831	-	257,831	2%	
Latin Amer	ica	726,715	330,000	1,056,715	7%	
	Latin America	490,025	330,000	820,025	5%	
	Latin America Coordination & TA	236,690	-	236,690	1%	
Asia		755,603	476,721	1,232,324	8%	
	Asia	478,000	476,721	954,721	6%	
	RRG Asia Coordination & TA	277,603	-	277,603	2%	
Strategic A	nalysis and Global Engagement	1,806,553	338,000	2,144,553	13%	
	Tenure Tracking	71,300	18,000	8 9,300	1%	
	Cross Thematic Initiatives	261,050	50,000	311,050	2%	
	Rights, Climate and Conservation	167,000	50,000	217,000	1%	
	Gender Justice	198,300	30,000	228,300	1%	
	Integrated Development and Sustainable Livelihoods	300,000	190,000	490,000	3%	
	RRG SAGE Staff Costs	808,903	-	808,903	5%	
Communic	ations & Donor Relations	578,533	45,000	623,533	4%	
	Strategic Communications Activities	158,000	45,000	203,000	1%	

Communications Staff Costs	420,533	-	420,533	3%
Coalition and Strategic Networks (CSN)	687,762	50,000	737,762	5%
Coalition & Strategic Networks	345,000	50,000	395,000	2%
CSN Staff Costs	342,762	-	342,762	2%
Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM)	1,159,601	700,000	1,859,601	12%
SRM Agreements	1,100,000	450,000	1,550,000	10%
SRM-Coronavirus Response	-	250,000	250,000	2%
SRM Coordination & TA	59,601	-	5 9,601	0%
CLARIFI	2,912,264	-	2,152,264	14%
CLARIFI Subgrants to Regional Entities	1,787,500	-	1,787,500	11%
CLARIFI Program Costs	760,000			
CLARIFI Coordination & TA	364,764	-	364,764	2%
Operations, Finance and Administration	2,256,586	-	2,256,586	14%
Non Salary Core Operating Costs	1,236,196	-	1,236,196	8%
RRG Finance and Administration	1,020,390 -		1,020,390	6%
Program Office	1,287,399	-	1,287,399	8%
Program Costs	75,000	-	7 5,000	0%
Senior Program Staff Costs	1,212,399	-	1,212,399	8%
Contigency	125,000	-		
Financial Reserve	200,000	-	200,000	1.3%
Subtotal of Costs	13,340,721	2,199,721	15,540,442	98%
Exchange Rate Protection	395,498	-	395,498	2%
TOTAL	13,736,219	2,199,721	15,935,940	100%
Total Funded and Unfunded Budget	\$	15,935,940		

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Africa	22RFCD01	DRC: Multi-stakeholder dialogue on provincial edits concerning women land rights regarding land reform process	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
Africa	22RFCD04	DRC: National Round-table on community forestry	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
Africa	22RFCD05	DRC: Investments in community livelihoods – and support to the elaboration of the Simple Management Plan of Community Forest Concessions in Kwilu Province	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$30,000
Africa	22RFCD06	DRC: Organize gender justice working groups for civil society organizations	\$5,000	-	\$5,000
Africa	22RFKY01	Kenya : Advocacy for the implementation of the CLA, and capacity building workshops around CLA implementation processes and community rights.	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
Africa	22RFKY02	Kenya : Enhancement of Livelihoods Resilience amid COVID- 19 with pastoralists women	-	-	\$0
Africa	22RFLR01	Liberia : Livelihood Opportunities for Women elaborated based on provisions in LRA	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
Africa	22RFLR02	Liberia : Community support to engage the National Oil Palm Strategy and RSPO interpretation processes - Simplification and finalization of OP strategy for communities.	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
Africa	22RFLR03	Liberia : Meetings on drafting LRA regulations and awareness raising engagement with national processes (NDCs, etc.)	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
Africa	22RFLR04	Liberia : CSO Working group on REDD+: CSO capacity building, community awareness and training, engagement with national processes			\$0
Africa	22RFLR05	Liberia : Organize gender justice working groups for civil society organizations	\$5,000		\$5,000
Africa	22RFMG01	Madagascar : Influence and ensure progress of the land reform process, elaboration of legal texts on community rights, and community informed participation.	\$29,573		\$29,573
Africa	22RFR06	Regional-Africa: Africa regional strategy meeting to determine opportunities for collective impact	-	\$50,000	\$50,000
Africa	22RFR01	Regional-Africa: Two Cross-region knowledge-sharing workshops	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$15,000
Africa	22RFR02	Regional (Togo) : African Land Institutions Conference for Community Rights	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
Africa	22RFR03	Regional/East Africa : East Africa regional conference of Land and Environmental Rights Defenders	\$30,000	-	\$30,000
Africa	22RFR04	Regional-Africa: Regional and country-level briefs based on priorities and data from global analysis	\$5,000	-	\$5,000
Africa	22RFR05	Regional-Africa: Compilation of "best practices" and distribution of key guides	\$1,000	-	\$1,000
Africa	22RFMG02	Madagascar: Gender justice working group	\$3,300	-	\$3,300
Africa	22RFMG03	Madagascar: Women's livelihood pilot projects	\$13,500	-	\$13,500
Africa	22RFMG04	Madagascar: Coordination of Madagascar coalition work including workshops and capacity building	\$13,500		\$13,500
Africa	22RFKY03	Kenya: Coordination of community-led production and monitoring of data	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
Africa	22RFCD07	DRC: Vulgarization of IP bill	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
Africa	22RFTG01	Togo: Build capacities of traditional chiefs to enable them to play their role in supporting implementation of community land rights according to the 2018 Land and Domain Code.	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
Africa	22RFCD08	DRC: Awareness of land policy document for IPLC communities	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$35,000
Africa	22RFCD09	DRC: Advocacy for IPLC rights in land use planning and land reform	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$35,000

