



RIGHTS AND RESOURCES INITIATIVE | DECEMBER 2021

*2021 Annual Narrative Report and
Achievements by SPIII Logframe*

Contents

Contents 2

2021 Reporting Overview 3

Achievements by SPIII Logframe 6

 OUTCOME 1: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women leverage their capacity, leadership, and rights to transform social, economic, and environmental agendas in support of inclusive and equitable development, sustainable land and resource governance, and accelerated climate actions. 6

 OUTCOME 2: Governments scale-up the legal recognition and enforcement of land and resource rights for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and women in those communities, as enabling conditions for democratic engagement, inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, and climate change adaption and mitigation..... 31

 OUTCOME 3: Investors and companies at national and international levels adopt international standards and rights-based approaches recognizing customary tenure rights, and work with governments, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women’s groups to (i) resolve land tenure disputes and conflicts; (ii) reduce deforestation and land degradation pressures; and, (iii) support community enterprises and locally determined business and conservation models that enhance livelihoods and sustainability outcomes. 50

Finance and Administration: Report on 2021 Activities..... 57

ANNEX: 58

STATUS OF 2021 STRATEGIC RESPONSE MECHANISM (SRM) PROJECTS 59

2021 Reporting Overview

Despite the many continued challenges posed by COVID-19 to its constituencies and staff, RRI made significant headway on its goals in 2021. From arming coalition members with critical knowledge and advocacy tools, to channeling direct legal, financial, and technical support to communities to assist local struggles against rights violations and rollback, RRI helped its members deliver on their ambitious agendas for recognition and implementation of rights.

In Asia, Africa, and Latin America, RRI's efforts ranged from producing and updating regional and country-level analyses on criminalization of land rights defenders, rights-based conservation, and rollback of rights, and helping country collaborators develop new tools for knowledge-sharing, policy advocacy, and monitoring rights violations. Some examples include supporting **legal advocacy** for passing a progressive land rights policy in the DRC to recognize the land rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly women; an **early warning system** for Peru's native communities to track attacks against land rights activists; **training** Afro-descendant members on using RRI's research methodologies for their locally-led analyses, particularly on gender; and **legal support** for Indonesian communities to help them resolve agrarian and industrial conflicts. In tandem, RRG Board authorized over USD 1 million for 32 new projects funded through its **Strategic Response Mechanism**, a unique financial mechanism to help coalition members rapidly take advantage of emerging opportunities for realization and implementation of rights.

On a global level, one prime achievement was the advancement of the [Path to Scale and Transformation](#), an informal network of donors and investors coordinated by RRI. This initiative gathered support from a host of bilateral donors, multilateral institutions, and private philanthropies in 2021, and positioned RRI to guide unprecedented funding pledges announced at the UNFCCC COP26 to organizations representing Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities (LCs), and Afro-descendant Peoples (ADPs). The Path to Scale group also served as a central forum for coordinating historic pledges to IP and LC land tenure made at the COP. In tandem, RRI made significant progress on scoping and defining its new financial mechanism, the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI) to regrant current and future funding directly to rightsholders' organizations. RRI is geared to launch this mechanism in early 2022. Another key achievement was the global advancement of the [Land Rights Standard](#), for which RRG coordinated feedback and endorsements throughout the year, establishing a rightsholder-led governance structure and readying the principles for a formal launch in 2022. Ensuring bottom-up ownership and leadership of each of all these global initiatives is on RRI's agenda for 2022.

This report summarizes RRI's progress on the following key outcomes from 2021:

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

- *Outcome 2:* Governments scale-up the legal recognition and enforcement of land and resource rights for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and women in those communities, as enabling conditions for democratic engagement, inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, and climate change adaption and mitigation.
- *Outcome 3:* Investors and companies at national and international levels adopt international standards and rights-based approaches recognizing customary tenure rights, and work with governments, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women’s groups to (i) resolve land tenure disputes and conflicts; (ii) reduce deforestation and land degradation pressures; and, (iii) support community enterprises and locally determined business and conservation models that enhance livelihoods and sustainability outcomes.

Below is a summary of selected highlights from RRI’s achievements in 2020. See the following tables for detailed outcomes.

Outcome 1: In 2021, RRI continued its restructuring to make the organization more inclusive, welcoming three new partners and facilitating effective integration of the voices of rightsholder organizations. It also welcomed Dr. Solange Bandiaky-Badji as its new Coordinator and RRG President, and Dr. Margaret (Peggy) Smith as the new Chair of the RRG Board. These changes mark a new chapter for RRG leadership, moving away from a historically male and western-dominated organization to a more inclusive women-led leadership with greater representation from Indigenous Peoples within the coalition.

As part of its expanded Gender Justice focus, RRI intensified its mobilization of women’s organizations and networks to create solidarity and coordination between Indigenous, community and Afro-descendant women across the world. It did so by organizing virtual regional and cross-regional workshops and trainings for women leaders, designed to facilitate relationship building, peer-learning, and find common ground to influence public policy. RRI partner FECOFUN conducted leadership trainings and workshops for more than 750 women working in community forestry in Nepal. In Latin America, RRI trained *Coordinadora de Mujeres Lideres Territoriales* (AMPB) on the application of its Depth of Rights and Gender data, responding to the organization’s interest in using RRI’s research tools to empower local women. In Liberia, RRI collaborator FCI created a working group and developed a gender justice strategy in collaboration with local civil society organizations dedicated to advancing gender justice and community land rights agendas. The working group took its recommendations to Liberia’s Environmental Protection Agency, paving the way for future collaboration between CSOs and government agencies. In the DRC, RRI collaborator CFLEDD made a successful push for strengthening the country’s new Land Policy to include clear and strong language on ensuring the recognition of women’s lands rights and their participation in decision-making processes on land governance.

Outcome 2: RRI’s Strategic Response Mechanism continued to provide timely financial support for partners and collaborators to take advantage of emerging opportunities to scale-up legal recognition and enforcement of rights. In the DRC, the Parliament accepted 80% of the recommendations made by a task force of local and Indigenous Pygmy experts, leading to unanimous National Assembly

approval of the country's first bill on Indigenous Peoples' rights. In Kenya, RRI collaborators provided technical and legal support to 35 Indigenous and local communities in successfully submitting their claims to the National Land Commission to redress historical land injustices.

In Latin America, the *Association of Arhuaca Authorities of La Sierra Nevada* (ASO-CIT) and the National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNTI) helped communities in the Guainía and Altillanura regions of Colombia defend themselves in territorial conflicts. Their work resulted in favorable rulings for the protection claims of two communities in the Guainía region, and increased representation of Indigenous Peoples before Colombia's Constitutional Court and the InterAmerican Court of Human Rights. Meanwhile in Guatemala, RRI collaborator ACOFOP won extensions for three community concession contracts for 25 years, and two new community forest management units awarded in the Maya Biosphere Reserve.

In Nepal, RRI supported FECOFUN's policy advocacy to raise awareness of the adverse impacts of a three-tiered tax system targeting community forestry user groups, which leads to taxation over 70% of these groups' annual revenue. As a result of this ongoing work, Nepal's Federal Finance Minister has committed to drop the federal income tax rate, and several local governments are reviewing their tax policy reforms. In Indonesia, RRI helped women-led conservation projects gain formal recognition by the state in a national park, and channeled legal support to communities in Aru Island in protecting their customary rights. It also supported the National Consortium for Agrarian Reform in creating an emergency response system to track criminalization of land defenders and agrarian conflicts in West Java, Central and West Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and South Sumatra.

Outcome 3: At the global level, RRI, via the Interlaken Group, catalyzed new collaboration between companies like Nestle and Unilever, industry associations, civil society, and rights-holder groups to develop and implement new guidance on community-based monitoring to halt supply-chain driven deforestation. In Indonesia, RRI and the Accountability Framework Initiative supported efforts to develop a community-based supply chain monitoring framework designed to monitor the social and environmental impacts of supply chains on community lands. Established in 2020 and piloted in 2021, early results of this project are being documented on multimedia platforms and will increase coordination between private sector actors and communities to advance rights-based approaches to supply chain management.

In Peru, RRI helped AIDSESEP develop and implement an early monitoring system for communities to defend them against attacks and rights violations by public and private entities. AIDSESEP set up two territorial monitoring centers equipped with new technologies such as drones, GPS software, radio equipment, and internet access, enabling community members to document their rights violations using a digital response system.

See the following tables for detailed reporting on the above outcomes, with sub-results and indicators for each. All achievements are categorized by global, regional, and country level. Hyperlinks provide links to reports, online evidence, and media articles. The Annex compiles reporting on projects funded by RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism in 2021.

Achievements by SPIII Logframe

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

Each achievement is linked to SPIII Strategic Objectives 1 and 2

| Sub-results | Targets/Indicators | 2021 Achievements |
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| <p>1.1 Global efforts to secure rural women's property rights, voice, and leadership within community lands and forests are scaled-up.</p> | <p>1.1.1 A global initiative on gender justice within community lands is established to strengthen advocacy and cross-sector dialogue, advance legal reforms, and support rural women's rights and economic empowerment in land-based investments.</p> | <p>Global – Gender Justice: RRI's Gender Justice program successfully created three cross-regional spaces in 2021 to convene and position Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women as agents of transformation for women's tenure rights, voice, and leadership within their territories. These virtual dialogues were intentionally designed to facilitate new relationships and peer-learning among women's movements across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. They helped participants identify common agendas for engagement in international climate and biodiversity discussions. They also helped inform RRI's Tenure Tracking program on where global analyses can assist the advocacy needs of women on the ground, and new topics for RRI's forthcoming global analysis on gender justice. Women from 68 grassroots and other organizations came together to discuss obstacles in the recognition of their roles and implementation of rights; and their strategies in dealing with these challenges as well as participating in local to global level decision-making. They particularly focused on coordinating their movements and rights-based agendas to influence global spaces, specifically the UN Convention on Biodiversity and COP26.</p> <p>See key takeaways from the cross-regional workshops in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Bahasa. As a follow up to these meetings, a COP26 side event in coordination by CMLT, AMPB and RRI was held on November 8, 2021 to discuss women's roles in climate change and launch the "Resilient Women" campaign. The event was widely promoted on social media platforms during COP proceedings. RRI will continue to facilitate this cross-regional</p> |

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| | | <p>peer learning in 2022 to deepen the discussion and identify further strategies to realize women’s tenure and participation rights.</p> |
| | <p>1.1.2 Gender equitable tenure and policy reforms are advanced, in consultation with rural women and community leaders across RRI focus countries.</p> | <p>Asia/India – RRG supported women’s networks in India to work with state governments to promote forest rights from a gender inclusive approach. 150 government officials were oriented to gender aspects of forest rights. Women’s leadership and intergenerational learning has also been strengthened at all levels of forest governance, to promote resilience in forest governance and inclusion of women’s knowledge. In tandem, women’s knowledge is being documented (see 1.1.4).</p> <p>Asia/Indonesia - Engendering Participatory Mapping/PEREMPUAN AMAN: By supporting Perempuan AMAN’s Engendering Participatory Mapping (EPM), this initiative helps secure Indigenous women’s management areas through mainstreaming their perspectives and interests in village development planning and policy, particularly in a pilot location in Mentawi Islands. Indigenous women collected data on their knowledge and role in managing natural resources over 1,000 ha in <i>Uma Usut Ngaik Matobe</i> area. These data were used in the formulation of a Village Regulation to Protect Indigenous Women’s management area within the customary territories, securing mangrove forests exclusively by Indigenous women. The project also strengthened the concept of collective rights for IP women in the draft Indigenous Peoples bill. In tandem, EPM enabled greater transgenerational sharing of knowledge by Indigenous women and political conscientization.</p> <p>Asia/Nepal – Advancing women’s leadership at all levels of community forestry governance. RRG is supporting FECOFUN to accelerate the leadership of women in community forestry through intensive leadership training and workshops. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the trainings and workshops were conducted in small groups of 30 to 40 women at the Community Forestry User Group (CFUG) level. Several workshops were conducted at the municipality level with 120 women leaders from the municipalities. FECOFUN also conducted a meeting with local female media representatives to discuss the role of media in influencing the government’s policies on community forestry. On December 5, FECOFUN conducted a national level workshop with 750 women leaders, to mark Nepal’s participation in a global campaign against gender-based violence. The event was inaugurated by President Bidhya Devi and attracted wide national media attention to the role of secure rights in empowering women in Nepal’s community forests against violence and suppression. FECOFUN leader Bharati Pathak is now collaborating with RRG</p> |

on producing a think piece to highlight the organization's impact in advancing women's leadership in community forestry as well as local government in Nepal.

Asia/India - Highlighting Indigenous women's leadership in managing and protecting their forests. RRG supported Vandana Dhoop, an independent researcher in Kolkata, produce, publish and promote a powerful story of how community women in Nayagarh, Odisha are protecting their forest after receiving titles for their community forests under India's Forest Rights Act, 2006. See the [blog post](#).

Latin America/Regional - Strengthening solidarity among Indigenous women in the Amazon Basin. RRI, in collaboration with the Mesoamerican Coordinating Committee of Women Territorial Leaders of AMPB and ONAMIAP, brought together women leaders from the Amazon basin to connect their rights-based agendas and learn from each other's strategies to influence public policy. They co-coordinated three virtual workshops attended by over 60 indigenous, Afro-descendant, peasant, and local community women from nine countries in the region, to exchange knowledge on collective territorial rights. Themes highlighted during the workshops included: the importance of connecting and working with youth; promoting intergenerational leadership; helping women's organizations strengthen the articulation of their agendas; advancing culture, identity, and ancestral knowledge; positioning women's movements rights-based agendas at national and global levels; documenting the diverse forms of violence against women and pathways to transform these patterns; and supporting women's economic and political empowerment, as well as their contribution to defense of their individual and collective territorial rights. The workshops discussions also addressed changes needed at the community and public policy levels to consolidate women's rights to participation, leadership, and decision-making, and to get access to direct funding. The participating organizations were: CMLT/AMPB, ONAMIAP, CONAMUNE/MOMUNE, CONAQ, OFRANEH, SPDA, DAR, CNAMIB, PCN, ACOFOP, FILAC, CAPDI, FIMI, CIFOR, ASODEMUC, COICA, FUNECOROBLES, CNTI, APIB, OPIAC, CNA.