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Tota
Africa	22RFMG05	Madagascar: Studies on customary land practices and women's rights to inform legal texts	\$14,000	-	\$14,000
Africa	22RFMG06	Madagascar: Advocacy on IPLC rights in legal texts (national and regional dialogues and advocacy meetings)	\$17,000	-	\$17,000
Africa	22RFKY04	Kenya: Consolidating HLI claims and producing outreach materials	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
Africa	22RFLR06	Liberia: Community land and livelihood pilot projects in relation to REDD+	\$20,000		\$20,000
Africa	22RFCD10	DRC: Support establishment of forestry concessions for women in Kongo Central and Kasai Central provinces	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
Africa	22RFTG02	Togo: Support strategies for strengthening of community livelihoods targeting women in order to advance rights and promote sustainable development	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
Africa	22RFKY05	Kenya: Community land and livelihood pilot projects	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
Africa	22RFRCR	COVID-19 Assistance Funds: Provided to ensure projects have needed equipment and resources to succeed safely during the pandemic.	\$40,000		\$40,000
Africa	22RFT	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$20,000	-	\$20,000
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Africa Sub	total		\$844,704	\$260,000	\$1,104,704
Africa	22RFS	Coordination and Technical Assistance	\$257,831	\$0	\$257,831
Africa	22RFP	Planning	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
Africa	22RFF	RRI Coalition and Regional Facilitation	\$95,000	\$35,000	\$130,000
Africa	ZZKFI	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$20,000	-	\$20,000

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Latin America	21RLR05	Regional: Strengthen the standardized methodology for reporting and analysis of violations of collective rights by extractive industries and infrastructure and their differentiated and multidimensional impact from the same IP, AD and CL organizations, and expand its application in other countries for a joint report developed through the Story Maps platform.	\$7,600.00		\$7,600.00
Latin America	21RLR13	Peru/ Colombia: Assess the opportunities, concerns, tradeoffs, and feasibility to integrate rights-based approaches to conservation in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon region, including analysis of the enabling conditions to realizing rights-based approaches. The study will be developed in coordination with SPDA, ACT, legal and tenure rights experts, and in consultation with IP-ADP leaders and national governments as well as NGOs working in the conservation and rights-based sectors.	\$53,050.00		- \$53,050.00
Latin America	21RLR08	Regional: Latin America: Analysis of the state of recognition of collective tenure rights of Afro-descendant communities, including women's rights, and mapping and identification of the collective ancestral territories without legal recognition in Latin America in order to facilitate processes for national and international advocacy for the titling of their lands and protection of their territorial rights.	\$18,544.00		- \$18,544.00
Latin America	22RLR01	Regional: Regional - Strengthen the articulation of Afro-descendant, Indigenous, and local community women through experiential learning in intergenerational leadership training to enhance the participation of women at different levels (intra-communal, organizational, national, international) and the strategies for the protection of ancestral knowledge and cultural assets in local life systems and economies.	\$35,831.00	\$30,000.00	\$65,831.00

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Latin America	22RLR05	Regional: Strengthen the standardized methodology for reporting and analysis of violations of collective rights by extractive industries, infrastructure and illegal activites and their differentiated and multidimensional impact from the same IP, AD and CL organizations, and expand its application in other countries for a joint report developed through the Story Maps platform.	\$60,000.00	-	\$60,000.00
Latin America	22RLR08	Regional: The Local Community process in Latin America strengthens its articulation with other regions to consolidate the proposal of self- definition criteria and to develop an advocacy agenda in order to ensure participation in the LC and IP Platform of the UNFCCCC.	\$40,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$55,000.00
Latin America	22RLR09	Regional: Develop meetings between Afro-descendant organizations to share the results of the 2021 studies and determine a regional level advocacy agenda on tenure rights and develop in-depth studies in key countries.	\$120,000.00	-	\$120,000.00
Latin America	22RLR10	Regional: Assess the opportunities, concerns, tradeoffs, and feasibility to integrate rights-based approaches to conservation in selected countries in the Amazon region, including analysis of the enabling conditions to realizing rights-based approaches.		\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Latin America	22RLRCR	Regional: COVID-19 Assistance Funds: Provided to ensure projects have needed equipment and resources to succeed safely during the pandemic.	\$40,000.00		\$40,000.00
Latin	22RLT	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$25,000.00
Latin	22RLF	RRI Coalition and Regional Facilitation	\$90,000.00		\$90,000.00
Latin	22RLP	Planning	\$10,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$35,000.00
Latin	22RLS	Coordination and Technical Assistance	\$236,690.14	\$0.00	\$236,690.14
Latin Ameri	ica Subtotal		\$726,715	\$330,000	\$1,056,715

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Asia	22RSR01	Asia: Youth and gender leadership and exchange in context of land and territorial rights	-	\$20,000	\$20,000
Asia	22RSR02	Asia: Regional collaboration on rights based conservation, forest landscape restoration and livelihoods	-	\$20,000	\$20,000
Asia	22RSID01	Indonesia: Support Coalition for Tenurial Justice for convening, networking, advocacy, analysis, community-based livelihoods and enterprise etc.	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$90,000
Asia	22RSID02	Indonesia: Emergency fund for victims of criminalization	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$35,000
Asia	22RSID03	Indonesia: Promote respect for Tenure and Human Rights by business and investors	-	-	\$0
Asia	22RSIN01	India: Research, policy advocacy and capacity building on Forest Rights Act	\$20,000	\$113,721	\$133,721
Asia	22RSIN02	India: Data collection, analysis, dissemination and advocacy on land conflicts	\$83,500	\$23,000	\$106,500
Asia	22RSIN03	India: Research and advocacy on rights-based conservation, forest landscape restoration and livelihoods	-	-	\$0
Asia	22RSIN04	India: Mobilization on forest rights act and gender; Regional and state level convening; Grassroots nodes; Briefs, Advocacy	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
Asia	22RSIN05	India: Youth Leadership and Capacity Building for forest rights	\$20,000	-	\$20,000
Asia	22RSIN06	India: Pilot grassroots initiatives for forest rights recognition and governance	\$18,500	\$20,000	\$38,500