As part of its global-level advocacy work, RRI also supported the Summit of Indigenous Women of the Amazon Basin, held in October in Colombia, attended by over 180 indigenous women leaders from the nine countries of the Amazon basin. This event led to the creation of a Women's Fund; the creation of a new network of women defenders of the Amazonian territory; and a demand for parity in the women's participation in all COICA spaces and its organizations. The summit also produced a letter addressed to the UNFCCC in relation to COP 26 proposing, among other things, to recognize the role of women in climate management, enable their participation in all discussions and decisions

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| | | <p>on the Amazon, and ensuring that climate funds directly reach Indigenous communities for conservation. These positions were effectively delivered to the COP and their results can be viewed at mujeres.coicamazonia.org.</p> <p>Africa/DRC - Advancing women's access to land in Maniema province. RRI collaborator CFLEDD conducted surveys on women's access to land in Maniema province, DRC, and trained 10 community women on forest governance, inclusion and diversity, gender advocacy, and related rights. In coordination with legal experts, CFLEDD also drafted and submitted recommendations to strengthen women's land rights in provincial edicts. A series of multi-stakeholder dialogues with traditional authorities, land authorities, and local communities followed these recommendations to discuss key gaps in the edicts, particularly on women's land rights. The final recommendations were delivered to the politco-administrative authority, which has committed to taking women's land rights into account. Read media coverage of this project.</p> |
| | <p>1.1.3 A Gender Justice Advisory Group is established and effective in supporting national initiatives and global engagement.</p> | <p>Global - Making RRI's Gender Justice program more representative of new coalition structure. RRI revisited the concept of its Gender Justice Advisory Group, which was created in 2018 to make it more representative of the new coalition structure and more responsive to the agendas of Indigenous, local community, and Afro-descendant women's movements. RRI will build upon its significantly extended network of grassroots women's organizations participants of the cross-regional workshops to identify the best mechanism for structure and functioning. The group's restructuring will continue in direct consultation with Indigenous, community and Afro-descendant women's movement and networks through Gender Justice dialogues held throughout the year. It will ensure that the program is able to support these networks' emerging global and cross-regional collective land rights priorities and agendas.</p> |
| | <p>1.1.4 Evidence-based analyses on gender and tenure rights empower rural women's networks and support</p> | <p>Asia/India - Supporting research that connects women's forest tenure rights with traditional food, medicinal, and fodder practices. RRI supported grassroots women's networks in India to conduct two key studies using participatory and feminist methodologies. The first analyzes agro-ecological changes in tribal communities' livelihoods practices from the perspective of epistemic tracing of agro- ecological changes in Rajasthan and MP. The</p> |

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| | <p>advocacy and reforms at global, regional, and national levels.</p> | <p>second study documents tribal women's knowledge of uncultivated and traditional foods and herb varieties in their region in two villages across two states. Both studies will be released in January 2022.</p> <p>Asia/Indonesia - Facilitating research conducted by the Tenure Coalition. With RRI's support, the Tenure Coalition of Indonesia coordinated a joint field research to gather evidence on the interrelated links between land tenure, Indigenous wisdom-based management, patterns of production, and wellbeing as defined by the communities themselves. The study will be released in December 2021. It will be an integral tool in developing a counter-narrative to the economic model pushed by the government of Indonesia, particularly the new Omnibus Law that facilitates investors' to access community lands by speeding-up licensing, limiting community consultations and weakening environmental safeguards.</p> <p>Also see 1.1.1.</p> <p>Latin America - Training members of the Mesoamerican Alliance on effective use of RRI's research by women: RRG trained members of the <i>Coordinadora de Mujeres Lideres Territoriales</i> (AMPB) on the application of RRI's Depth of Rights and Gender data. The training was a response to the organization's interest in supporting women's leadership and using RRI's tools to empower women on the ground to develop research on the status of their tenure rights. RRG also provided training to the Latin America Afro-descendant Movement on the use of RRI's tenure tracking methodology and Opportunity Framework to support the development of a regional study on the status of Afro-descendant peoples' tenure rights in 12 countries.</p> <p>Africa/Liberia - Assessment of impact of Land Rights Act on women's rights and livelihood opportunities in Vahun district: RRI supported its collaborator SESDev in conducting a study through 11 focus groups and 13 informant interviews. Preliminary results show that Liberian women are not enjoying the full bundle of rights as enshrined in the Land Rights Act. However, the study also showed significant improvement in the creation of spaces for women within land management committees and sharing benefits and access to land to grow crops like cocoa. A needs assessment of eight women's cooperatives further showed that women face governance challenges and lack of capital to run their enterprises. Two of the cooperatives in the study were selected for a training on women's land rights and inheritance and development of new bylaws. SESDev now plans to share the study's findings with the</p> |
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| | | Liberia Land Authority so it can develop an action plan for women to realize their full bundle of rights. RRI will also support a pilot project to support rights and livelihood through women’s cooperatives in 2022. |
| | 1.1.5 Influential investors and companies adopt international standards and rights-based approaches recognizing rural women’s rights. | Global - Developing Guidance Tool to Integrate Community-sourced Data into Corporate Monitoring and Decision-making. Leaders from Unilever, European Investment Bank, Finnfund, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are actively contributing to the development of the Interlaken Group’s global corporate and investor guidance to leverage CBM. Several of the companies and investors above are directly linked to the community-led pilots of the CBM framework developed in Indonesia, where results are being used to instigate direct engagement between downstream companies and local communities and more formal partnership arrangements in 2022. The guidance will include explicit treatment of community women’s rights, roles, and risks within grassroots monitoring systems. |
| 1.2 Front-line defenders of land and resource rights are better informed, supported, and connected to advance their causes. | 1.2.1 Indigenous, community and women's networks are better connected to accelerate learning and strengthen their reach and impact. | <p>Global - Operationalizing a new Memorandum of Understanding to better integrate rightsholders' voices within the coalition. With the inclusion of three new Partners at the beginning of the year, RRI now counts a majority of rightsholder organizations as partner organizations. This shift, and RRI’s new MOU, has motivated the definition and adoption of new practices within the coalition to ensure rightsholders have a stronger chance to weigh in on strategy. Regular consultations have taken place throughout the year, with the establishment of monthly RRI Partners meetings for better information sharing, and redesigning coalition meetings in January and November for greater inclusion of rightsholders’ voices.</p> <p>Global: Facilitating a smooth leadership transition within RRG. 2021 was another busy year for the RRG Board, marked by numerous convenings, many related to the selection of the new RRI Coordination/RRG President. This selection was led by a Leadership Transition Committee and a subset search committee within the Board and entailed close collaboration with RRG’s Executive Team throughout the process. The Board was fully mobilized in the final stages of this selection and welcomed Dr. Solange Bandiaky-Badji as the new RRI Coordinator in August 2021. In October, demonstrating its full embracing of RRI as a rightsholder-led coalition, the Board selected Dr. Peggy Smith, an Indigenous Scholar and Forester from Canada’s James Bay Cree, as its new Chair. This marked the beginning of a new chapter in the leadership of RRG, from an historically male and western-dominated to more</p> |

female leadership and direct representation from Indigenous Peoples. See RRG's press announcements on the appointments of [Dr. Bandiaky-Badjj](#) and [Dr. Smith](#).

Global - Expanding RRI's network of women's movements across the world: With its regional and cross-regional level dialogues throughout 2021, RRI was able to build a larger network of over 68 women's organizations that became connected through their experience sharing and building common advocacy agendas. RRI identified a host of common thematic issues within this network, such as intergenerational leadership formation and the need for international spaces to recognize the value of the knowledge, traditions, and capabilities of Indigenous, Afro-descendant and local community women. RRI is now in a stronger position to connect with other women's organizations in the future based on the commonalities identified in these cross-regional exchanges. It has also invited interest from some organizations in receiving training RRI's Bundle of Rights research methodology. Overall, RRI's global and regional Gender Justice research now stands better informed in women movements' needs to support their advocacy for the realization and protection of their rights.

Global - Advancement of the Land Rights Standard: Following an initial launch of the Land Rights Standard process in 2019 (formerly known as the Gold Standard), RRI successfully advanced the development of the Standard's underlying principles, generating momentum and interest from the global conservation community, and mobilizing further support from Indigenous and local community groups and networks. The principles for recognizing and respecting Indigenous Peoples', Local Communities' and Afro-Descendant Peoples' land and resource rights in landscape restoration, management, conservation, and climate actions are now endorsed by over 75 rightsholder organizations and supporting allies. A dedicated event during the IUCN's World Conservation Congress drew widespread attention and demand for engagement. An Ad Hoc Steering Committee was established to ensure bottom-up ownership and leadership. RRI also translated the [Land Rights Standard](#) principles into Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Bahasa Indonesian to ensure accessibility and secure additional signatories. While the launch has been delayed due to the Pandemic's impact on the Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) leadership, significant support for the standard has been secured from IUCN, FSC Secretariat, the Africa Wildlife Foundation, the Global Landscape Forum, and the growing attention of global conservation organizations. A launch is now set for early 2022.

Global - Formalizing the Path to Scale (P2S) and Transformation and scoping the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI). RRG catalyzed the Path to Scale and Transformation Network to scale-up donor finance, coordination, and innovation to the levels necessary to achieve 2030 climate and biodiversity targets. RRI leveraged new analyses including the [Opportunity Framework](#), and a mapping of donor investments in

forest tenure and management by IPs and LCs, to help coordinate CoP pledges among public and private donors to support the rights of IPs and LCs. The Path to Scale's progress on its goals was illustrated at the CoP in shape of the historic \$1.7 billion pledge from governments and private philanthropies to IP and local community projects for climate and conservation goals. In 2022, Path to Scale will continue to develop new tools and frameworks to facilitate more strategic coordination and monitor progress on these pledges and their spending.

In parallel, RRI initiated efforts to scope and define a new financing mechanism to regrant new funds directly to rights-holder organizations to support their own self-directed efforts to advance reforms and govern and manage rural lands and forests. This mechanism, tentatively titled the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI), will serve as an international re-granting vehicle, deploying the funds needed to accelerate the land tenure security and conservation efforts of IPs, LCs, and ADPs – and women among them - in the world's tropical forests and rural landscapes. Throughout 2020 and 2021, RRI commissioned scoping studies for CLARIFI's design and convened a steering Group (composed of rightsholders), for regular consultation and feedback.

Global - High level dialogue emphasizes the urgency of financing rights-based climate and conservation solutions. In September 2021, RRI co-hosted a high-level discussion with the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), highlighting new opportunities and ongoing efforts to advance the collective land rights agenda at COP26 and related international events. The [event](#), attended by 300 participants from 63 countries, also launched RRI's Path to Scale and Transformation. Key speakers included the U.S. Interior Secretary Deb Haaland; UK Minister Rt. Hon. Lord Goldsmith; and Indigenous and community leaders including Tuntiak Katan, Kimaren Ole Riamit, Pasang Dolma Sherpa, and Gustavo Sanchez. Shared extensively on social media, the discussion raised awareness of the status of Indigenous Peoples', local communities', and Afro-descendant Peoples' land rights and their critical importance to achieving climate, conservation and development goals. Read the event's [full report](#) and our [blog post](#) summarizing key takeaways. [Watch a full recording here.](#)

Asia/Regional - Advancing Indigenous and community youth's advocacy and collaboration on collective land rights: Following a 2020 youth mapping exercise by RRG, an opportunity emerged for collaboration on an audiovisual project between IP and LC youth in Asia. To be launched by the end of 2021, this project has connected youth on several key themes that they identified as priorities in the 2020 process: creative communications, traditional knowledge, and use of social media. This activity helps increase the visibility of IP and LC youth leaders

within the region and advances their autonomous collaborations. It also aims to amplify country-level work by youth with RRG's support.

Asia/Indonesia – Supporting land rights defenders: RRI's collaborator National Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA)'s Emergency Response System supported seven new cases of criminalization and agrarian conflicts affecting peasants, Indigenous peoples, agrarian defenders and activists in West Java, Central and West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and South Sumatra. KPA also assisted a legal aid network in South Sulawesi in handling cases of agrarian conflicts. The organization operates through a legal aid network of 121 individual land rights defenders and legal aid organizations covering all regions in Indonesia. It has also initiated engagement with the police on addressing emergency situations of conflict. This initiative supports victims of violence and criminalization through an anti-criminalization emergency fund, co-managed by KPA. **For more on KPA's analysis on criminalization of land rights defenders, see 2.1.1.**

Latin America/Regional: Joint regional analysis of impacts of violations of collective rights in Peru, Brazil and Colombia. This analysis was undertaken using a joint methodology of data collection and cartographic monitoring. It had two interrelated components: a) Design and implementation of a standardized methodology to monitor violation of community rights and its differentiated impacts on women and youth; and B) Update of a "Story Maps" platform on violated rights.

- RRI Partners and collaborators, CODHES, ONAMIAP, CONAQ and PCN are working to give greater visibility to violations of rights across the region in territories belonging to IPs, ADPs, and LCs, with a gender and intergenerational focus. They developed a roadmap for a standardized methodology. To launch its design and pilot projects, they conducted a survey of organizations in three countries (Colombia, Peru, and Brazil) to identify sources of data on rights violations and a series of variables for analysis, followed by virtual meetings at national and regional levels to consolidate the baseline. The baseline identified at least 19 forms of attacks against communities, and 10 contextual factors leading to these abuses. The factors include extractive activities, deforestation, armed conflict, agribusiness, and infrastructure projects. In the second half of 2021, the methodology was implemented among the countries to enable reporting violations. The methodology led to a first model for recording these violations, which includes affected communities, violated rights, directly affected subjects, alleged parties involved, indirectly affected populations, the state's response to rights violations, and a cartographic reference of where these violations are occurring. A pilot project begins in January 2022 to determine potential problems in the collection of information and areas of

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| | | <p>improvement. The pilot will be innovative in that it will provide a deeper analysis from the communities themselves, supported by their national organizations and with an ethnic, gender and generational perspective. To develop the pilot, the organizations will select cases from the Story Maps platform and analyze each rights violation, with details on direct and indirect victims and the state's role/response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RRI supported an update of the Story Maps platform on collective rights violations in six countries: Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico to incorporate previously missing rights violations and new cases from 2020 and 2021. At least 120 more cases will be added to the new data, marking a total of 220 conflicts illustrating the multidimensional and multiplied impacts of the violations. These demonstrate how an event of violence impacts the entire community, and how it affects the territory's resources and the fundamental social, cultural, environmental and political rights of entire populations. See this blog post amplifying the findings of the study and the Story Maps platform. Also see a call to action from the Coordinator of the Indigenous Organization of the Amazon Basin (COICA) and its member organizations on RRI's website, addressing governments and other actors to immediately halt human rights violations against Indigenous land and environmental rights defenders in Latin America. <p>Latin America/Regional: Strengthening coordination between Afro-descendant organizations in Latin America. Building upon years of efforts by coalition members to support Afro-descendant movements in Colombia and Brazil, RRI joined hands with PCN and CONAQ to achieve greater synergies with other regional Afro-descendant organizations, crafting a joint plan to scale-up tenure rights recognition in the region. They are now jointly developing the first regional scoping analysis of the status of recognition and mapping of collective tenure rights of Afro-descendant communities in Latin America.</p> <p>In 2020-21, RRI convened a series of meetings among Afro-descendant organizations and leaders from Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Suriname, Chile, and Paraguay to help define a collective, multiscale strategy to close the gap in realization of their tenure rights. The forum identified two groups of countries in various rights recognition phases, requiring different strategies for collective action. For instance, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Guyana, and Suriname have shown uneven progress on enacting legislation on tenure rights, with implementation processes stagnant for decades in some countries. Others, such as Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Paraguay are at earlier stages of social mobilization for rights, with limited policy development. Collective action in this set of countries requires enabling conditions to help legal frameworks and institutions respond to future land claims. The development of a roadmap to achieve this began in September 2021 and is ongoing.</p> |
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To develop a regional assessment of the status of ADPs' collective tenure rights, PCN, CONAQ and allies are using RRI's Tenure Tracking and Opportunity Framework methodologies, including its deep dive on gender justice. This transfer of knowledge is not only helping the Afro-descendant movement do a broader analysis of the condition of their tenure rights in Latin America, but also building their capacity to produce evidence-based analysis critical to advocate for their rights at national and international levels. The analyzing team includes members of the Afro-descendant movement from 11 countries, making this a locally owned and led effort to equip ADPs with the tools they need to support their claims.

Latin America/Colombia - Defense strategy against the nullification of collective titling of the La Boquilla community. RRI worked with Corporation Cultural Cabildo (CCC) and the OTEC of Javeriana University to build a legal and advocacy strategy to defend the collective title of La Boquilla, an Afro-descendant community in Cartagena. The community obtained its collective title over 39.7 hectares in 2012 at an emblematic ceremony chaired by former U.S. President Barack Obama; however, a lower court ruling nullified the collective title in July 2020. RRI's joint strategy took a comprehensive approach, addressing the socio-environmental factors contributing to protecting the local mangrove ecosystem, among which a community-based tenure is the best option. The plan also included a legal analysis of rights violations based on the constitutional frameworks that protect ADPs' collective tenure. CCC then created environmental and legal tools for rural government leaders in La Boquilla to defend their collective titles. An environmental resource analysis also identified the climate change vulnerabilities of La Boquilla, as well as adaptation and mitigation strategies via mapping activities and community workshops. Additionally, it developed an inventory of ongoing legal proceedings with regards to territorial rights. Anticipating future litigation, CCC crafted strategies for restitution based on the community leaders' priorities, basing strategies on two scenarios, one where the title is protected and one where it isn't. Final rulings on the title are yet to come. Finally, CCC developed an ethno-development plan and vision for the community's development, cultural and environmental management, based on community priorities. [It utilized an audiovisual campaign](#) to disseminate information on the judicial process, environmental analysis, and the ethno-development plan across the wider community.

RRI has brought a unique value addition to this process by linking collective and community tenure rights and ecosystem preservation and convening trusted actors to contribute their expertise. RRI built upon the trust it gained with the Afro-descendant communities in the region with a previous strategy defending the Barú community's

collective titling, making it well-positioned to help restore the La Boquilla's title. For now, while the legal battle continues, the community is far better equipped to defend its rights.