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Asia	22RSNP01	Nepal: Advocacy with Federal, State and Local Governments on Community Forestry, taxation issues	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
Asia	22RSNP02	Nepal: Rights Based Conservation: Policy advocacy, mobilization and ground level pilots	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
Asia	22RSNP03	Nepal: Strengthening women's leadership in community Forestry	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
Asia	22RSID04	Indonesia: Empowering Women and Youth Leadership: Secure IP/LC women access to conservation areas, strengthen inclusive governance and promote youth network engagement across the country	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$50,000
Asia	22RSR03	Asia: Conflict Resolution	-	\$50,000	\$50,000
Asia	22RSRCR	COVID-19 Assistance Funds: Provided to ensure projects have needed	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$70,000
Asia	22RST	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$20,000	-	\$20,000
Asia	22RSF	RRI Coalition and Regional Facilitation	\$96,000	\$35,000	\$131,000
Asia	22RSP	Planning	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Asia	22RSS	Coordination and Technical Assistance	\$277,603	\$0	\$277,603
Asia Subtot	al		\$755,603	\$476,721	\$1,232,324

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Tenure Tracking	22TX01	Global: Production and dissemination of 2020 update of Who Own'sthe World's Land?	\$45,000	-	\$45,000
Tenure Tracking	21TX02	Global: Strengthen RRI knowledge management and data accessibility though the development of an online platform to house RRI Tenure Tracking databases and Path to Scale analyses. Priority contributions include the redevelopment of Online Tenure Tool featuring updated forest tenure and gender data.	\$8,300		\$8,300
Tenure Tracking	22TX03	Global: Increase uptake and awareness of findings and data concerning community-based water tenure among key stakeholders across sectors and at national, regional, and global levels	\$3,000		\$3,000
Tenure Tracking	Funded in GJ	Regional: Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and community women leaders, organizations, networks, and supporting institutions across Africa, Asia, and Latin America continue to establish stronger relationships, advance a common agenda, and identified priorities inform strategic global analysis.	-	-	\$0
Tenure Tracking	22TX04	Global: Provide support and guidance to RRG programs, RRI Coalition members, and other external organizations and initiatives in furtherance of community-based tenure rights, including through the revision of concept notes, draft reports, and other materials, and through trainings and webinars.	\$5,000	-	\$5,000
Tenure Tracking	22TX05	Global: Continue to strengthen RRI's internal knowledge management and data accessiblity	-	10000	\$10,000
Tenure	22TXT	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$10,000	8000	\$18,000
Tenure	22TXS	Tenure Tracking Staff Costs	\$171,526	0	\$171,526
Tenure Trac	king Subtotal		\$242,826	\$18,000	\$260,826

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
SAGE	22TR01	Financial Mechanism Research (FGMC Grant)	\$27,600	\$0	\$27,600
SAGE	22TR02	Working Group and analyses to support the establishment of Strategic Plan IV, including Blue Skies sessions, surveying, reporting and reviewing results with coalition	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$250,000
SAGE	22TR03	SAGE Dialogues/COP Preparation	\$33,450	\$0	\$33,450
SAGE	22TRS	SAGE Leadership and General Staffing	\$120,633	\$0	\$120,633
SAGE Cross-	Thematic Initiatives		\$381,683	\$50,000	\$431,683

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
RC&C	22TC04	Support rights-holders coordination and engagement in climate and biodiversity dialogues to help advance rights-based actions and commitments at national and international levels. Process to tie into Land Rights Standard engagement process	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
RC&C	22TC08	Strengthen analytical evidence in support of community-led climate and conservation efforts; Carbon Baseline Update, in collaboration with Woodwell Climate Research Centre	\$30,000	-	\$30,000
RC&C	22TC05	Support the Ad Hoc Steering Committee of the Land Rights Standard to launch the initiative, define its institutional modalities, and accelerate its adoption by climate and conservation organizations.	\$30,000	-	\$30,000
RC&C	22TC10	Support global coordination on rights-based climate and conservation to enhance enabling environment for community-based approaches; ensure full and effective recognition of rightsholders FPIC rights; and involve rightsholders in the design, implementation, benefit sharing, and monitoring of dedicated actions and investmentors (Tentative)	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
RC&C	22TC02	Regional - The Local Community process in Latin America strengthens its articulation with rightsholders in Asia and Africa to consolidate the proposal of self-definition criteria and to develop an advocacy agenda in order to ensure participation in the LC and IP Platform of the UNFCCCC.		-	\$35,000
RC&C	22TC09	Publish and Promote a policy brief on forest landscape restoration (20TC09), continuing activity from 2020 to capture key findings from IFRI submissions to Science and Nature for decision-makers and policy makers at country/regional level to support advocacy needs of RRI Coalition.	\$7,000	-	\$7,000
RC&C	22TCT	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$25,000	-	\$25,000
RC&C	22TCS	Coordination and Technical Assistance	\$216,838	\$0	\$216,838
Rights, Clima	ate and Conservation	(formerly Rights and Climate) Subtotal	\$383,838	\$50,000	\$433