Latin America/Regional – Building strategic communications capacity for coalition members: In collaboration with the Latin America Program and the Digital Communications Strategist for Food Nature Climate, RRI provided a 1-hour training to its communications' focal points in Latin America with the objective of connecting communications specialists and increasing awareness of various communications tools available to RRI Coalition members. A similar training is forthcoming in early 2022 for Asia and Africa.

Africa/Regional - Workshop identifies opportunities to advance gender justice in collective land rights reforms: RRI, in collaboration with key coalition members who focus on gender, organized a gender justice workshop in May of 2021 to share the status of women's land rights in Kenya, Liberia, DRC, Madagascar and across the broader region. Each country presented its current laws on women's land rights and shared information on whether the rights enshrined in the national laws are realized at the community level. Additionally, RRG and REFACOF presented regional statistics. Overall, it was determined that national laws are significantly progressive in recognizing women's property rights. However, at the community level, women are not able to realize their rights and participate in community governance due to a lack of provisions in local laws for women's right to inheritance, cultural beliefs and gender discrimination, unawareness of national laws protecting women's land rights, and weak involvement of national institutions in promotion of women's land rights. The workshop identified opportunities to advance gender justice in collective land, including through leadership trainings for women, establishing community-level rights training programs for women and girls, increasing financial resources for capacity-building of rural women, and supporting advocacy for women-specific provisions in land and forestry reforms. A key result from this regional workshop was the creation of gender justice working groups in each RRI focus country in Africa, which will lead to future activities to promote gender justice in collective land tenure on a national scale. The next gender justice workshop is scheduled to take place in 2022.

Africa/Liberia – Advancing gender justice in Liberia's collective land tenure: RRI collaborator FCI is taking the lead in Liberia to advance gender justice in the country's land rights laws through a newly established working group. So far, FCI has developed a gender strategy and held a civil society review of the document. It has also held several technical meetings for the working group, which consists of civil society organizations dedicated to gender justice in

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| | | <p>collective land tenure. The working group has also met with the Environmental Protection Agency to inform it about its strategy, which paves the way for future collaboration with government agencies.</p> <p>Africa/Kenya - Creation of a 5-year strategic plan for Community Land Act Now (CLAN) to improve its effectiveness and advocacy: RRI collaborator CIPDP, working with other members of CLAN, finalized a 5-year strategic plan for the network’s various working groups, governance structure, and future advocacy targets. This plan will be adopted by members during a general assembly in December. This strategic plan is essential, as CLAN must coordinate with many communities and civil society organizations in its newly established network and has had difficulty in the past with mobilization and clear strategy. In addition, CLAN held three workshops to train communities on land registration for pastoralist and forest-dwelling communities and strengthened its relationship with the national government by signing a MOU with the National Land Commission to implement the 2016 Community Land Act.</p> |
| | <p>1.2.2 Tenure tracking data on forest, land, water, carbon, and gender-justice rights, and management thereof is extended and leveraged as a global reference point for the state of indigenous, community and women’s rights.</p> | <p>Indonesia - Consolidating data on community managed land (Tanahkita). Through the Tenure Coalition, RRI supported the expansion of a geospatial information system (Tanahkita.id) which provides a database of agrarian conflicts, natural resources management, and a navigation tool for the expansion of community managed areas. The data on the Tanahkita web portal provided basis for reports on the status of conflicts in community-managed areas, and factsheets comparing the achievements of community managed areas with those in conflicted areas. The data was also used for a spatial analysis to support the Tenure Coalition’s advocacy to show to how lands claimed by IPs and local communities have been affected by the projects supported by Indonesia’s Omnibus Law. In 2020, the cumulative conflicts covered by the Tanahkita portal increased to 473 covering 4.8 million ha. It also integrated 76 ICCAs locations as area under Community-based Conservation and provided over 3,000 data points related to social forestry, with a total area of 2.5 million ha. in an interactive map and database.</p> <p>GLOBAL -Updating RRI’s land area database. The ongoing update and expansion of RRI’s Land Tenure Database, which will include 73 countries covering 85 percent of global land area, progressed throughout 2021. Preliminary data collection was largely completed in early 2021, and the expert peer review process began in earnest in the second half of the year. Over 160 peer reviews have been received to date for 51 out of 73 countries. Findings will be published in a flagship report and regional briefs anticipated in 2022.</p> |

GLOBAL – Redesign of RRI’s Online Tenure Tool. RRG’s SAGE and Communications teams made vast improvements to RRI’s online Tenure Tracking Tool, which will enable users to access, understand, and compare the latest national, regional, and global tenure data on communities’ and community women’s forest tenure rights. RRG worked with a consultant to design global, regional, and country pages for all countries covered by RRI’s Forest Tenure, Gender, and Depth of Rights databases. The platform will also present RRI’s interrelated tenure tracking methodologies, empowering users to take a more comprehensive perspective on the bundle of rights enabling community-based territorial governance. This tool’s redevelopment also benefited from the Tenure Tracking Program’s ongoing internal data reorganization and consolidation, which has significantly improved the comparability and functionality of RRI’s internal tenure databases. The tool is now under final review and testing and will be launched at the end of 2021.

GLOBAL – New RRI analysis shows potential risks of carbon investments in absence of effective safeguards for community rights. RRI produced its third and most exhaustive analysis to date of the state of carbon rights in tropical forest countries, with analytical support from researchers at McGill University. Published in form of a policy [brief](#) as well as [detailed report](#), the *Status of Legal Recognition of Indigenous Peoples’, Local Communities’ and Afro-descendant Peoples’ Rights to Carbon Stored in Tropical Lands and Forests* looks at the extent to which Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant Peoples exercise effectual rights over carbon in their lands and territories across 31 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. These countries account for 70 percent of the world’s tropical forests. The analysis revealed that despite over a decade of readiness investments and commitments to ensure communities can fully participate in and benefit from results-based payment and voluntary market schemes, only a handful of countries have developed regulatory frameworks or operational benefit sharing and feedback grievance redress mechanisms to support this engagement. The findings served as a profound wake-up call to the global climate community, underscoring the urgent need to ensure effective recognition and implementation of community rights by emerging carbon offsets schemes and emission reduction strategies. The study generated unprecedented support for collective land and carbon rights by several dedicated climate initiatives, triggering demand side engagement from corporations and donors involved in the LEAF Coalition (including Amazon, Facebook, Salesforce, Emergent, Norway, the US Government, and others).

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| | | <p>To promote the analysis, RRG issued a press release and conducted extensive outreach through traditional and digital media platforms, producing a social media toolkit for the coalition’s networks and allies in French, Spanish, Portuguese, and English. It also helped RRI collaborator OPIAC Amazonia’s Fany Castro, an Indigenous leader from Colombia write and publish an op-ed for Univision on her community’s experience with carbon trade. Together, the brief and report were viewed almost 2,000 times on RRI’s website. Notable press coverage included articles in BBC Future, Yale Environment 360, Mongabay, and Toward Freedom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Download the report and brief • Press release • BBC Futures article • Yale Environment 360 article • Univision opinion piece (Español; published after COP26) |
| | <p>1.2.3 Strategic analyses, tenure data, and lessons from the field are leveraged by RRI Coalition members, governments, investors, and the international community to inform decisions, investments, and interventions across sectors and scales.</p> | <p>Global - Defining new pathways to scale and transformation: Building on the Opportunity Framework and Area study (2020) and creation of its new convening platform, <i>Path to Scale</i>, RRI developed a technical brief entitled <i>Scaling-Up the Recognition of Indigenous and Community Land Rights: Opportunities, Costs and Climate Implications</i>. The brief integrated RRI’s previous findings with cost data from recent tenure rights implementation projects and various carbon-benefit scenarios to quantify the potential reduction in carbon loss if collective tenure rights were to be formally recognized. Collectively, these tools fill a critical space in the field by enabling donors and partners to easily identify opportunities for high impact investments in alignment with their own priorities and project portfolios. RRI’s unrecognized land estimate and Opportunity Framework have garnered support from BMZ, BEIS, CLUA, and other critical actors in the rights, climate, and conservation spaces.</p> <p>GLOBAL - Engaging with the Global Alliance for Territorial Communities. RRI collaborated with the Global Alliance for Territorial Communities (GATC), Woodwell Climate Research Center, Rainforest Foundation US, and others to consolidate and expand its data on tenure, carbon stored in community lands, and Opportunity Framework assessments to include GATC’s 24 member countries. This engagement supported high-level engagements with GATC during the White House Climate Summit in April, and the UNFCCC CoP in October and November. In addition to producing an advocacy-focused policy brief that highlighted findings most pertinent to the UNFCC CoP, RRI also</p> |

published an update to its Opportunity Framework, refining its original methodology to presents assessments for 6 new countries, and updated assessments for the GATC countries included previously in the 2020 Opportunity Framework. This work was based on extensive consultations with Global Alliance representatives and other country experts.

RRI's Communications team worked in close collaboration with SAGE colleagues as well as with GATC members, Woodwell, and Rainforest Foundation US to produce and promote the CoP26 [brief](#) in English, French, and Spanish. It issued a press release on the brief's findings on November 6 and coordinated a press briefing in Glasgow. The launch of the brief resulted in press coverage across in 19 news publications in 4 languages across 9 countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, and North America. Notable media coverage included Agence France Press, EFE/Spain, the Strait Times (Singapore) and Sou de Canoas (Brazil). [Download the brief](#) | [Read RRI's press release](#).

Selected media coverage:

- [Radio France](#)
- [La Jornada /Mexico](#)

GLOBAL – Tenure tracking support to external initiatives. RRI organized a series of virtual capacity building trainings for Afro-Descendant networks in 11 countries across Latin America to train leaders in RRI's Tenure Tracking methodologies and Opportunity Framework assessments. These trainings responded directly to the Afro-Descendant Peoples' movement's agenda and their interest in using RRI tools to open and strengthen opportunities to secure their collective tenure rights.

GLOBAL – Opportunity Assessment of Community-Based Tenure in FCPF Carbon Fund Countries: Following more than a year of engagement with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, RRI collaborated with the Global Land Alliance to produce an [Assessment of Opportunities for Strengthening Collective Land Tenure Rights in Carbon Fund Countries](#) – the most exhaustive investigation to date of operational pathways to advance, secure and leverage community-based tenure rights in key tropical forest countries. The collaboration produced deep-dive analyses for strengthening collective rights in 18 Carbon Fund countries, as well as a global synthesis report,

providing critical guidance for supporting rights-based climate actions. This work compliments RRI's Opportunity Framework, further demonstrating the feasibility of scaling up rights-based investments and marking a key shift in the Bank's prioritization of collective land rights. It also underscores the potential to accelerate dedicated actions and investments in key focus countries. To communicate this report's findings, RRI collaborated with the World Bank to organize two webinars -- one for internal World Bank staff and one for external audiences. The findings were also synthesized into two blog posts linked below.

- [Read the World Bank's blog post](#)
- [Read RRI's blog post in English, French and Spanish](#)

Global: Contributions to 2021 NYDF Progress Assessment. In its capacity as a New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) Progress Assessment Partner, RRI provided guidance on the assessment of progress toward NYDF Goal 7 (Reduce emissions in accordance with global climate agreement). RRI contributed its latest research findings to the Goal 7 report's chapters on Ambition, Finance, and Implementation, and leveraged this engagement to ensure a sustained focus on increased investment in secure collective rights as a vital element in achieving emissions reductions from deforestation and forest degradation. The final report was launched in October 2021. [Read it here.](#)

Africa/Regional- New report and regional dialogue to highlight criminalization of land rights defenders in East Africa. RRI in collaboration with ILC, and Open Society Initiative for East Africa, produced a study highlighting cases of criminalization of Land and Environmental Rights Defenders in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. The report highlights recent cases and provides recommendations for stakeholders to halt and reverse criminalization of the defenders. To launch the report, RRI hosted a vibrant virtual dialogue with ILC and Open Society, attended by researchers, land rights specialists and policy experts in the region who discussed the report's findings and ways forward. Key speakers included Professor Patricia Kamari-Mbote from the International Environmental Law Research Center and Bernard Baha from the Tanzania Land Alliance. An in-person workshop is being planned for next year to follow-up on the report and determine ways to collectively reverse criminalization for land and environmental rights defenders. [Download the study](#) or watch the [webinar recording](#).

Asia/Regional - New regional analysis on rights-based conservation. Following the release of RRI's technical reports on rights-based conservation and climate action (the Area Estimate, 30x30 and opportunity Framework), the

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| | | <p>Asia Program worked closely with coalition members in the region to support the ownership and integration of RRI's data with case studies and region-focused research from coalition members. This work has led to a comprehensive analysis on the challenges and opportunities of rights-based conservation in Asia, which paves the way for more nuanced national level work to support strategies on the ground. The report highlights wide-ranging contributions by Indigenous Peoples and local communities to conservation and restoration of landscapes and can be a useful to advance the region's progress towards global sustainable development goals. (1.2.4). It is currently undergoing production in regional languages (Nepali and Bahasa) and will be launched at a regional dialogue planned on February 7, 2022.</p> <p>A key complement to this report is regional evidence-based advocacy by new RRI Partner, Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact in global forums. Throughout 2021, RRG assisted AIPP's submissions to global forums on gender justice, food systems, rights-based conservation, UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (Science Task Force), and Indigenous rights more broadly. This report will further strengthen this advocacy, particularly in the context of AIPP's participation at the upcoming biodiversity CoP.</p> |
| | <p>1.2.4 Community- and indigenous-led solutions and contributions to conservation and development challenges are advanced and used to improve progress towards sustainable development and national / global environmental security.</p> | <p>Asia/Regional - New regional analysis on rights-based conservation - see 1.2.3 above.</p> <p>Asia/India - Research and writings to influence rights-based narratives and decision-making on conservation and climate action: RRG supported multiple research projects on the intersection of Indigenous and community rights with conservation, climate action, pandemic resilience, and government policy throughout the year. Among these was a policy brief discussing the implications of India's climate change mitigation plans and actions in the forestry sector while proposing an alternative framework to secure climate justice for forest-dependent communities. Analysis has begun on potential of FRA for climate change mitigation based on case studies and review of climate change policies, actions and how they interface with FRA. RRG also supported engagement with all levels of government for the implementation and upscaling of the Forest Rights Act in key states and with key constituencies (Adivasis, Other traditional forest dwellers, pastoralists, women, youth). This included support to experts in advisory role to governments, shaping outcomes such as a state action plan that set up FRA cells at the district level. COVID-19 contextualized the work, leading to an assessment of the impact of the pandemic on forest dwellers, and advocacy to support forest-based livelihoods during COVID lockdowns, resulting in procurement of</p> |

NTFPs during lockdowns. Finally, RRG supported participation in many platforms (including to a member of the UN Secretary General Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change), continual collation of legal materials, and capacity building for government, lawyers, and communities on FRA.

Asia/Indonesia - Promoting community women-led conservation: A project supported by RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism led to Indonesia's National Conservation Directorate (under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) approving its first community women-led partnership for ecosystem restoration. The partnership was granted to two women's groups within KPPI (the Women's Political Caucus of Indonesia) in Bengkulu province, Sumatra. The groups, Sumber Jaya and Sejahtera, are based in Karang Jaya village and Sumber Bening village in Rejang Lebong District. The project was led by RRI collaborators Walestra and LiVE Project. The Sumber Jaya group with 40 members was granted 37,66 hectares, while the Sejahtera group with 42 members was granted 40,52 hectares in the Kerinci Seblat Nasional Park. While the total area covered by this partnership is relatively small and it will be subject to extension after 5 years, it is a breakthrough for community women's groups in the conservation buffer zone to become the government's partners in its ecosystem restoration scheme for National Park areas. The main motivation for the women is to strengthen their food security, as they grow fruit trees, seedlings and other edible plants in the National Park area.

Asia/Nepal - Raising awareness of community-led conservation approaches in Nepal's elected bodies. Based on the customary institution of *Shagya* (non-violence), the Indigenous Tsumba and Nubriba groups in Nepal's Gorkha district have declared their entire valley a violence-free zone. The *Shagya* customary institution is run by a 33-person committee from 10 villages to ensure the principles of non-violence, which prohibit killing, hunting, harvesting of wild honey, forest fires, flesh trading; and sale, trapping or trading of animals. The Manaslu Conservation Area Project in the Tsum and Nubri valleys has informally acknowledged *Shagya*, though its legal recognition as a conservation strategy lacks formal support in the forest bureaucracy. One key pathway to protect *Shagya* is through the provisions of the Local Government Operation Act (LGOA), 2017, which allows for localized forest and biodiversity laws. In 2021, RRG supported CIPRED in building awareness of rights-based conservation approaches among Nepal's elected bodies and to help Indigenous communities use the country's decentralized legislative system to gain recognition for approaches like *Shagya*. A pilot in Tsum Nubri for the application of the LGOA has potential to be replicated.

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| | | <p>CIPRED is also supporting capacity-building among IP (including youth) on customary governance and will release a case study on this project in 2022.</p> <p>Global – Redesign of RRI Blog to promote community-led initiatives: RRG’s Communications team undertook a complete revamp of the RRI Blog, which now serves as a more vibrant and dynamic space for coalition members to communicate their impact and stories. Rebranded as The Land Writes Blog, this space will particularly focus on highlighting timely interventions by RRI coalition members to promote rights-based solutions to global development as well as realization of rights at local and regional level (such as through projects funded by the Strategic Response Mechanism). Read the new blog.</p> |
| <p>1.3 The international support structure for scaling-up the recognition, protection, and enforcement of rural land and forest rights is consolidated and leveraged by indigenous and</p> | <p>1.3.1 International instruments and initiatives dedicated to the advancement of sustainable land and resource use, tenure reform, and other related goals are better connected and leveraged by community leaders, policy actors, and investors.</p> | <p>Africa/Liberia – Facilitating community engagement in the National Oil Palm Strategy and RSPO processes: RRI collaborator SESDev raised awareness of the National Oil Palm Strategy and RSPO interpretation among local communities through a radio and brochure campaign. It also collected community inputs for these processes and developed an advocacy plan after multi-stakeholder engagements with academic institutions and government agencies involved with the National Oil Palm Strategy. A technical committee of civil society organizations and other experts reviewed the National Oil Palm Strategy in early December to ensure that comments and feedback are incorporated in the final version for the Minister of Agriculture. The document will then be launched and published by the Ministry.</p> <p>Africa/Liberia - Advocacy for collective rights in REDD+ projects: RRI collaborator FCI, in collaboration with the REDD+ working group for civil society in Liberia, provided key inputs for IP and LC rights in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). They also advocated with government agencies for the establishment of a National Benefits Sharing Mechanism for REDD+ and national stakeholders engagement forum worked on drafting a carbon regime benefit sharing mechanism. This process was further consolidated by a report from an independent consultant to review national laws for community carbon rights. FCI also visited five communities within REDD+ zones to inform them of REDD+ safeguards and the feedback grievance redress mechanism in place.</p> |

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| <p>community leaders to advance rights-based approaches and commitments by public and private sector actors.</p> | | <p>Asia/Regional. See 1.2.3. An RRG-supported consultant assisted with RRI Partner AIPP’s submissions to global forums on issues including gender justice, food systems, rights-based conservation, UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (Science Task Force), and Indigenous rights more broadly.</p> <p>Indonesia/Regional - Support for the <i>Talang Mamak</i> community in submitting RSPO complaint and petition against industrial encroachments. RRI supported the law firm AsM in its work with the <i>Talang Mamak</i> Community to counter encroachments on its customary lands by a supplier to PT Inecda Palm Oil Plantations. This support enabled gathering evidence of violations, preparation of legal documents and facilitation of discussions with local authorities and RSPO. The community submitted its complaint to the RSPO against SinarMas (Inecda Palm Oil’s supplier) which is now being handled by the RSPO Complaint Panel. A field verification by RSPO is planned for December 2021. AsM’s support for the case is timely as the extension of the oil palm concession on land is now being negotiated. RRI’s support helped strengthen the community’s capacity to advocate for its rights, and an FPIC process on the options open to <i>Talang Mamak</i> was held to address the conflict. AsM is also facilitating the community’s complaint against the extension of the concession to the company with the Regional Office of Land Agency in Riau province. In anticipation of criminalization in response to the complaint, a lawyer has been appointed to provide legal protection to the community. Read media coverage of this case here. Furthermore, following hearings with the communities, the local Regent committed to now allow any further extensions for the Inecda concession if the company continues to fail its legal obligations towards the community.</p> |
| | <p>1.3.2 Coordination between the Tenure Facility, the Interlaken Group, MegaFlorestais, and other Coalition instruments is strengthened to advance community rights, policy</p> | <p>Global – Sustaining and building relationships with global forest agency leaders. RRI continued its engagement with the MegaFlorestais network of forest agency leaders through a series of webinars on major issues facing forest managers across the world. Since an in-person annual meeting was not possible again this year because of the pandemic, RRG (in its role as Secretariat of the MegaFlorestais) organized three webinars during the year. Each event was well attended and received and provided RRI with an excellent opportunity to maintain/build relationships with forest agency leaders. These events also made a powerful case for tenure reform as a precondition to sustainable forest investment and an essential component of the COVID-19 response.</p> |

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| | <p>reforms, and corporate compliance with UNDRIP and the VGGT at national and international levels.</p> | |
| | <p>1.3.3 Policy learning on tenure reform and the contributions of tenure security to social, economic, and environmental imperatives is documented, disseminated, and leveraged.</p> | <p>Africa/Regional - Promoting best practices from RRI Africa Coalition. In the 2020 RRI planning meeting for the Africa region, a key priority was to enhance knowledge-sharing within the region, with a focus on best practices. In response to this, RRG Africa Program published the best practices and successes from the Africa coalition’s activities in 2019 and 2020. These best practices were separated by themes including coalition-building, private sector engagement, government engagement, community engagement, gender justice, tools for community forestry registration and management, and leveraging indigenous knowledge systems. This welcome new resource was shared with the RRI Africa coalition and the larger RRI network to support knowledge-sharing and cross-regional collaboration. Read it here in English and French.</p> <p>Africa/Regional – Compiling summaries of RRI analyses in target countries: At the request of Africa coalition members, RRG’s Africa Program produced summaries of key RRI analyses in the last year, including the Opportunity Framework, the 30x30 rights-based conservation report, and the customary land area study with a focus on Kenya, Liberia, and DRC. These summaries have allowed coalition members in these countries direct and easy access to consolidated data and narratives that will be useful advocacy tools in their national contexts.</p> <p>Africa/Regional - Africa Land Institutions Network for Community Land Rights 3rd Meeting. Instigated by RRI and co-organized with the Togolese Ministry of Land Reform and ILC, this conference gathered 36 actors in the land sector including government officials in charge of land management in 13 countries to highlight successes and challenges from ongoing community land rights reforms in their countries. The conference participants charted a path to achieve collective land rights reforms in view of improving the lives of millions of Indigenous and local communities, particularly women. They identified and agreed upon 10 recommendations for overcoming common obstacles for implementing laws and policies securing these rights. To support the conference, RRG Communications</p> |

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| | | <p>issued a media advisory and press release for the region and conducted extensive social media outreach. RRG also supported conference logistics including organizing interpretation and translation for French speakers. The event received media mentions in 632 news websites, including by Africa News (11,700,000 circulation); Pulse.ng (5,000,000 circulation); and Afrik-News (1,500,000 circulation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read the press release. - Read our report on conference outcomes <p>Africa/Liberia - Advocacy to strengthen Land Rights Act and regulations to ensure IP and LC rights. RRI collaborator SDI, in collaboration with the rest of the civil society working group on land, reviewed four LRA regulations and guidelines and published three policy briefs that include recommendations to ensure IP and LC rights are incorporated. The working group also met with the Liberia Land Authority and the Board of Commissioners to share its recommendations. They are now consolidating all of these resources for the LRA and its regulations, and plan to share them on an online hub for public access.</p> <p>Asia/Regional - New analysis on rights-based conservation - see 1.2.3 above.</p> |
| | <p>1.3.4 Financial and technical mechanisms to support rural community land and resource rights are strengthened and/or developed.</p> | |
| | <p>1.3.5 Bottom-up, top-down, and horizontal accountability mechanisms are established and</p> | <p>Global: Development of new Interlaken Group guidance - Principles to Leverage Community-Based Monitoring for Sustainable Supply Chains and Investments. The Interlaken Group initiated the development of a new global private sector guidance tool, describing principles for companies and investors to engage with communities to source local data on social and environmental impacts. The tool will help them leverage this data to</p> |

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| | <p>leveraged by Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and RRI Coalition members to monitor public and private sector compliance with national and international law, and support implementation of voluntary commitments on the recognition of rural community tenure and resource rights.</p> | <p>inform their decision making. The guidance will also integrate principles and emerging practice for accessing gender-balanced and women-specific data and indicators. The tool is expected to be finalized in 2022. It will link with ongoing community-based monitoring pilots in Indonesia, and inform national level Interlaken Group engagements in Liberia, Kenya, and Laos, where companies are similarly seeking to assess the impacts of sustainability policies on local peoples and environment. RRG, as coordinator of the Interlaken Group, developed the concept note and initiated consultant procurement in collaboration with participating leaders in 2020 and 2021. The guidance is being steered by leaders from Unilever, EIB, EBRD, Finnfund, Oxfam, Proforest, Earthworm Foundation, Rainforest Alliance, SESDev, AsM Law Offices, and YMKL.</p> <p>Global - Development of new guidance on integrating community-sourced data into corporate monitoring and decision-making. Leaders from Unilever, European Investment Bank, Finnfund, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are actively contributing to the development of the Interlaken Group’s global corporate and investor guidance to leverage community-based monitoring (CBM). Several of these companies and investors are directly linked to community-led pilots for the CBM framework developed in Indonesia, where results are being used to instigate direct engagement between downstream companies and local communities and more formal partnership arrangements in 2022.</p> <p>Asia/Indonesia - Piloting CBM framework in Riau and Kalimantan: AsM Law Offices and YMKL developed, with support from RRI and Rainforest Alliance’s Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), are creating a framework and indicators for community-based monitoring of supply chain impacts on local food security in Indonesia. RRG leveraged its coalition’s local and international connections, linked with the Interlaken Group, and mobilized funding to catalyze this project. The framework and indicators are based upon definitions described in the Accountability Framework, which lays out definitions for the environmental and social elements of corporate deforestation reduction and sustainability commitments. The AFI serves as a “bridging mechanism” between global corporate commitments and local level accountability. The project builds on a CBM Exchange held in 2019 in Sumatra, which was co-organized by RRI, FPP, and AMAN. The framework was developed in 2020 and piloted by two communities in Riau and Kalimantan in 2021. Pilot communities are challenged by supply chains of Interlaken Group participant companies. Results of these pilots were documented in video format and are being leveraged to raise interest and support from among companies, investors, and industry associations to directly engage with communities, address</p> |
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local impacts of supply chains, arrest deforestation, and advance rights-based approaches. Looking ahead, the framework will be used to link ongoing supply chain monitoring in the RRI Coalition in Latin America and Africa.

Asia/Indonesia – Legal action to resolve community conflict with Indonesian military: Cultural resistance using rituals and traditional ways of expression are used by the Adat Marafenfen community to protest the grabbing of their land by the military. The Aru Islands are an archipelago south of Papua, sharing a similar rich ecosystem. The Indonesian Navy seized 689 ha to build an airport on their traditional hunting ground. The military also set-up a reportedly highly profitable business of wildlife meat and trafficking of protected species. An RRI Strategic Response Mechanism funded the Papua Study Center’s legal action on behalf of the Marfenen Adat community against the Navy, the Governor, and the Agrarian Affairs Minister. However, the local court did not recognize customary tenure rights of Marafenfen community on their land and looking only at formal land tenure evidence, ruled in favor of the military. Papua Study Center, the Save Aru Movement, together with community leaders and their lawyers are now strategizing to appeal the local court decision, while intensifying their advocacy to support the Marafenfen.

Asia/Indonesia – Conflict resolution through redistribution of former concessions: RRI is supporting the AKAR Foundation’s effort to help the Agrarian Affairs Ministry process land prioritized by communities in Bengkulu province for redistribution under Indonesia’s Agrarian Reform program. This process will ensure legal recognition of smallholders’ land rights on a disputed ex- concession area and empower the community in their land governance. A field visit was already conducted by Ministry of Agrarian Affairs to measure the land claimed by the community. A local taskforce for Agrarian Reform implementation is now being set-up and AKAR will be part of it to speed-up the process.

Asia/Indonesia – Community-led social impact assessment of mining: Through its collaborator BAKUMSU, RRI is supporting community-based monitoring and participation in the Environmental Impact Assessment of a mining project, which has resulted in growing pressure on the Indonesian government to withhold its approval for a lead/zinc mine proposed by Dairi Prima Minerals in North Sumatra. While the project was delayed due to the pandemic, the BAKUMSU team collected data using a participatory approach and is currently preparing an analysis. Its preliminary findings confirm that the communities’ concerns are valid. See 1.2.1 for more information.

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

Linked to SPIII Strategic Objectives 2 and 4

| Sub-results | Targets/indicators | 2021 Achievements |
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| <p>2.1 Rural land and resource rights are strengthened to support national priorities and international commitments on climate change, economic growth, sustainable development, and poverty reduction.</p> | <p>2.1.1 Country-specific analyses of the tenure rights of IPs, LCs, and rural women are developed and gaps relative to climate and development ambitions (i.e., Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, Aichi Targets, UNSPF Global Forest Goals, and commitments on</p> | <p>Asia/Indonesia – Data consolidation on community managed land/Tanahkita: Through the Tenure Coalition, a geospatial information system, Tanahkita.id, was supported and expanded as a database of agrarian conflicts and natural resources management, as well as a navigation tool for the expansion of community managed areas. In 2021, the cumulative number of conflicts covered by Tanahkita portal increased to 481 covering 4.8 million ha. The Tanahkita web portal also integrated 105 ICCAs locations as area under community-based conservation and over 2,583 data points related to social forestry, with a total area of 2.7 million ha in the interactive map and database. The data in the Tanahkita portal campaign provided basis for reports on the status of conflict in community-managed areas, and factsheets comparing the achievements of community managed areas with those in conflicted areas. The data was also used for a spatial analysis to support the Tenure Coalition’s advocacy work, showing how lands claimed by IPs and local communities have been affected by the projects supported by Indonesia’s Omnibus Law. Preliminary cross-regional exchanges with others involved in this work have opened further opportunities for joint methodologies and cross-regional analyses in 2022.</p> <p>Asia/Indonesia – Report on criminalization of land rights defenders receives broad national coverage. A report by RRI collaborator KPA detailing criminalization of land rights defenders in 2020 received wide coverage and attention in Indonesian media. This report found that in 2020, a total area of 625,000 ha in Indonesia was affected by agrarian conflicts, with half of it in the forestry sector (over 312,000 ha). The industrial plantations sector ranks second with over 230,000 ha under conflict. In terms of number of conflicts, the industrial plantations sector (oil palm) ranks first with 122 conflicts (out of 241 conflicts), followed by forestry sector. This</p> |

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| | <p>human rights) are identified.</p> | <p>means that industrial plantations and forestry sectors are accounting for almost 70% of the conflict area. Over 135,000 families were affected by 241 conflicts in 359 villages and the eruption of conflicts was marked by violence and criminalization suffered by farmers, IP and the rural poor. Conflicts throughout 2020 resulted in 134 cases of criminalization, 19 cases of violence, and 11 deaths. Perpetrators of violence involve police, military, militia, and security personnel from company, most of whom have not been prosecuted. These conflicts geographically spread over 30 provinces. Notable media coverage of the report can be seen here, here, here, and here.</p> <p>Asia/Regional – New regional analyses on rights-based conservation. See 1.2.3 above.</p> <p>Latin America/Colombia. Strategic analysis and litigation to defend Indigenous territorial rights in Guainía and Altillanura. RRI is supporting the Association of Arhuaca Authorities of La Sierra Nevada (ASO-CIT) and the National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNTI) in addressing territorial conflicts in Colombia's Guainía Department and Altillanura regions, caused by lack of full recognition for Indigenous Peoples' territorial claims and growing pressures from private development projects. Guainía Department has 11 community titling requests pending before the state, 10 of which have been unresolved for more than six years. In Altillanura, communities had 31 active applications before the National Land Agency and 11 applications for preliminary review to reconstitute lands dispossessed by the internal armed conflict. Meanwhile, there is rising pressure from the state for economic development projects, leading to deforestation for agricultural production in Altillanura and mining projects in Guainía. The lack of implementation of Colombia's historic peace accord has particularly exacerbated this failure to recognize Indigenous territorial rights in both regions. Read our blog post to highlight how RRI coalition in Colombia is advocating for full implementation of the country's Peace Accord.</p> <p>RRI is also supporting ASO-CIT and CNTI in research, communications, litigation, and political advocacy to highlight the loss of ancestral Indigenous territories due to the legal insecurities in the regions, along with the risks posed by illegal economic activities and rise in exploitation of natural resources. This has led to series of short reports and didactic materials produced and shared across social media (see #GuainiaConDerechos on Twitter and CNTI's website).</p> |
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So far, litigation has resulted in two favorable rulings for the protection claims of two communities in Guainía, with one case pending before the Constitutional Court. ASO-CIT and CNTI have also strengthened dialogue between indigenous organizations and the Delegate Ombudsman for Constitutional Affairs and the Attorney General's Office, to continue advancing the priorities of the Indigenous communities. ASO-CIT and CNTI have further supported communities in the Altillanura by helping them consolidate their priorities and creating a workplan of cases to be pursued. ASO-CIT and CNTI represented the communities before the Constitutional Court in February 2021 and then again at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) in June 2021. CNTI produced amicus briefs and reports on several cases including the expansion of the guardianship of the La Montaña community in Nariño, and the Dochama community, both of which resulted in positive rulings. [CNTI also supported the Multipurpose Cadaster protection case](#), which did not have the affected community's prior consent, and the case of the Siona Jai Ziaya Bain People, a displaced community seeking legal security for its territorial right.