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined	l Total
Gender Justice	21TG01	Mobilize, connect and enable Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and community women leaders, networks and organizations, and networks from Africa, Asia, and Latin America to advance their rights and priorities.	\$20,400	<u> </u>	- \$:	20,400
Gender Justice	22TG02	Pilot a refined methodology for Depth of Rights and Gender data and analysis in up to 9 priority countries in collaboration with women stakeholders to support women's movements on their advocacy on tenure rights and women's parity in representation, with particular focus on 2021 UNFCCC COP and CBD COP. Production of briefs and didactic material for women movements to use in their advocacy strategy combining RRI analyses and experiences and lessons from grassroots organisations.	\$56,600		- \$!	56,600
Gender Justice	22TG03	Communications and Dissemination of Research: This activity complements the cross-regional encounter among IP-AD-LC women. – activity 21TG01.	\$8,000		- :	\$8,000
Gender	22TG04	Virtual Dialogues	\$4,300		- ;	\$4,300

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Gender Justice	21TG01	Mobilize, connect and enable Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and community women leaders, networks and organizations, and networks from Africa, Asia, and Latin America to advance their rights and priorities.	\$20,400	-	\$20,400
Gender Justice	22TG02	Pilot a refined methodology for Depth of Rights and Gender data and analysis in up to 9 priority countries in collaboration with women stakeholders to support women's movements on their advocacy on tenure rights and women's parity in representation, with particular focus on 2021 UNFCCC COP and CBD COP. Production of briefs and didactic material for women movements to use in their advocacy strategy combining RRI analyses and experiences and lessons from grassroots organisations.	\$56,600	-	\$56,600
Gender Justice	22TG03	Communications and Dissemination of Research: This activity complements the cross-regional encounter among IP-AD-LC women. – activity 21TG01.	\$8,000	-	\$8,000
Gender	22TG04	Virtual Dialogues	\$4,300	-	\$4,300
Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Gender Justice	22TG01	Mobilize, connect and enable Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and community women leaders, networks and organizations, and networks from Africa, Asia, and Latin America to advance their tenure and participation rights and priorities.	\$52,000	\$30,000	\$82,000
Gender Justice	22TG05	Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and community women leaders, organizations, networks, and supporting institutions across Africa, Asia, and Latin America continue to establish stronger relationships, advance a common agenda, and identified priorities inform strategic global analysis.	\$47,000	-	\$47,000
Gender	22TGT	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
Gender	22TGS-M	Coordination and Technical Assistance-Matrix	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gender	22TGS	Coordination and Technical Assistance	\$129,442		\$129,442
	ice Subtotal		\$327,742	\$30,000	\$357,742

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
R&L	22TA01	Define and develop a global analysis on the economic case for secure land rights and rights-based approaches as linked to the economic development and sustainability agendas of developing country governments and global development finance.	-	\$75,000	\$75,000
R&L	22TA02	Develop and pilot a methodology and framework to establish national-level baselines of the enabling policy conditions to advance rights-based approaches.	\$75,000		\$75,000
R&L	22TA03	Strengthen and leverage community-based monitoring capacities / standards and safeguards to enhance supply chain transparency, safely hold both public and private constituencies accountable, and accelerate the implementation of the VGGT in key focus countries	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
R&L	22TA04	Leverage Interlaken Group and RRI Networks in Liberia, Kenya, Malawi, Laos, and Indonesia to empower rights holders to validate supply chain and investment performance, improve social and ecological outcomes for IPs, LCs, ADs, and women within these groups, and advance tenure reforms.	\$70,000	\$85,000	\$155,000
R&L	22TA05	Leverage the Interlaken Group at global level to influence key policy making bodies (e.g. EU) and corporate sustainability initiatives (e.g. Consumer Goods Forum) to advance joint private sector-CSO- community policy recommendations on regulatory reforms and community-led supply-chain transparency.	\$45,000	\$30,000	\$75,000
R&L	22TAT	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$10,000	-	\$0
R&L	22TAS	R&L Staff Costs	\$170,464	\$0	\$170,464
Rights & Liv	velihoods		\$470,464	\$190,000	\$660,464

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Comms	22X01	Engage with RRI Gender Justice Program and Coalition members to produce and promote knowledge and advocacy tools in support of Indigenous and community women's rights and voices in global, regional and national policy platforms.	-	-	\$0
Comms	22X02	Communications support for multi-stakeholder dialogue in Africa on women's land rights and national processes on women's land rights.	-	-	\$0
Comms	22X03	Targeted communications to leverage RRI's analyses to respond to planned and unforeseen strategic opportunities at regional and country level, including the role of rights recognition in promoting livelihoods, enterprise, and COVID economic recovery.	\$20,000	20000	\$40,000
Comms	22X04	Constituent management (Mailchimp), social media analytics, production and design software (Adobe), photo and video library subscriptions, online outreach tools, and translation software.	\$5,000	-	\$5,000
Comms	22X05	Web hosting, technical support and improvements to site infrastructure	\$7,500	-	\$7,500
Comms	22X06	General support (business cards, unforeseen translations or production needs)	\$7,500	-	\$7,500
Comms	22X07	Capitalize on global media moments to leverage the RRI Path to Scale and voice the importance of Indigenous and local community rights to achieve global climate and conservation goals.	-	-	\$0
Comms	22X08	Leverage RRI analyses linking rights protection and recognition to global development indicators and economic development by supporting the Land Rights Now global platform.	\$33,000	-	\$33,000

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
Comms	22X09	Produce, promote and leverage RRI country-level analyses on land rights implementation and mapping of violations in priority countries to facilitate national advocacy of Coalition members.	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
Comms	22X10	Promote and leverage RRI analyses and convenings to promote community forestry, livelihoods, pandemic resilience, food sovereignty and ancestral medicine in national economic recovery plans in priority countries.		15000	\$15,000
Comms	22X11	Leverage regional breakdown of findings from RRI's 2020 rights- based conservation analysis to promote adoption of rights-based climate and conservation solutions by governments in priority countries.	-	-	\$0
Comms	22X12	Strengthen engagement from private sector changemakers around RRI's 30x30 and carbon rights analyses and rights-based conservation and climate action narrative.	\$10,000	10000	\$20,000
Comms	22X13	Leverage and promote analysis of social-ecological benefits of community-based livelihoods and land use economies to inform policy makers and the private sector.	-	-	\$0
Comms	22X22	SPIII Final Evaluation	\$50,000		\$50,000
Comms	TT Budget	Production and dissemination of 2020 update of Who Owns the World's Land?		-	\$0
Comms	22XT	Travel and Department Expenses	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
Comms	22XS	Communications Staff Costs	\$420,533	\$0	\$420,533
Communica	ations Subtotal		\$578,533	\$45,000	\$623,533