Latin America/Peru: Promoting Respect for free, prior and informed consent. RRI supported ONAMIAP in its defense of Indigenous People's right to free, prior and informed consent in accordance with international standards during the pandemic. The project particularly focused on strengthening the participation of Indigenous women in consultation processes for development projects, since the state had indicated that it was considering the possibility of using virtual or semi-in-person processes. ONAMIAP's work resulted in: i) [The stopping of two public policies to implement virtual consultation](#); ii) [An online exchange](#) that strengthened alliances among Indigenous leaders against virtual consultations and helped them define their positions; iii) Clearly defined criteria for prior consultations held during a pandemic, in accordance with international standards; iv) Development of a detailed proposal from IPs; v) Informing IACHR, the Ministry of Culture and the Peoples' Commission of the Congress about the impact of inadequate consultations on Indigenous territories, particularly on women. ONAMIAP also held workshops for young women to encourage their participation in its online campaign [#PriorConsultationInEmergency](#) to alert national and international audiences on this issue. Its advocacy strategy was innovative in its dual approach, showing not only how a virtual prior consultation would violate the fundamental rights of IPs and negatively impact already vulnerable territories, but also how it would further reduce the already low participation of women in the process.

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| | <p>2.1.2 Strategic roadmaps—including tools, methods, or initiatives—to address policy gaps and accelerate reforms to implement global commitments, and minimize risks are produced and implemented in collaboration with governments, CSOs, Indigenous Peoples, rural women, and climate / development partners and financing instruments.</p> | <p>Asia/Cambodia: Helping IP organizations monitor flawed national land tenure drive supported by the World Bank and supporting broader tenure reform. Activated to counter a flawed World Bank project, LASED-III, this Strategic Response Mechanism strengthened RRI collaborator CIPA’s capacity to contribute to a Ministry of Interior report on the status of community land tenure in Cambodia. While the project has not yet completed, it has enabled CIPA to critique, gather information, influence the government, and carry out research to build evidence-based narratives. At the same time, CIPA is advancing community land tenure recognition on the ground in villages in Mondulkiri at various stages in the recognition process. By involving government officials as allies in this effort, it has built political will for broader implementation of tenure reform and improved implementation of LASED-III by extension.</p> <p>Asia/Indonesia - Advancing agrarian reform and social forestry roadmaps: Building on the results of the 2017 Tenure Conference in Indonesia and calls to accelerate land redistribution and forest designation for communities through agrarian reform and reallocation of conservation and concession areas, RRI collaborators KPA and BRWA mounted pressure on the government in 2020 and 2021. Following a joint meeting with the President, a team for Acceleration of Agrarian Conflicts Resolution and Strengthening of Agrarian Reform Policy was set-up under the Executive Office of the President (KSP). This Joint Team is chaired by the head of KSP and co-chaired by Environment and Forestry Minister and the Agrarian Affairs Minister. The members represent nine governmental institutions, including the national police and military, and 4 civil society organizations (including RRI collaborators BRWA and KPA). The team has since prioritized 137 conflicts for resolution (105 in forest area and 32 in non-forest area), and the Head of KSP has instructed the police and military to protect these 137 locations. It also put together a cross-ministerial communication plan, which will be key in ensuring cross ministerial cooperation. Other concrete steps include field verification for land redistribution and Adat forest recognition; emergency response to protect communities victims of criminalization/intimidations; and discussions to raise budget allocations for Adat forest recognition, land redistribution and boundary delimitations. The Ministers for Economy and Maritime Affairs are now working on strengthening Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry policies, and a small team has been set-up to do a gap analysis on the issuance of the Omnibus Law. A related promise by the government to establish an indicative map for adat forests is also</p> |
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| | | <p>being fulfilled for 1 million hectares. Concessions can be halted or prevented on these lands due to their being mapped.</p> <p>Asia/Malaysia – Initiating a national land rights strategy for Malaysia: Three Malaysian Indigenous Peoples’ organizations across three subregions (the Peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak) are taking initial steps to formulate a national land rights strategy with RRI’s support, amidst an unstable political environment. A total of six cases studies (two per region) have been identified that cover the priority issues for the Land, Territories and Resource (LTR) strategy. This activity will continue into 2022.</p> <p>Latin America/Regional: Strengthening participation of local communities in the UNFCCC. While the term “local community” is now prevalent in the global climate change areas, there is not yet a consensus on what constitutes a local community and who are the subjects of rights under this category. Without resolving this issue, local communities (LCs) cannot claim or exercise their rights. RRI is mobilizing a regional process for collective action between Mesoamerica and South American communities to build consensus on a set of criteria for identifying and self-identifying LCs. Led by AMPB, PCN, and CONAQ and RRI, the goal is to incorporate the requirements for LC self-identification and identification in the UNFCCC’s legal instruments and declarations, the CBD Platform on Local Communities, and Indigenous Peoples, and with multilateral cooperation agencies, and governments.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021, RRI members AMPB, PCN, and CONAQ convened two workshops to reach consensus on the criteria for identification and self-identification of local communities. About 40 delegates from grassroots organizations, representing Afro-descendants, forest communities, and women from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and México, along with academics, government officials, and delegates of support groups for the UNFCCC and CBD Platforms on LCIP helped develop the criteria, which indicates that "local communities" must meet the following attributes for identification or self-identification: 1) members share substantial elements of shared history and life process 2) members are self-ascribed to the community and are recognized by it 3) collective management of their territory in a sustained manner over time and with the prospect of maintaining or strengthening control over their territorial 4) Have an effective governance system to manage their environment and the community responsibilities and rights of the community concerning their territory.</p> |
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| | | <p>COLOLAT, a network of local communities in Latin America proposed a dialogue with other LCs in Africa and Asia to consolidate the criteria for self-identification and identification. AMPB, PCN and FECOFUN are now in discussions to strengthen their alignment as local community representative organizations. At the COP 26, AMPB attended a UNFCCC session and highlighted the need to ensure local communities' participation. As a result, the platform's Secretariat recommended a series of steps to ensure the recognition of the LC constituency within the UN system. Based on these steps, AMPB, FECOFUN, and PCN will develop a strategy to ensure compliance with the platform's processes in 2022.</p> |
| | <p>2.1.3 Convenings on land and forest governance, climate change, and other core development priorities are held at national and international levels to accelerate learning and action on rural land and resource rights.</p> | <p>Africa/DRC- Advocacy for incorporation of collective rights in land-use planning reform: RRI collaborator CTIDD supported a workshop with sectoral ministries (land, land-use planning, agriculture, forestry, and others) and three exchanges with the land-use planning commission of the National Assembly and Senate with CSOs to advocate for IP and LC rights in land-use planning reform. Additionally, CTIDD produced a policy paper that integrated IP and LC rights recommendations into the reform. CTIDD held two press briefings and generated media coverage for this work in six publications. As a result, the draft law now integrates 80% of CSO recommendations on community rights, intersectoral coordination for holistic management, FPIC and stakeholder consultations, gender justice, and more.</p> <p>Africa/DRC- Organization of Validation workshop for the National Land Policy: On November 15 – 17, The DRC Ministry of Land Affairs organized a validation workshop for its National Land Policy Document alongside about 200 representatives from the government, Indigenous and local communities, women, youth, and civil society organizations. The participants represented all 26 provinces of DRC. RRI's coalition in the DRC, which has contributed to the drafting of the land policy since the beginning, funded the participation of women and IP representatives in the workshop. The coalition members also showcased RRI's technical contribution in the final policy draft to ensure that includes strong language on recognition of tenure rights for IPs and LCs, and of women. The validated land policy is a progressive document, containing provisions that: recognize and secure the rights of communities over their traditional lands, recognize, and secure the rights of women to own lands and to participate in the decision-making processes regarding land governance at all levels, secure the rights of</p> |

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| | | <p>communities to FPIC, and promote an effective decentralization of land administration to the local level. Read our blog post on RRI's decade-long support for systemic policy reform in DRC.</p> <p>Asia/Nepal - Advocating for tax reforms to support community forestry. In Nepal, threefold taxes on community forestry take up about 70% of Community Forestry User Group revenue. This project was funded by RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism, and supported policy workshops, multi-stakeholder forums, targeted messaging to policymakers, and an awareness campaign directed at community forestry user groups (CFUG) to advocate for a single and reasonable tax. <i>As a result of this advocacy, the Federal Finance Minister committed to drop the tax in the upcoming Finance Act.</i> A provision of 10% tax in the Local Government Operation Act is also under review by the Ministry of Federal Affairs, and negotiations are ongoing with the Federal Finance minister to drop a 25% income tax. In addition, FECOFUN is in discussions with the policymakers and stakeholders of Province 2, Gandaki province, Lumbini province, Karnali province and Sudurpaschim province—which are all in the process of drafting a Provincial Forest Act to remove taxes on community forestry. Read media coverage of this work here, here, here, and here. Read our impact story on this project.</p> <p>Asia/Nepal - Securing community and Indigenous rights in and around the protected areas in Nepal. The global push to conserve biodiversity is leading to the territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities being targeted for protected area expansion. A new federal government in Nepal are aiming to demarcate nearly 110,000 hectares of community forest land as strict protected areas. This project is supported by the RRI Strategic Response Mechanism and supports FECOFUN and its allies in countering this demarcation drive. This includes engaging civil society and generating resources and critical advocacy forums to build critical mass against the proposal. While the project is in early stages, a sustained media campaign and advocacy forums are already underway and steadily building momentum.</p> |
| | <p>2.1.4 International development and climate initiatives and financing mechanisms adopt</p> | |

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| <p>institutional safeguards and standards to encourage country-level scaling of efforts to recognize and enforce indigenous and community land and resource rights as enabling conditions for more effective action and results.</p> | |
| <p>2.1.5 Political windows to advance collective rights and reduce pressure on community lands and forests are leveraged through RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism.</p> | <p>Latin America/Guatemala - Strengthening the Community Forestry Model for the sustainability of the Maya Biosphere Reserve: ACOFOP, with support from RRI and after a deeply challenging political, administrative and legal process, achieved its goal of extending 3 Community Concession Contracts for 25 more years and the awarding of 2 new community forest management units (70,000 ha) in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala, the largest block of continuous tropical forest in North America. Throughout this process, the communities demonstrated their resilience and willingness to continue effectively managing their territories even in the face of Guatemala's difficult political, economic, climatic and health situation. President Alejandro Giammettei, along with the representative of the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP), the Minister of the Environment, the Governor of Peten and ambassadors from the US, UK and Mexico were present at the protocol signing of the concession's extension and awarding to the communities.</p> <p>This case aptly demonstrates the national and global contributions of IPs and LCS in conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and generation of forest value chains worldwide. The Peten community's concession model generates income, health, education, and other benefits for over 50,000 people. Taking advantage of its result,</p> |

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| | | <p>this project has also helped advance processing for the communities' remaining four extensions, which would add up to another 150,500 extended hectares.</p> <p>Latin America/Guatemala: Setting a legal precedent for attaining collective land and resource rights in Guatemala. RRI is supporting the Indian Law Resources Center (ILRC) in bringing the Maya Q'eqchi' Agua Caliente Indigenous Community vs. Guatemala case to the IACHR, a culmination of a 45-year struggle to secure legal ownership rights of the Q'eqchi' people in 16 communities in Guatemala. The people of Agua Caliente and the surrounding communities have endured endless delays and irregularities in survey, titling, and registry processes. This has allowed private companies to exploit minerals in the communities' lands, skirting requirements for community consultation.</p> <p>ILRC is presenting an argument to the Court on how Guatemala's failure to recognize the legal, social, and political character of IPs violates the country's human rights obligations under international law. This is a critical case because it raises, for the first time before the IACHR, the issue of IPs' permanent sovereignty over natural resources – one of the main elements of the right of self-determination of IPs under international law. A forthcoming hearing, expected in February 2022, has the potential to deepen jurisprudence on IPs' collective property rights in Guatemala. This could set a new legal precedent for IP land titling in countries across the Americas. In anticipation of the hearing, ILRC's legal team is collecting data and testimonies, and working with community leaders to serve as witnesses before the IACHR.</p> <p>Latin America/Brazil: Supporting Indigenous advocacy to counter rollback of rights in Brazil. Under the current government of President Jair Bolsonaro, IP rights to their lands have been continuously jeopardized by increasing threats to dismantle and/ or weaken hard-won legislation that recognizes and protects their collective tenure rights. The President has promoted changes to environmental and development legislations and state institutions and pledged to open Indigenous territories to private investors and extractive industries through the proposed Law PL 191-2020, that seeks to allow commercial mining, hydroelectric dams, and the introduction of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in Indigenous territories. With RRI's support, Partner Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), in coordination with APIB and COIAB, orchestrated a strategy to pressure the government to reject the bill once and for all, and prove its unconstitutionality due to its impacts on the territorial rights of IPs, their self-determination rights, and their control over their traditional food production systems.</p> |
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This is ongoing work, since the approval of the bill has been postponed due to the pandemic, but by supporting ISA's preparation of a legal-technical analysis of the bill to inform advocacy and communication strategies, RRI has provided key value-added that will support this agenda in the long term. The pandemic also presented additional challenges, and RRI's support has allowed ISA to continue to advance against the rollback of rights despite these present hurdles.

With ISA's support, several organizations have articulated and established working groups to strengthen the agenda for collective action. A communications plan was also developed to influence public opinion and put additional pressure on the congress, and concerns were shared through different media at national level as well as on international platforms, such as a Mining Congress. ISA initiated dialogues with different stakeholders, including the private sector and specifically the mining sector, presenting the unconstitutionality of the bill, which generated very positive responses and the expectation of a formal engagement. On June 24, 2021 the Prosecutor's Office issued a [statement](#) pointing out the unconstitutionality of the bill and lack of consultation of Indigenous Peoples. In collaboration with ISA and Survival International, RRI's Communications team also organized "Tweet storms" on social media to draw attention to the rollback of rights presented by the bill.