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
CSN	22QGV/23QGV	The Governance Meetings enable RRI to review workplans, mobilize to achieve its 2022 objectives, and start engagement for SP4.	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$45,000
CSN	22QP01	RRI's Global Strategy Meetings energize the Coalition and provide strong input to the planning process.	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$80,000
CSN	22QP02	The Coalition, including Partners, Collaborators, and Fellows, is engaged and leveraged throughout the year	\$40,000	-	\$40,000
CSN	22QP03	The RRG Board of Directors is actively engaged and efficient in supporting the governance of RRI	\$65,000	-	\$65,000
CSN	22QP04	2022 MegaFlorestais meeting and/or webinar series facilitate greater understanding from forest agency leaders on implementing tenure reform and scaling up rights recognition	\$65,000	-	\$65,000
CSN	ТВА	Reserve for return to in-person meetings for planning, governance, thematic events, donor engagement, or other in-person meeting related costs	\$90,000	-	\$90,000
CSN	22NT	Travel and Departmental Expenses	\$10,000	-	\$10,000
CSN	22NS	CSN Staff Costs	\$342,762	\$0	\$342,762
Coalition ar	nd Strategic Networks	Subtotal	\$687,762	\$50,000	\$737,762

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Total
SRM	22Z	Strategic Response Mechanism	\$1,100,000	\$450,000	\$1,550,000
SRM	22Z-CR	Covid-19 Response Sub-Program of the SRM	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000
SRM	22ZS	SRM Staff Costs	\$59,601	\$0	\$59,601
Strategic Re	sponse Mechanism S	ubtotal	\$1,159,601	\$700,000	\$1,859,601
P2S	22SCL01	Subgrants managed by Path to Scale Initiaitive	\$1,350,000	-	\$1,350,000
P2S	22SCL02	Partner Operational Funding (pass through grant)	\$437,500	-	\$437,500
P2S	22SCL03	New Path to Scale Managed Events/Research, to be identified during program development phase	\$485,000	-	\$485,000
P2S	22SCL04	Strategic communications support to position the P2S as the forum for scaling up financial support, coordination, and innovation to achieve 2030 climate and conservation goals.	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
P2S	22SCL05	Organize a high-level stocktaking event, coordinated by RRI and the P2S group, to assess donor progress to allocate financial commitments made at CoP26 and advance this agenda.	\$50,000	-	\$50,000
P2S	22SCL06	Develop technical analysis of the status of the allocation of donor financial commitments at CoP26 and progress to recognize IP, LC, and ADP rights.	\$20,000	-	\$20,000
P2S	22SCL07	Update Path to Scale data-base and web platform documenting donor investments in community rights, resolving issues of identified in 2021 scan.	\$30,000	-	\$30,000
P2S	22SCL08	Launch the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI) and communicate key processes, regranting criteria, and goals to key donors and allies.	\$35,000	-	\$35,000
P2S	22SCL09	Establish the CLARIFI regranting mechanism and begin channeling funds to support strategic projects in developing countries.	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
P2S	22SCLT	Travel, Research, Supplies and Other Expenses	\$25,000	-	\$25,000
P2S	22SCLS	CLARIFI Staff Costs	\$364,764		\$364,764
Path to Scal	e Subtotal		\$2,912,264	\$0	\$2,912,264

Program	Activity Code	Planned Activities	Secured funding	Unfunded	Combined Tota
F&A	220A	Accounting/Audits/Banking	\$129,500	-	\$129,500
F&A	2200	Facilities (incl Canada)	\$293,436	-	\$293,436
F&A	220D	Fixed Assets&Depreciation	\$250,000	-	\$250,000
F&A	22OE	Donor Engagement	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
F&A	220F	Fundraising Travel and Other	\$35,000	-	\$35,000
F&A	220G	Gen Ops/Supplies/Events	\$32,100	-	\$32,100
F&A	22OH	HR/Recruiting/Professional Services	\$32,900	-	\$32,900
F&A	220M	Montreal Related Expenses	\$34,000	-	\$34,000
F&A	22OT	Technology/Systems	\$102,300	-	\$102,300
F&A	22OTR	RRG Planning/Transition Mgmt	\$76,960	-	\$76,960
F&A	22OTS	New Systems Development	\$90,000	-	\$90,000
F&A	22OS	Staff Development & Training	\$85,000	-	\$85,000
F&A	22ADMS	Administrative Personnel Costs	\$1,020,390	-	\$1,020,390
Operations	, Finance and Adminis	stration Subtotal	\$2,256,586	\$0	\$2,256,586
SPO	22SPOS	Program Leadership/Management	\$557,155	-	\$557,155
SPO	22SPOS-M	RESERVE FOR NEW STAFF	\$655,244	-	\$655,244
SPO	22SPOT	Program Leadership Travel	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
Program Of	fice Subtotal		\$1,287,399	\$0	\$1,287,399
		Contingency Funds	\$125,000		\$125,000
		Financial Reserve	\$200,000	\$0	
		Total Currently Allocated	\$13,340,720	\$2,199,721	\$15,540,441

Annex 2: Criteria for RRI Engagement

RRI Criteria for Determining "Strategic," "Value Added," and "Synergistic"

1. "Strategic"

Strategic thinking is often guided by asking the right questions. These include questions like:

- "Does this move us closer to achievement of our shared goals?"
- "Is there a policy decision that will be made within the next year? Two years? Five years?"
- "Will the activity have policy relevance at the national level?"
- "Does the activity influence the positions and behavior of key decision makers?"
- "Will the potential outcomes be significant for forest tenure and poverty alleviation?