Latin America/Colombia: Analyzing gaps in regulatory frameworks for Indigenous territories' access and legal security. In coordination with Collaborators SIT- CNTI (Indigenous Secretariat of the National Commission of Indigenous Territories) and the National Land Agency of Colombia (ANT), RRI helped resolve long-standing normative gaps and bottlenecks that have obstructed the titling of Indigenous territories in Colombia. During a consultation on the Colombia's National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2020, Indigenous organizations and the national government reached Agreement G16, which focuses on resolving problems with the existing norms and administrative processes related to the expansion and legal security of Indigenous territories. Currently, more than 1713 territorial claims are pending for recognition and titling. With funding from its Strategic Response Mechanism, RRI enabled SIT-CNTI and ANT to undertake a joint regulatory review with a technical-legal team. It then played a key role in facilitating regular discussions between ANT and SIT-CNTI to review the legal analysis. The strategy provided critical recommendations to resolve the bottlenecks preventing effective formalization of collective property, protection of ancestral territories, and legal security of Indigenous territories. A final report also identified critical cases in the Land Agency procedure for titling, finding a long-standing community claim

dating back to 1972, and indicates a myriad gaps and contradictions in the current norms. SIT-CNTI and the ANT are planning to launch the report before end of 2021.

Latin America/Nicaragua: Securing collective tenure rights of four Indigenous territories in the Autonomous Region of Nicaragua. In Nicaragua, clarification of land ownership (known as *Saneamiento*) is the final step to achieve legal security for collective land rights, as defined by Law 445 of 2002. Since the law's enactment, titling for 23 Indigenous lands has been granted. However, the titling process has been stagnant since 2016. A unique window of opportunity emerged in 2021 to consolidate the *Saneamiento* process with the reactivation of the Interinstitutional Commission of the National Government, which oversees negotiations between communities and outsiders inhabiting IP territories.

To capitalize on this opportunity, RRI acted quickly to support CADPI (Center for the Autonomy and Development of Indigenous Peoples) with its Strategic Response Mechanism to consolidate the final phase of legal security and land titling for the territories of the Mayagna Sauni As, Wangki Twi Tasba Raya, Wangki Li Aubra, and the Prinsu Awala Kum peoples in the Atlantic region of Nicaragua. Through this project, RRI provided critical added value to Indigenous territorial security in Nicaragua by enabling local Indigenous authorities to consolidate their territorial governance systems and collective property, as well as negotiate with non-indigenous actors in their territories. With CADPI's support, the Indigenous authorities worked in coordination with the members of the Interinstitutional Commission, which includes national military and police, the Attorney General, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Secretary of Development of the Caribbean coast region, and the regional government, to consolidate the *saneamiento* process and enforce agreements with third party occupiers in their territories.

CADPI held a community consultation on the four territorial governance norms, gaining approval from community leaders in each of the four territories. It also secured additional resources from the regional government and local municipalities to expand its legal team to support the community consultation process. Finally, CADPI implemented a complementary [communications strategy](#) to inform Indigenous communities on the process through radio broadcasts in culturally appropriate languages, a documentary, brochures, transmission of meetings with the regional government, and local television.

Latin America Regional - Coordinating a response to the Amazonian Emergency. During the pandemic, COICA joined several organizations including RRI to consolidate a communication strategy that responds to the challenges posed by the pandemic in Amazonian territories. This collaboration, funded through RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism, led to a successful advocacy campaign using radio and digital media in cross-border locations between Ecuador, Peru and Colombia. It generated a series of [published letters and statements](#), accompanied by audiovisual content on digital platforms and social networks, on climate change, COVID-19 and other issues affecting Indigenous territories in the Amazon basin. In addition, the project used cross-border radio (Radio Taramiat and Radio Arajuno) to share its [messages](#) on prevention and impacts of COVID-19 in Indigenous languages, as well as alerts on post-COVID challenges. The project also strengthened the "Grito de la Selva" Campaign, and coordinated with organizations participating in the [thematic hearing of the IACHR Court](#) on the threats to the transboundary peoples of Peru, Colombia and Ecuador. Importantly, this campaign was instrumental in increasing coordination between rightsholders' organizations and their international allies in amplifying Indigenous voices in global advocacy spaces. [Read COICA's call to action on RRI's blog.](#)

Latin America/Peru - Strengthening the National Agrarian Confederation's participation in COVID-19 planning. RRI worked with the National Agrarian Confederation (CNA) to strengthen its effective participation and advocacy in COVID-19 plans, taking the first steps towards continuity in leadership and improvement of the organization's political advocacy. This was key because the pandemic had notoriously affected its political participation by affecting communication with its leaders in the territory. [Thus, the CNA was able to position itself in the talks on the new agrarian policy](#) to be discussed at the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021, and to articulate with other indigenous organizations to stop some bills and proposals to modify the prior consultation that threatened the rights of Indigenous Peoples. As a result of this strategy, CNA was able to i) develop participatory grassroots proposals for family agriculture and the rural sector that were sent to the Ministry of Agrarian Development as part of its reorganization, ii) play a more active role in the Permanent Multisectoral Commission, which is a participatory space with the Congress of the Republic, iii) organize the Indigenous Agenda in the 2021 Electoral Process, which sought to influence the electoral process. In addition to meetings with various parties, a private meeting was held with the current presidential party Perú Libre. Finally, this project had a component to strengthen the participation in the CNA of young leaders and women in view of the change of the organization's board of directors. In fact, the president of the CNA became one of those young

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| | | <p>people: Victor Mayta, 29 years old, who in July, with the inauguration of the new president Pedro Castillo, was appointed Minister of Agriculture. Currently, and for the first time, the CNA is chaired by a woman.</p> <p>Latin America/Colombia: Technical, legal and advocacy support to influence Colombia's multipurpose cadaster policy and defend Afro-descendant rights. The legal and political plan aims to influence the implementation of the multipurpose cadaster policy and ensure a proper Prior Consultation with Afro-descendant Peoples. Although the policy has the potential to clarify the territorial status, possession, and legal security for Afro-descendant Peoples' ancestral lands, the policy does not yet include an Afro-descendant perspective or a collective land rights-based approach. PCN and other Afro-descendant organizations such as CONPA and FISCH mobilized 56 communities at the territorial level that have not previously received information in the government's plan to implement the multipurpose cadaster, mainly in the Caribbean and center-south Pacific coast, and some in the central or east regions of the country. In these meetings, they agreed on a road map of the legal-political strategy for influencing the multipurpose cadaster implementation plan that addresses: 1) a continued pedagogic formation at the community level to ensure that communities are well-prepared and equipped with critical information to debate during the government meetings to inform of the multipurpose cadaster implementation; 2) defined crucial spaces and moments for participation in meeting with actor supporting the multipurpose cadaster plan and request information (World Bank, IDB, USAID, AFD) and governmental institutions involved in the implementation plan (IGAC, ANT, Minister of Finances, National Development Institute, DANE, SNR); 3) alliances to establish with Indigenous Peoples (members of the CNTI and MPC); and 4) coordination with regional/local governments (District of Cartagena in the Caribbean region; Northern Cauca region, and Pacific region).</p> <p>Due to the ongoing pandemic and national strikes during the first and second quarters of 2021, the project is delayed and concludes in February 2022. Its pending activities include creating a national forum for ADPs to consolidate their plan for national level advocacy and finalizing a communications strategy.</p> <p>Africa/ Kenya - Supporting communities' claims to redress historical land injustices. Three projects funded by RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism helped Kenya's Indigenous and local communities submit claims before</p> |
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| | | <p>the Historic Land Injustice Commission (HLI) to correct land injustices committed since the country's colonial rule.</p> <p>The first project supported IMPACT in compiling and submitting 10 claims from three counties (Laikipia, Samburu, and Meru). These claims affect about 439,259 hectares of land. IMPACT trained the communities on claim submission and helped them self-organize. It also supported them in processing Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) for the claims and collecting evidence to back them. In addition, it channeled legal support for communities to submit separate legal claims to the National Land Commission. IMPACT signed an agreement with NLC to facilitate the compilation of community cases. NLC representatives also participated in community meetings and clarified the complex HLI process for the participants. See our blog post on this project's impact.</p> <p>In the second project, Wumweri Ghodu helped process 35 claims for 21 communities in five counties (Taita Taveta, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi), 29 of which were submitted to the NLC. It trained community leaders in the five countries and mobilized them to support the HLI petition process. Additionally, it assisted communities with data collection and technical support. <i>(Note that this contract was terminated early due to accusations of illegal conduct and did not realize its full scope of activities. However, a review of the reports and deliverables confirms that HLI claims were indeed supported and submitted to NLC.)</i></p> <p>In the third project, OPDP supported the compilation and submission of eight claims, seven of which were for the Ogiek communities and one for Endorois communities, totaling 130,000 hectares affecting approximately 79,000 people. OPDP successfully trained the community on HLI procedures, collected evidence by conducting interviews, and consolidated the cases. The claim drafters, largely women and youth, used oral and archival evidence complemented by technical legal expertise from OPDP. The claims were submitted to the National Land Commission for review, and local media covered the submission. These claims are also linked to a 2017 ruling by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to recognize Ogiek's collective title to their ancestral territory in Kenya's Rift Valley.</p> <p>Africa/DRC- Bill on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples wins unanimous approval. On April 7, 2021, a bill on the protection and promotion of Indigenous Pygmies Rights in the DRC was approved unanimously by the National Assembly. <i>This bill is the DRC's foremost legislation to protect</i></p> |
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Indigenous Peoples' rights. The Bill is now with the Senate for a second reading and will be promulgated by the President in 2022. [Read its media coverage.](#) To achieve this historic win, RRG collaborator DGPA, with funding from RRI's Strategic Response Mechanism, established a task force of 15 experts who provided inputs to the National Parliament Joint Commission and Mixed Commission on the draft law. Over 80% of these recommendations were accepted. DGPA also established a group of 50 Indigenous pygmy experts, ensuring women's participation, to develop a strategy for the law's adoption. In addition, RRG's DRC coalition has been advocating for holding an Indigenous day to celebrate IP contributions, gaining positive attention from the President and the Parliament. It has also supported development of four television programs to build public and policymakers' awareness on the IP law.

Africa/Togo - Resolving land disputes and securing land rights for the Bato Community. RRI collaborator ADHD organized four community meetings to inform the Bato, Kadjefe, and Sanouboui communities of the land code. Additionally, local authorities raised awareness in all communities about the process for land dispute resolution and social cohesion. Finally, Bato community members were trained in agroforestry and organic fertilizers. They have also produced 10 maps of the conflict zones which will be discussed in detail in an upcoming meeting between communities. This project will culminate to the securing of customary land tenure rights of community of Bato estimated to over 4,000 hectares, and the strengthening of local land governance and community livelihoods.

Africa/DRC- Securing Customary Lands for the Kialu Community through community forestry concession: RRI collaborator CRI successfully facilitated the [submission and approval of a community forestry concession application](#) for the community of Kialu in the Kwilu province of the DRC, covering an area of 11,044 hectares. To coordinate this submission, CRI trained local authorities on the process and documented the communities' Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC). It also trained 41 cartographers in participatory mapping, who produced a participatory map for the concession area in Kialu community. The concession application was approved by the governor of the Kwilu province.

Africa/Liberia - Investigating violations of Land Rights Act by Liberia Land Authority. Led by SESDev, this project is supporting an investigation into allegations of legal violations of community land rights by Liberia's Land Authority. A team convened by SESDev conducted the investigation in four counties and now compiling the

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| | | evidence. Its initial findings show that the Authority converted tribal certificates into deeds before the appropriate process of validation of regulations pertaining to tribal certificates was completed. This signals potential violations of community rights on tribal lands. SESDev will prepare recommendations for the Authority in light of the investigation’s results and advocate for restoration of the rights affected by the alleged violations. |
| 2.2 Enabling conditions for the advancement of locally-led or community-based models and approaches to sustainable resource management, economic development, and biodiversity conservation are established, strengthened, and promoted. | 2.2.1 A global community of practice on indigenous and local community enterprise and forestry initiatives is established to develop and pilot initiatives and document lessons learned and policy recommendations. | <p>Africa/Kenya - Enhancing economic resilience for pastoralist women: RRI collaborator ILEPA provided improved goat breeds to 27 women-led households, distributing three female goats per household and three rotating male goats. Additionally, it lined up over 950 meters of canal/furrows to ensure more efficient use and distribution of water. This water irrigation system doubled the number of farms and acreage being irrigated in the community. An improved water governance system also ensured access for all community members in the irrigation areas and helped internal conflicts over water between pastoralists and farmers.</p> <p>Africa/DRC- Supporting community forestry in 28 villages: RRI collaborator CRI trained women, youth, and men on agriculture and fishing techniques and established a seed bank with improved seeds to facilitate access to improved seeds to rural farmers. It provided improved seeds to 120 farmers in 28 villages and established six pilot community agricultural fields in Kingwaya and Musuku villages. In addition, CRI completed a multi-resource inventory for the development of a simple management plan for the Kingwaya community’s forest concession.</p> |
| | 2.2.2 Legal, policy, and institutional mechanisms to support rural or community-based enterprises and resource management are | <p>Asia/Regional - Policy advocacy around COVID-19 response, livelihoods, migrant support, and urban-rural solidarity in Indonesia, India, and Nepal.</p> <p>In Nepal, Green Foundation (GFN) worked with five municipalities to develop covid response plans focusing on community-based livelihoods. RRI partner FECOFUN also created COVID response plans across the country and initiated the Together for Nepal campaign to support local communities’ recovery from the pandemic. See our blog post to promote the fundraising campaign on social media.</p> |

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| | <p>developed, piloted, and documented.</p> | <p>In Indonesia, KPA built a rural-urban supply chain to advance food sovereignty during the pandemic and promoted solidarity between urban and rural social movements. Small-holder food producers provided over 40 tons (2020-21) of rice to urban poor during the pandemic, demonstrating an effective community-to-community economic model based on food solidarity. Peasant and labor movements are also joining forces to advocate against the detrimental Omnibus Law on Job Creation, which is harming rural communities and urban laborers.</p> <p>In India, RRI supported advocacy focused on highlighting the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in India’s tribal communities and promoted cases demonstrating community resilience by collection of NTFPs during the pandemic, shown particularly effective among communities with secure land rights.</p> <p>Asia/Indonesia – Mapping community land rights in Sulawesi’s State Production forests and inclusion of draft regulation on IP rights recognition in Regional Assembly agenda. RRI-supported advocacy for IP rights recognition led to inclusion of a draft regulation in the Regional Assembly’s legislative agenda for 2021. If the regional regulation passes, five Indigenous communities will be able to apply for their Adat forest recognition. RRI’s support to communities also focused on resolving community conflicts with industrial plantation concessions and advancing community land rights claims in the Bantaya area, which led to a mapping of community managed area within the area’s state production forests. Following the revocation of the company PT Indoco’s license on 27370 ha by the Indonesian Government in these forests, several community groups are now applying for a social forestry program to secure their forest area.</p> <p>Asia/Nepal – Promoting community forestry as a standard for sustainable forest management. Scientific Forest Management (SciFM) has been a goal post for Nepal’s forest policies for the past seven years. As a result, practices deemed “scientific” have been promoted over the customary practices of Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs). But SciFM has failed to produce the promised benefits on forest management and was discontinued in early 2021. RRG is helping Green Foundation Nepal through its Strategic Response Mechanism participate in a government task force on this issue. Green Foundation will engage with the Task Force to develop its principals for sustainable forest management with a focus on social elements. This engagement will help create an enabling environment for community forestry enterprises in Nepal. The project was approved early</p> |
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| | | <p>October and activities have already begun in the form of local, provincial, and national level meetings with government actors.</p> <p>Africa/DRC: Realizing rights to community forest concessions. RRG collaborator CODELT, with financial support from RRG through an RRI Strategic Response Mechanism, consulted legal and technical experts to provide feedback on a draft operational guide for communities on managing their forest concessions. The guide will be critical in helping communities finally begin operating on their community forest concessions. CODELT's efforts included a series of stakeholder consultations, leading to recommendations for the finalization and national validation of the guide. The final guide was handed over to the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, who then signed a decree to impose its enforcement. With the guide now signed into law and being implemented, communities in the DRC will be able to quickly and effectively develop their management plans – an essential condition to apply for forestry concessions, ultimately increasing the number of forestry concessions under community management in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See media coverage here and here. - Read RRI's blog post on this project. |
| | <p>2.2.3 Locally-led enterprises, development approaches, and conservation models are identified and promoted by governments.</p> | <p>Asia/Indonesia – See Walestra, 1.2.4.</p> <p>Colombia/Peru - Analyzing the status and opportunities for rights-based conservation in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon. RRI began working with ACT-Colombia, SPDA-Peru, and environmental tenure rights experts to explore pathways to rights-based approaches in conservation policy and practice in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon. The activity involves an analysis of current conservation and collective tenure regimes, mapping these regimes' evolution and overlap, and interviews with IP, ADP, government representatives and civil society organizations on opportunities to transform existing conservation regimes with rights-based approaches.</p> <p>The study's preliminary findings suggest that rights-based approaches to conservation must go beyond international principles and agreements, as these frameworks are inadequate. The national regulatory frameworks of conservation and tenure regimes, court decisions, and agrarian, and environmental and forestry</p> |

legislation can give clues about the best ways to promote these approaches and the challenges to solve. Governments and other actors must also embrace a deeper understanding of IP and ADP rights and cultures. This understanding should not be confined to a limited area, as Indigenous territoriality includes aspects like social, cultural, spiritual, ethnic identity, ethical relationships, politics, governance, and local economies, all of which are interlinked with the natural environment. The study finds that is important to reconcile the society's general interests with IP and ADP rights in state laws as well as conservation regimes. It also identifies major tensions in conservation policy and implementation due to a lack of acceptance of communities as legitimate authorities vis a vis the national government.