RRI criteria to determine that an activity is "strategic" include:

- **a.** Takes advantage of (or creates) a new political opportunity.
- **b.** Brings multiple actors together to achieve the goals of the Coalition.
- c. Considers the external environment and builds on what is being done by various other actors without duplicating those efforts.
- **d.** Neutralizes opponents' narratives or provides a new narrative for rallying supporters and new key constituencies.
- e. Influences key decision makers at country and regional levels and opens up opportunity for direct dialogue between civil society, local communities, and/or Indigenous Peoples and their governing bodies.
- **f.** Creates or takes advantage of new events/institutions to influence "non-traditional" players or processes.
- **g.** The probability of achieving a distinct outcome within a short time frame is high.

2. "Value Added"

RRI operates within a program structure that is at once nimble and clearly focused on specific policy outcomes. As a Coalition, all involved expect that the collective accomplishment toward specified shared goals will exceed the sum of what the Partners and Collaborators could achieve independently. RRI's value added is more than just capacity building and educating. Actual value added will be determined by an activity's (or set of activities') measurement against the following criteria:

- 1. Achieved effective policy reform at national level to: create commitment, or recognize and establish rights, or enjoy rights or prevent rollback.
- **2.** Created a domino effect by bumping one country into a process because of actions visible or demonstrated in another country.
- **3.** Forced linkages beyond the "comfort zone" by linking individuals and or networks which would not link under business as usual.

4. Enables a further level of analysis (e.g. cross border political, economy, markets, investment).

3. "Synergistic"

In the RRI Coalition, synergy is expected to flow from the collaboration. And as it does, the objective becomes more achievable. Effective synergy leads to "value added" results.

For RRI's purposes, "synergistic activities" can be defined as activities that:

- Combine global, regional, and national programs/activities/key players to maximize influence on policy.
- Take advantage of the inherent comparative advantage of various actors comprising the Coalition and interested in the goals of the Coalitions (Partners, Collaborators, Affiliated Networks, RRG, and others).
- Ensure that viewpoints, efforts, and aspirations of civil society organizations, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples are heard at the national, regional, and global levels.

In addition, activities in RRI priority countries must meet a fourth criteria—to contribute to a national level change with respect to Indigenous Peoples, communities, and/or rural women's land and resource rights.

Annex 3: 5-Year Strategic Objectives for Strategic Program III (2018-2022)

Strategic Objectives

To seize new and emerging global opportunities to address inequalities, advance gender justice, and scale up global efforts over the next five-year period (2018-2022), RRI will build on proven strategies and programs to prioritize four new strategic objectives.

- 1. Scale up global efforts to secure women's property rights, voice, and leadership within community lands and forests. Women are at the forefront of the struggle for land and forest rights and are disproportionately affected when communities' land rights are not respected. However, a vast majority of laws are unjust regarding women's rights within communities, a reflection of the political and social marginalization of women in various countries across the world. Securing these rights is both a matter of gender justice and a key to protecting entire communities and achieving progress on global development and climate goals. RRI is acutely aware that even within communities, women often have an inferior status in terms of property rights, access, and governance. RRI will champion approaches to work with indigenous and community leaders to better enable them to prioritize marginalized women. Within this context, RRI also seeks to do the following:
 - a. Spearhead the development of a new global initiative on gender justice in community land rights at the forthcoming International Conference on Community Land and Resource Rights (October 2017, Stockholm, Sweden). This effort to bring justice into the dominant global narratives on Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' land rights will center on the intersection of women's rights to community land, governance, and enterprise;
 - b. Inform national-level advocacy efforts for gender-equitable policy reforms, particularly in DRC, Liberia, Peru, Colombia, India, Indonesia, and Nepal. In addition, RRI aims to increase awareness in the international development community of the benefits of securing recognition for women's rights within collective tenure systems by leveraging new global data on women's tenure rights; and
 - c. Enhance capacities of RRI Coalition members and other women's networks to effectively promote gender justice within the land and forest rights agenda through the formal establishment of the RRI Gender Justice Advisory Group. This Advisory Group will meet in 2017 to define a gender strategy for the next five years (2018 2022) and outline national-and regional-level priorities. This group will also guide the development of the new global initiative proposed above, define its work program, and create platforms to engage critical constituencies at multiple scales.
- 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. Information is increasingly consumed in short form, so clear and consistent data-based messages that speak directly to the target audience are an

important tool to ensure that new analyses influence both the global narrative and critical country reform processes. This is especially important given the continued rise in the influence of social media as a means of sharing news and amplifying impact. In this context, RRI will strengthen and expand its tenure tracking of land, forest, carbon, and women's rights, and establish a baseline on community water tenure. It will also ensure that national-level data and messaging from these analyses is available and accessible for national-level outreach and advocacy. In addition, RRI aims to more aggressively engage influential but currently unsupportive constituencies, broker relationships between unlikely allies, and overcome the reverberations of closed policy circles and <u>"filter bubbles"</u> that inhibit reach to critical constituencies and decision makers. Specifically, RRI will:

- a. Map and connect networks to facilitate communications and mobilization; share learning on strategic communications and new technologies; reach out to new constituencies focused on women's rights, climate, etc. to highlight the connections to community land rights; and facilitate exchanges between local organizations and networks to build relationships and influence national agendas, regional priorities, and global narratives and actions;
- **b.** Strengthen global tenure baselines on community land rights, forest tenure, carbon, and women's rights to community lands, and develop a similar baseline on community water tenure. RRI will use these tested frameworks to track and report on global progress on land-, resource-, and gender-related Sustainable Development Goals.
- **c.** Develop targeted data-based messaging and engagement opportunities at national, regional, and global levels that strengthen the voice of community and indigenous leaders and showcase community-driven solutions to critical social, economic, and environmental problems; and
- **d.** Strengthen RRI´s knowledge management and accessibility of critical data and messaging on a host of issues relating to the benefits of secure community tenure (see preliminary efforts on this front <u>here</u>), as well as on the lessons regarding the implementation of tenure reforms in collaboration with the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility. For example, RRI will analyze the strategies and advances of Tenure Facility projects for lessons on how to further upscale tenure rights recognition.
- 3. Transform economic development and conservation practices to respect local land rights by "democratizing accountability," and support locally defined development models and enterprises. Transforming market, political, and conservation systems to respect local land rights requires aggressive engagement with companies and investors, more informed and empowered local communities that can identify and manage their own models, and policies and regulatory environments that equitably promote local development initiatives against large scale land acquisitions and investments. Given the multitude of new corporate and government commitments, the vast "implementation gap" between stated ambitions and measurable actions, and the general inadequacy of public accountability mechanisms, RRI will bolster efforts to "democratize accountability" by supporting community-led monitoring of both public and private sector commitments and investments. More specifically, RRI will:

- **a.** Expand engagement via the Interlaken Group to the country and operational levels, prioritizing strategically influential countries, sectors, and companies that will lead and accelerate broader adoption and transformation;
- b. Support the development of new locally-led or community-based economic and conservation models, and work with governments, investors, corporations, and development organizations to ensure their implementation through multi-level networks aimed at driving progress on these fronts;
- **c.** Facilitate the establishment and expansion of community-led "early warning systems," such as the SMS-based system used by AMAN in Indonesia, and the mapping of supply chains to enable community monitoring of public and private sector activities and investments, monitor their performance in real time, and hold public and private sector actors accountable; and
- **d.** Encourage the development of a new community of practice to advance community enterprises, including collaboration with the Farm and Forest Facility and other leading research organizations and forest owner associations.
- 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. The many new strategic instruments and initiatives related to community land rights together offer a strong platform for action. Many of these, such as the REDD and FLEGT programs, the NYDF, the Forest and Farm Facility, and the commodity roundtables, have committed to supporting the recognition of community land rights. Others, including the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility, the Interlaken <u>Group</u>, <u>MegaFlorestais</u>, the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights (Land Rights Now), and LandMark are designed to complement and form the basis of a new global support structure for community land rights. In the next five years, the RRI Coalition will focus on the facilitation of this emerging "ecosystem" in which these instruments are connected and leveraged to maximize rights realization by promoting shared learning, connection, and coherence in country programs. Each speaks to a different constituency and addresses a challenge hindering the widespread acceptance of secure community land rights as a lynchpin of the Sustainable Development Goals. These instruments, working with the national tenure coalitions spearheaded by RRI in priority countries, as well as the initiatives, institutions, and commitments created outside the RRI Coalition, can wield much more power, influence, and impact once connected at both the national and global levels. To harness the collaboration and potential of this ecosystem, and leverage the niche of each, RRI will:
 - a. Convene and connect the growing number of instruments and initiatives to advance Indigenous Peoples', local communities', and rural women's land rights via the biannual international conference series on community lands and resource rights, as well as develop a new high-level partnership of committed supporters to monitor progress, facilitate collaboration across initiatives, and accelerate progress;
 - **b.** Instigate strategic coordination between the Tenure Facility, the Interlaken Group, MegaFlorestais, RRI-established national tenure coalitions, and other platforms in specific developing countries to advance projects that map and register community forest

territories, reform policies, and advance corporate compliance with UNDRIP and the VGGT. This type of coordination began in early 2017 in Cameroon where the Tenure Facility pilot project hosted a joint meeting of the Interlaken Group and the Cameroonian national industrial association to identify steps that national suppliers should take to meet international standards; and

c. Advance collaboration between the instruments on the technical and policy levels to provide mutual support and learning. For example, LandMark is positioned to become the common, publicly accessible data hub for community maps and corporate concessions, facilitating transparent monitoring by all corporate compliance, and data for advocacy for the Global Call to Action's Land Rights Now campaign. The Farm and Forest Facility is mobilizing support for producer organizations and strengthening their advocacy. MegaFlorestais aims to learn from the experiences of the Tenure Facility and become more directly involved in sharing lessons on the implementation of tenure rights, offering an opportunity to expand influence far beyond the limited investments of the Tenure Facility in developing countries. ■

Annex 4: The Shandia Alliance for People, Nature, and Climate

Scaling up locally led land rights and conservation to achieve global conservation, climate, and development goals in the Congo Basin

Overview of the Proposal

Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), Global Alliance for Territorial Communities (GATC), and the Campaign for Nature (C4N) proposed to advance the climate and nature goals of the Bezos Earth Fund (BEF) by scaling up the recognition of the tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities (LCs), and Afro-descendant Peoples (ADPs) in the Congo Basin and Tropical Andes. The proposed program will leverage the networks, funding, and presence of partners in BEF target geographies to jointly establish a framework to provide financial and organizational support directly to local rights-holder organizations and their networks. This support will aim to secure the tenure rights of IPs and LCs and support their governance of tropical forests. Securing their rights and following their guidance developed over millennia through an intricate relationship with the natural world, is a powerful bottom-up opportunity to address the interrelated climate and biodiversity crises.

Description of the Proposed Program

The *Shandia Vision*, and RRI's Path to Scale Framework and 2030 goals of securing IP, ADP and LC rights to over half of all tropical forests by 2030, will provide the overarching operational guide for this project.