Latin America Regional: New study on economic initiatives led by local and ethnic women. RRI's Latin America coalition completed a new study on [women-led economic initiatives](#), mapping 91 economic initiatives led by Indigenous, Afro-descendant and community women. The study covered eight countries: Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, and Mexico. It investigated the political, social, economic, and cultural contexts in these countries, and updated a previous database. The authors conducted 15 in-depth interviews with selected entrepreneurs and 20 semi-structured interviews with other key actors to complement a literature review. Their key findings were as follows:

- Women venture into a wide range of economic sectors beyond forest management. The five key sectors are handicrafts, natural and processed products, tourism, gastronomy, and health.
- The study identified 12 reasons for starting a self-employment venture. The ones most frequently mentioned were gender inequality, marginalization/discrimination and commercial exclusion, and cultural neglect.
- The motivations for women to start a business often come from their vision of good living (Ubuntu), which highlights elements of wellbeing linked to basic needs, but also to spirituality.
- Empowering women in decision making and breaking of gender stereotypes stand out among the key achievements of self-employed women.
- Formalization of their activities helps women improve their negotiations and commercialization of their goods/services to improve profits, which enhances their ability to educate their children, train themselves, access healthcare and buy food they don't produce.
- At a cultural level, these ventures consolidate the inter-generational transmission of cultural practices and strengthen their cultural roots.

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study also highlights the difference in these achievements between groups with and without access to their territories. <p>The study concludes that ethnic and community women's entrepreneurship has helped them overcome adverse situations like exclusion, poverty, and violence, and paved their way into positions that were previously closed to them. The contexts that pushed them to begin business ventures have sometimes stripped them of their territory, but never of their identity – which is evident in the work they do. RRG published a blog post to highlight how local and ethnic women in Latin America are transforming their communities' economies. This was one of our most-read stories in 2021. Read it here.</p> |
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OUTCOME 3: Investors and companies at national and international levels adopt international standards and rights-based approaches recognizing customary tenure rights, and work with governments, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural women's groups to (i) resolve land tenure disputes and conflicts; (ii) reduce deforestation and land degradation pressures; and, (iii) support community enterprises and locally determined business and conservation models that enhance livelihoods and sustainability outcomes.

Linked to SPIII Strategic Objectives 3 and 4

| Sub-results | Targets/Indicators | 2021 Achievements |
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| 3.1 Pre-competitive networks are convened at national and global scales to foster dialogue between investors, companies, | 3.1.1 Pre-competitive networks are established in priority countries to strengthen | Regional/Indonesia – Establishment of a pre-competitive network of companies. RRI leveraged the development of global Interlaken Group guidance on community-based monitoring (CBM) and a national level CBM framework (3.1.3 and 3.2.1) to instigate a new pre-competitive network of companies, civil society organizations, and community leaders in Indonesia. Supporters of the global Interlaken Group – including Nestlé, Unilever, and PepsiCo – are linked via their supply chains to affected communities who have piloted the national level CBM framework in Sumatra and Kalimantan. Local resource groups AsM Law Offices and |

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| <p>governments, IPOs, and CSOs on tenure risks, the resource rights of rural communities and women, and responsible land governance and business models.</p> | <p>stakeholder engagement and support the implementation of tenure tools and safeguards, including the VGGTs and other human rights standards and guidelines.</p> | <p>YMKL, who developed and supported Indigenous communities to implement the national level CBM framework, are working collaboratively with these global companies to help develop the global Interlaken Group guidance. They have solicited local resource groups to participate in working groups related to the Consumer Goods Forum and Oil Palm Collaborative Group, focused on arresting supply chain driven deforestation in Indonesia.</p> |
| | <p>3.1.2 Country-level engagement of the Interlaken Group is expanded to accelerate the transformation of business practices.</p> | <p>Regional - COVID Postponements. Interlaken Group engagements in Liberia, Malawi, and Laos for 2020 and 2021 were postponed because of COVID. Concept notes and workplans were developed for each of these initiatives and will be updated and implemented once gatherings or travel resumes.</p> <p>Regional/Kenya - Promoting responsible investment in community lands through CLAN: The Community Land Act Now! (CLAN) Platform is a unique pastoralist and forest dweller community movement whose purpose is to facilitate the implementation of the Community Land Act at county level across Kenya. RRI and Forest Peoples Programme catalyzed CLAN in 2018, and developed its medium term workplans, a vision, governance structure, and associated budgets. Since then, CLAN has supported community trainings, mapping of customary lands, and government-facing advocacy. CLAN's Responsible Investment in Community Lands (CRICL) working group aims to leverage Kenya's Community Land Act to mobilize responsible supply chain and investor stakeholders to advance inclusive land-based investments.</p> <p>In 2021, CRICL continued to build on efforts between 2018 and 2020 to develop a private sector engagement strategy, workplan, and network connections with key stakeholders in the investment community in Kenya. With support from EIB, FMO, and CDC Group (via the Interlaken Group), CRIL organized two virtual roundtables in May 2021, inviting international and domestic investors in land- to assess opportunities and challenges to</p> |

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| | | <p>jointly advance responsible investments and implement the Community Land Act. It was one of the first public forums on land and investments organized by communities in Kenya and attended by over 60 participants from global and national companies, investors, development finance, government agencies, industry associations, and communities. The event yielded a synthesis document with priority areas for collaboration and products to advance responsible investment and implement the CLA. Subsequent to the roundtables, CLAN signed a working MoU with the National Land Authority to collaborate to inform communities of their rights under the CLA and to advance responsible investments.</p> |
| | <p>3.1.3 Community-led accountability mechanisms are established to monitor public and private sector commitments and strengthen compliance with legal and voluntary tenure standards and safeguards.</p> | <p>Regional/Indonesia & Global - Community-based supply chain monitoring framework: AsM Law Offices, with support from RRI and the Accountability Framework Initiative, developed a framework to support grassroots monitoring of the social and environmental impacts of supply chains. The framework directly links data on impacts which might be collected by communities to the specific elements and indicators of corporate sustainability commitments. The tool was piloted in 2021 in communities in Indonesia who are being challenged by the impacts of the supply chains of companies associated with the Interlaken Group. Early results of these pilots were documented in video and are being leveraged to raise interest and support from among companies, investors, and industry associations to directly engage with communities to advance rights-based approaches. Looking ahead, the framework will be used to link ongoing supply chain monitoring in the RRI Coalition in Latin America and Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watch a video of initial results of piloting framework. - Read media coverage for RSPO's visit to Talang Parit Community (December 2021). |
| | <p>3.1.4 The Interlaken Group expands its reach and influence to new sectors and constituencies,</p> | <p>Global - Interlaken Group engages with Consumer Goods Industry Associations: RRI leveraged the development of global Interlaken Group guidance on CBM and a national level CBM framework (referenced in Output Indicator 3.1.1) to instigate new engagement with the Consumer Goods Forum and Oil Palm Collaborative Group (Indonesia and Malaysia-focused). Members of these platforms who are part of the Interlaken Group include Nestlé, Unilever, PepsiCo, Proforest, and Earthworm Foundation, among others. RRI, via the Interlaken Group network, engaged with these groups over the course of 2021 to inform companies</p> |

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| | <p>and strengthens engagement and coordination with other public-private platforms and international initiatives.</p> | <p>and service providers in these spaces of the potential of CBM and direct community engagement to monitor and verify supply chain impacts. RRI supported local resource groups AsM Law Offices and YMKL to present results from local CBM pilots during meetings with the Consumer Goods Forum and the Oil Palm Collaborative Group and were eventually invited to join the OPCG. For more information, see this article from the Innovation Forum featuring Nestlé, IDH, RRI, AsM Law Offices, and the Talang Parit community members.</p> <p>Contribution to Nestlé Forest Positive 2030 Strategy: In June 2021, Nestlé published an opinion piece from RRI in its globally distributed Forest Positive 2030 Strategy and 2021 Sustainability Report. At the invitation of Nestlé, RRI developed a set of recommendations on how the private sector can leverage supply chains to secure community land rights to reduce deforestation and improve rural livelihoods. The inclusion of the op-ed in Nestlé’s public-facing strategy material represents an important advocacy tool to leverage not only with Nestlé but also with their peers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the article |
| <p>3.2 Credible tools and instruments to advance rural land and resource rights, diminish investor / company exposure to tenure risks, strengthen local enterprises, and enhance sustainable resource governance are developed, adopted, and promoted by companies,</p> | <p>3.2.1 Tenure risk investment screens and due diligence protocols are developed and adopted by companies, investors, governments and CSOs.</p> | <p>Latin America/Peru – Creation of early warning system to defend Indigenous territories in the Peruvian Amazon. RRI is supporting AIDSESEP in strengthening its monitoring system, a unique strategy to monitor attacks on Indigenous leaders. The system creates automated reports on attacks in high incidence areas. RRI’s support helped AIDSESEP launch two territorial monitoring centers, one in FENACOKA in Ucayali and the other in Loreto, which give community members the ability to directly add information to AIDSESEP’s Early Warning System digital platform. The centers were equipped with high technology (drones, GPS) and connectivity (radio and internet). Additionally, a defender defense module was implemented in the early warning system, which monitors 18 federations where communities were trained to register incidents into the system.</p> <p>Global – Developing guidance tool to integrate community-sourced data into corporate monitoring and decision-making. Leaders from Unilever, European Investment Bank, Finnfund, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are actively contributing to the development of the Interlaken Group’s global corporate and investor guidance to leverage CBM. Several of the companies and investors above are directly linked to the community-led pilots of the CBM framework developed in Indonesia, where results are</p> |

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| governments, and CSOs. | | <p>being used to instigate direct engagement between downstream companies and local communities and more formal partnership arrangements in 2022.</p> <p>Indonesia/Global – Creation of a community-based supply chain monitoring framework: <i>Also see 3.1.3.</i> AsM Law Offices, with support from RRI and the Accountability Framework Initiative, developed a framework to support grassroots monitoring of the social and environmental impacts of supply chains. The framework directly links data on impacts which might be collected by communities to the specific elements and indicators of corporate sustainability commitments. The tool was prepared in 2020 and piloted in 2021 in communities in Indonesia who are being challenged by impacts associated with the supply chains of companies associated with the Interlaken Group. Early results of these pilots were documented in video format and are being leveraged to raise interest and support from among companies, investors, and industry associations to directly engage with communities to advance rights-based approaches. Looking ahead, the framework will be used to link ongoing supply chain monitoring in the RRI Coalition in Latin America and Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watch a video of initial results of piloting framework. - Read media coverage for RSPO’s visit to Talang Parit Community (December 2021). |
| | 3.2.2 Strategic analyses and tools are developed and used by companies, investors, communities, and governments to address land tenure problems. | <p>Asia/India - New analysis on dispute resolution in investment projects. RRG has commissioned an analysis on dispute resolution and mediation for stalled investments in India. This study reveals that at least US \$358.9 billion of committed, earmarked, and potential investments are embroiled in 809 ongoing land conflicts in India where communities, or people as a group, oppose change in the ownership or use of land. This constitutes almost 20 percent of a revised estimate of the country’s current GDP. This report, through a quantitative and qualitative analysis of granular data from 809 ongoing land conflicts in India, tries to address the limited discourse around land conflicts in India, addressing the full range of contributing factors and dynamics. The report will fill key knowledge gaps for lawmakers, researchers, academics, civil society, and industry who can advance sustainable economic growth in India that helps investors as well as country’s vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Global – Developing guidance to integrate community-sourced data into corporate monitoring and decision-making. Leaders from Unilever, European Investment Bank, Finnfund, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are actively contributing to the development of the Interlaken Group’s</p> |

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| | | <p>global corporate and investor guidance to leverage CBM. Several of the companies and investors above are directly linked to the community-led pilots of the CBM framework developed in Indonesia, where results are being used to instigate direct engagement between downstream companies and local communities and more formal partnership arrangements in 2022.</p> <p>Indonesia/Global - Community-based Supply Chain Monitoring Framework: <i>Also see 3.1.3 and 3.2.1.</i> AsM Law Offices, with support from RRI and the Accountability Framework Initiative, developed a framework to support grassroots monitoring of the social and environmental impacts of supply chains. The framework directly links data on impacts which might be collected by communities to the specific elements and indicators of corporate sustainability commitments. The tool was prepared in 2020 and piloted in 2021 in communities in Indonesia who are being challenged by impacts associated with the supply chains of companies associated with the Interlaken Group. Early results of these pilots were documented in video format and are being leveraged to raise interest and support from among companies, investors, and industry associations to directly engage with communities to advance rights-based approaches. Looking ahead, the framework will be used to link ongoing supply chain monitoring in the RRI Coalition in Latin America and Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watch a video of initial results of piloting framework. - Read media coverage for RSPO's visit to Talang Parit Community (December 2021). |
| | <p>3.2.3 Locally controlled enterprises and economic development models are identified and promoted by investors and companies.</p> | <p>Global/Regional - Setting the stage for public-private-community partnerships: There is increasing demand across the regions to develop not only alternative sourcing strategies with companies, but also to advance community-defined approaches to realize and benefit from tenure reforms. Efforts to define and pilot CBM frameworks with companies in Indonesia (see 3.2.2), develop guidance to support community management of forest concessions in DRC (described below), and earlier assessments of community women-led economic initiatives in Latin America (from 2020) represent concrete vehicles to leverage and begin to link communities with policy makers, companies, and the financial community – as appropriate – to advance rights-based approaches and practices in the future.</p> <p>In 2022, this work will support regional and global knowledge exchanges focused on advancing community-defined economies in rural land and forests, and coordinated CBM of supply chains, climate investments, and</p> |

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| | | <p>the conservation sector. RRI will leverage the Interlaken Group and Megaflorestais networks in these spaces to create new opportunities for communities to link with the private sector and policy makers to develop alternative sourcing and investment strategies.</p> |
| | <p>3.2.4 The IAN Investment Tool is leveraged to support ESG risk management at the global and national levels.</p> | <p>Effort against this output indicator did not proceed in 2021. RRI instead focused its efforts on building the capacity of communities to participate and shape private sector due diligence, monitoring, and verification systems, demonstrated by progress to develop CBM guidance, frameworks, and pilots. As these initiatives mature, resulting outputs and indicators may be linked into ESG risk management systems like IAN.</p> |

Finance and Administration: Report on 2021 Activities

We began 2021 by introducing an automated cash disbursement system, which allows staff to more easily determine where in the process a particular payment is and improves the accuracy of the data entered in the accounting system. We hired a development professional who updated our fundraising strategy and improved our narrative reporting process, ably assisted by the Communications team.

In August, we welcomed Dr. Solange Bandiaky-Badji as our new President, kicking off a transition process we have been working towards since last year.

We completed the upgrade of the RRG accounting system to the most recent version available. In the process, we purchased a new server as the old one was nearing the end of its useful life and lacked adequate capacity for our upgraded software and systems.