The GATC's members and regional funds, RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM), and this project would complement the **Tenure Facility** – which provides large grants to NGOs and IP, ADP and LC organizations to secure their rights at regional or national scale. They will do so by financing more, and at times smaller efforts to secure land tenure, legal defense, and enforcement of the exercise of governance in territories – consisting of conservation, restoration, monitoring, and Indigenous and community economy programs in selected areas, led by IP, ADP and LC organizations and their chosen local partners.

Partners in the proposal to BEF will first ensure strategic coordination among our different initiatives and mechanisms and will seek to collaborate with other partners that receive BEF funds, so that the results complement each other and deliver greater overall impact.

Guided by the Shandia Vision for an ecosystem of funds and RRI's existing mechanisms and targets, the partners will:

- Accelerate community-level action to advance rights and conservation.
 - Support targeted advocacy and legal reforms where necessary, informed by RRI's <u>Opportunity Framework</u>.

- Enhance the enabling environment for community land rights security and prosperity.
- Support smaller, local organizations and their capacity building, enabling them to apply for grants for larger-scale tenure security projects (for institutions like the Tenure Facility to finance).
- Implement projects to map and secure community land rights, develop, and implement conservation plans, and introduce community-based monitoring and reporting systems.
- Establish a robust financing mechanism to administer and regrant funds directly to local organizations to implement the Shandia Vision and advance RRI targets and goals.
- Strengthen local organizations' capacity.
 - Support Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community organizations and their allies' capacity building on administrative, financial, and technical capacities in priority areas of the world to absorb and implement higher levels of funding to protect forests.
 - Strengthen the role of IP, ADP, and LC organizations in national climate, biodiversity, and development strategies.
- Establish a global community-based monitoring and reporting system.
 - Support local community organizations to establish monitoring and reporting systems, enabling them to report on the status of their conservation efforts, as well as threats to their lands and communities.
 - Establish a cross-regional system to collect and report impact information from all Indigenous and community organizations receiving support through this project, managed by GATC and RRI.
- Track global progress on securing community rights and conservation and foster strategic coordination between IP and LC organizations, donors, and implementation allies.
 - Prepare regular reports on the status of global progress on securing community land rights, conservation, and climate impacts.
 - Strengthen the <u>Path to Scale</u> global network of donors and operational tools to facilitate coordination and strategic investing.
- Expected Outcomes, Outputs and Milestones

Outcomes

By 2025: By strengthening and securing a critical mass of leading IP, ADP and LC organizations, increasing the number of countries in the Congo Basin and Tropical Andes with adequate legal frameworks, and establishing a robust global operational and financial framework of coordinating organizations and financial mechanisms, the project will establish the social and institutional foundation needed for the conservation of ecosystems and all proposed nature and community-based solutions – PES, carbon markets, and restoration if preferred by local organizations. This foundation will then permit scaling-up of global effort to reach global goals by 2030.

By 2030: Increase legal ownership of IPs, LCs, and ADPs to 50 percent of tropical forests, with full rights and gender justice; reduce deforestation to help reach the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement; and advance rights-based conservation to protect at least 30 percent of Earth's land.

Outputs and Milestones

Indicative outputs and milestones in the table below will be adjusted in response to strategy discussions with rights-holders.

Outputs Milestones (Congo Basin)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Additional tropical forest area recognized for IPs, ADPs and LCs (million hectares)	-	0.24	0.75	2.01	3.00
Gabon	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Republic of Congo	-	0.15	0.50	1.00	1.65
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	0.09	0.25	1.00	1.34
Extent of rights-based conservation, development, forest management, monitoring, or other strategies to strengthen community control of forest areas, developed and adopted by GATC and RRI members (million hectares)	-	10.50	21.50	38.00	70.00
Gabon	-	-	0.25	1.00	1.25
Republic of Congo	-	0.50	1.25	1.75	3.50
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	10.00	20.00	35.25	65.25

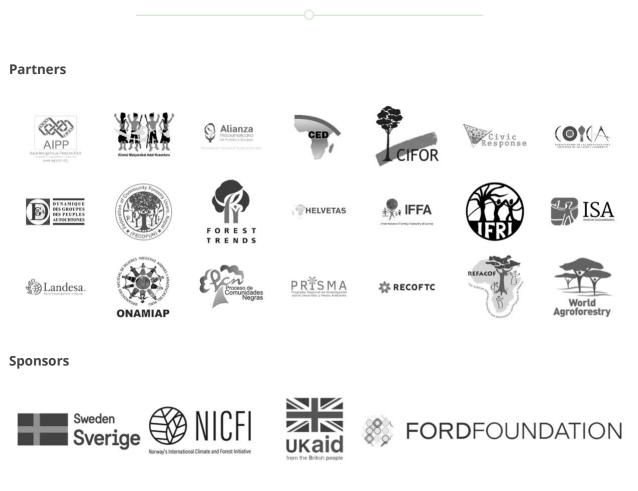
Outputs Milestones (Tropical Andes)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Additional tropical forest area recognized for IPs, ADPs and LCs (million hectares)	-	0.75	2.05	4.95	7.75

Colombia	-	-	0.05	0.20	0.25
Bolivia	-	0.25	0.50	1.75	2.50
Peru	-	0.50	1.50	2.00	4.00
Ecuador	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
Extent of rights-based conservation, development, forest management, monitoring, or other strategies to strengthen community control monitoring of forest areas, developed and adopted by GATC and RRI members (million hectares)	5.00	13.00	29.50	52.50	100.00
Colombia	-	5.00	10.00	20.00	35.00
Bolivia	-	3.00	7.00	10.00	20.00
Peru	5.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	40.00
Ecuador	-	-	2.50	2.50	5.00

About the Rights and Resources Initiative

The Rights and Resources Initiative is a global Coalition of more than 150 organizations dedicated to advancing the forestland and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, local communities, and women within these communities. 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 <u>www.rightsandresources.org</u>.



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