On the human resources front, we began implementation of a new, time-saving timesheet solution for staff, which we expect to become operational in early 2022. We also organized an all-staff retreat to allow our new employees, a number of whom began work in a remote environment due to the pandemic, an opportunity to meet RRG's new leadership and each other in person. We were delighted to also welcome three of our Board members for a portion of the retreat, giving them an opportunity to interact with staff members and share their knowledge and experiences with the team.

ANNEX: Report on 2021 Strategic Response Mechanism (SRM)

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

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

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

In January 2021, the Board authorized a budget of over USD 1 million for SRM activities. During 2021, 32 SRM proposals were submitted for consideration. Twenty-three were approved with a total budget of \$942,707. The following tables provide a summary of each of these SRM activities and the results that have been reported to date. Three proposals totaling approximately US\$130,000 are in late stages of review for approval submission before the end of the year or in early 2022. Six proposals were either withdrawn from consideration or declined during the year.

In addition to supporting the 23 SRMs issued in 2021, half a dozen SRMs contracted in 2020 were also supported during 2021 and the results of these activities are reported in the main body of the report.

STATUS OF 2021 STRATEGIC RESPONSE MECHANISM (SRM) PROJECTS

| Proponents | Country/ies | Project Title and Objectives | Evidence of Achievement to Date | STATUS/Dates | Amount (\$) APPROVED |
|---|-------------|---|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| ASIA | | | | | |
| BAKUMSU (North Sumatra People's Legal Aid and Advocacy Institute) | Indonesia | Social Impact Assessment of the Dairi Prima Mineral mine in North Sumatra The objective of the project was to produce social impact research that can be submitted to the Indonesian government and the International Finance Corporation and used by local communities to ensure justice for those affected by the Dairi Prima Minerals mine in North Sumatra. | Community-based monitoring and participation in the Environmental Impact Assessment process of the mining project is building community pressure on the Indonesian government to refuse ongoing environmental approval to the Dairi Prima Minerals proposed lead/zinc mine in North Sumatra. While the project was delayed due to the pandemic and is still ongoing, the team has collected data in a participatory approach and is currently preparing an analysis. Preliminary findings confirm that the communities' concerns are valid. Media link here . | Jan 20, 2021 - Dec 20, 2021 | 9,950 |

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| AKAR Foundation | Indonesia | <p><i>Conflict Resolution through Redistribution of ex-Concession Land to Malin Deman Community Farmers in Mukomuko Regency, Bengkulu Province</i></p> <p>The objectives of the project are to advance the processing of land prioritized by communities under the Agrarian Reform program (TORA), help ensure legal recognition of smallholders' land rights on an ex-concession area, and empower the community in their land governance through alliance building and collaboration between relevant parties.</p> | <p>As a result of this project, land prioritized by communities in Bengkulu province is being processed by the Agrarian Affairs Ministry for land redistribution under the Agrarian Reform program. This process will ensure legal recognition of smallholders' land rights on a disputed ex-concession area and empower the community in their land governance. Activities to date include a field visit by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs to measure claimed land, and the creation of a local taskforce for Agrarian Reform implementation, which AKAR will be part of.</p> <p>Media link here.</p> | Apr 1, 2021 - Jan 31, 2022 | 19,946 |
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| Walestra | Indonesia | <p><i>Community-based Management in Kerinci-Seblat National Park and Development of Sustainable Community Enterprises in Non-Timber Forest Products</i></p> <p>The objective of the project is to advance women-led, rights-based conservation and businesses based on sustainable non-timber forest products (NTFP) in Kerinci Seblat National Park.</p> | <p>The National Conservation Director (MoEF) approved the first Partnership for Ecosystem Restoration for two “Women’s Caring for the Environment” groups (KPPL) in Bengkulu province on Sumatra Island. The conservation partnership was granted to two women’s groups, KPPL Sumber Jaya and KPPL Sejahtera, based respectively in Karang Jaya village and in Sumber Bening village, in Rejang Lebong District. The KPPL Sumber Jaya group with 40 members was granted 37,66 ha and the KPPL Sejahtera group with 42 members was granted 40,52 ha in the Kerinci Seblat Nasional Park. This is a breakthrough because these are the first community groups in the conservation area buffer zone to become partners in managing conservation areas for the ecosystem restoration scheme in a National Park in Indonesia. Importantly, the project also strengthens food security for the women’s groups, who grow fruit trees and other edible plants in their nursery to plant in the national park area.</p> <p>Media link here.</p> | July 8, 2021 - July 31, 2022 | 49,989 |
| Papua Study Center | Indonesia | <p><i>Evidence-Based Advocacy for Conflict Resolution of Indigenous Peoples in Aru Islands, Maluku</i></p> <p>The objective of the project is to advance the</p> | <p>This project supported legal action by the Marfenen Adat community against the Navy, the Governor, and the Agrarian Affairs Minister. Unfortunately, the Court ruled in favor of the military based on its consideration of only “formal” land tenure evidence and not the customary tenure rights of Marafenfen community on their land. Papua Study Center and the Save Aru Movement - together with community leaders and their lawyers - are strategizing to appeal the Court’s decision while</p> | July 9, 2021 - Jan 31, 2022 | 33,773 |

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| | | <p>National Inquiry process by supporting legal action to protect Indigenous Peoples' customary lands in Aru Islands, Indonesia.</p> | <p>intensifying local mobilization in support of Marafenfen Peoples.</p> <p>For context, the Aru Islands are an archipelago south of Papua. The Indonesian Navy seized 689 ha to build an airport on their traditional hunting grounds. The community reports that the military set up a highly profitable business of wildlife meat (using machine guns to kill animals) and an illegal trafficking of protected species.</p> <p>Media link here.</p> | | |
| <p>CIPO (Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization)</p> | Cambodia | <p><i>Community Land Titling of 12 Indigenous Communities in Cambodia</i></p> <p>The objectives of the project are to pilot community land tenure by mapping communities in Mondulkiri Province in Cambodia, build Indigenous Peoples' alliances in defense of community land tenure, and mobilize government support to</p> | <p>As a result of this SRM, CIPO has increased capacity and is involved in the Ministry of Interior's (MoI) report on the status of community land tenure. CIPO is now able to critique, gather information, influence the government research, and build data-backed counter-narratives. At the same time, they are advancing community land tenure recognition on the ground in villages in Mondulkiri which are at various stages in the recognition process. By involving government officials as allies in this effort, they are building political will for broader implementation of Community Land Titling (CLT) and improving implementation of LASED-III. The following results are expected upon completion of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork to collect GPS data and produce village maps: Mapping of Bulung and Sreyhouy communities' customary land use; at least 20% of customary land mapping for the communities of Laoka, Royour, Memom, and Thongpang. | April 1, 2021 – Dec 31, 2021 | 36,940 |

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| | | take community land tenure to scale. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six communities pass the first level of CLT self-identification at the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and submit to Ministry of Interior (MOI) for recognition as legal community entities. The Ministry of Environment reviews their implementation of conservation laws that violate land laws and/or affects CLT. <p>Media Links: Landmark report detailing life for indigenous peoples issued Phnom Penh Post</p> | | |
| GFN (Green Foundation Nepal) | Nepal | <p><i>Support to Develop Sustainable Forest Management Standard in Community Forestry</i></p> <p>The objective of the project is to support GFN and allies to mobilize 360 local groups through a series of local, provincial, and national meetings to provide broad-base inputs to the new Sustainable Forestry Management Standard process called by the Nepal government.</p> | <p>This SRM, approved in early October, is progressing satisfactorily and activities have begun in the form of local, provincial and national level meetings with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Results expected from this SRM include the formation of clear policy guidelines arising from discussions with local government representatives from select municipalities to develop community friendly standards and follow-up from governments. This will ensure that the new Sustainable Forestry Management Standard is true to its name in letter and spirit, and will replace the “Scientific Forest Management” (SciFM) which was promoted over the customary practices of Community Forestry User Groups (CFUGs). GFN and its allies have advocated against SciFM since before its dominance in policy, critiquing its implications on rightsholders and overall efficacy. In line with these critiques, SciFM has failed to produce the promised benefits on forest management and is being reviewed by a government task force to be replaced.</p> | Oct 5, 2021 – Mar 31, 2022 | 30,604 |

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| FECOFUN (Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal) | Nepal | <p><i>Securing Local Communities' and Indigenous Peoples Rights in and Around Protected Areas</i></p> <p>The objective of this SRM is to halt the expansion of Protected Areas into community lands. It also has a long-term goal of advancing rights-based forestry laws.</p> | <p>The global push to conserve biodiversity is leading to the targeting of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories for "Protected Area" expansion. Nepal's federal government is aiming to demarcate nearly 110,000 ha of community forest lands as strict protected areas. This SRM supports FECOFUN and its allies to counter this demarcation drive, engage civil society, and generate resources and advocacy forums to build critical mass against the proposal. It benefits from the increasing global attention to conservation-related human rights abuses in Nepal, highlighted in the review of the WWF by an Independent Panel of Experts and a recent publication from Amnesty International. Since the approval of the SRM in early November, a sustained media campaign is underway and is steadily building momentum.</p> | Nov 10, 2021 – June 30, 2022 | 69,765 |
| AFRICA | | | | | |
| IMPACT (Indigenous Movement for Peace, Advancement and Conflict Transformation) | Kenya | <p><i>Supporting 10 communities in Kenya to Submit Their Historical Land Injustice Claims (HLIs)</i></p> <p>The objective of the project was the timely submission of the historical land injustices by ten (10) communities while observing the</p> | <p>As a result of this SRM, IMPACT supported the compilation and submission of 10 HLI claims from three counties (Laikipia, Samburu and Meru) which affects roughly 439,259 ha of land. The communities were trained on HLI, supported to self-organize, give Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for their claims, collect evidence, and submit legal claims to the National Land Commission (NLC). Legal research facilitated the work with the support of lawyers.</p> | May 15, 2021 – Oct 30, 2021 | 39,922 |

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| | | Ministry of Health protocols on the COVID-19 pandemic by September 2021. | IMPACT also signed Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with NLC, facilitating the compilation of cases. NLC representatives participated in the community meetings and clarified the HLI process, confirming that the claims were well-received and will be reviewed. | | |
| WG (Wumweri Ghodu) | Kenya | <p><i>Supporting Documentation and Submission of Historical Land Injustice Claims by Communities in Five Coastal Counties</i></p> <p>The objective of the project was to document and submit at least 19 HLI claims from five Indigenous rural communities in coastal counties to the Kenyan government authorities for redress.</p> | <p>This SRM supported the compilation of 35 claims from 21 communities in five counties (Taita Taveta, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River, and Kilifi), 29 of which were submitted to the NLC.</p> <p>Community leaders in the five counties were also trained and mobilized to support the HLI petition process. Additionally, interviews, data collection, and technical support sessions assisted communities to compile their claims.</p> <p><i>*This contract was terminated early due to accusations of fraud and the full scope of activities were not realized. However, a review of the reports and deliverables confirms that HLI claims were supported and submitted to NLC for redress. The original contract's amount was 47,158.</i></p> | Jun 1, 2021 – Nov 1, 2021 | 19,000 |
| OPDP (Ogiek Peoples' Development Program) | Kenya | <p><i>Redressing Historical Injustice Among Hunter-Gatherer Communities in Kenya.</i></p> <p>The objective of the project was for OPDP to</p> | <p>OPDP supported the compilation and submission of eight HLI claims, seven of which were for Ogiek communities and one was for an Endorois community, totaling 130,000 ha and affecting approximately 79,000 people. The communities were successfully trained on HLI processes, committees collected evidence by consulting communities, and the cases were consolidated. The HLI</p> | Jun 1, 2021 – Nov 1, 2021 | 26,728 |

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| | | <p>work with two hunter-gatherer communities - the Ogiek and the Endorois- in assembling their HLI claims and submitting them to the NLC. A media awareness and advocacy campaign was organized and included participants from hunter and gatherer communities from other parts of Kenya.</p> | <p>drafters were predominantly women and youth who also used oral and archival evidence to complement the technical legal expertise when submitting their claims. These claims were submitted to the NLC for review, and local news covered the submission.</p> <p>These claims further link with the 2017 African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to recognize Ogiek's collective title to their ancestral territory, which lies in the Mau and Mt. Elgon forest complexes in Kenya's Rift Valley.</p> <p>Media link here.</p> | | |
| <p>WATER (Wise Admin. of Terrestrial Environment and Resources)</p> | Nigeria | <p><i>Protection of Ekuri Community Forest against Illegal Logging</i> The objective of the project is to protect and conserve the rich biodiversity of the Ekuri forest and sustain the livelihoods of the Indigenous Ekuri community.</p> | <p>To date, WATER has organized two community workshops to share information and identify community members' roles and responsibilities. FPIC was obtained from the communities during these meetings and a court case against Sibawood Industry and Agriculture was filed, with four plaintiffs and four witnesses from affected communities. WATER is in the process of supporting ICCA registration to better protect the Ekuri forest long-term.</p> | Jul 1, 2021 - Feb 28, 2022 | 40,000 |

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| <p>CTIDD</p> <p>(Centre for Innovative Technologies and Sustainable Development)</p> | <p>DRC</p> | <p><i>Advocacy for the incorporation of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in land-use planning reform in the DRC</i></p> <p>The objective of the project was to promote the urgent need for constructive advocacy within DRC's government, parliament, and the Land-Use Planning Committee of the National Assembly to ensure CSO recommendations are considered when discussing securing the land and forestry rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p> | <p>This SRM supported CTIDD who participated in one workshop with sectoral ministries (land, land-use planning, agriculture, forestry, and others) and three exchanges with the Land-Use Planning Commission of the National Assembly and DRC Senate alongside local CSOs to advocate for Indigenous and local community rights in land-use planning reform. Additionally, CTIDD produced a policy paper that integrated the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into formal recommendations for the land-use planning reform. This resulted in two press briefings and six published articles to further advocate for IP and LC rights. As a result, the draft law integrates 80% of CSO recommendations on community rights, intersectoral coordination for holistic management, FPIC and stakeholder consultations, gender justice, and more.</p> <p>Media link here.</p> | <p>April 15, 2021 - Oct 30, 2021</p> | <p>32,000</p> |
| <p>ADHD</p> <p>(Organization for the Self-Promotion of</p> | <p>Togo</p> | <p><i>Supporting the Securitization of Land Rights of the Bato Community</i></p> <p>The objective of the</p> | <p>To date, ADHD has organized four community meetings to inform the Bato, Kadjefe, and Sanouboui communities of the Togolese Land Code. Additionally, local authorities raised awareness in all communities about the process for land dispute resolution and social cohesion. FNot only have Bato community members been trained in</p> | <p>Jul 30, 2021 - Dec 31, 2021</p> | <p>40,906</p> |

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| Rural Sustainable Human Development) | | <p>project is to secure community land tenure and contribute to the strengthening of local land governance in the community of Bato for the promotion of peace, social inclusion, and the strengthening of local livelihoods.</p> | <p>agroforestry and organic fertilizers, they have also produced 10 maps identifying conflict zones which will be discussed in detail in an upcoming meeting between communities.</p> <p>This project will enable the securing of the customary land tenure rights of the Bato community, estimated at more than 4,000 ha and the strengthening of local land governance and community livelihoods.</p> | | |
| <p>CRI (Congolesse Resources Institute)</p> | DRC | <p><i>Support for the Securitization of Customary Lands of the Community of Kialu through Community Forestry in the Bulungu Territory in Kwilu Province</i></p> <p>The objective of the project was to support the securing of customary lands of the community of Kialu through the implementation of the community forestry process in the territory of Bulungu with the support of the Political</p> | <p>CRI successfully facilitated the submission of a community forestry concession application to the governor's office of Kwilu province. The concession is now approved resulted in the securing of 11,044 ha of the Kialu community lands in the province of Kwilu. To coordinate the submission, CRI trained local authorities on the process, ensured FPIC processes were adhered to, and identified representatives to sign the forestry concession application. Additionally, 41 cartographers were trained in participatory mapping and a participatory map was produced for the concession area in Kialu community.</p> <p>Media link here.</p> | May 24, 2021 - Nov 25, 2021 | 59,400 |

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| | | Administrative Authorities (PAA). | | | |
| CFLEDD (Coalition of Women Leaders for Environment and Sustainable Development) | DRC | <i>Support the organization of the National Workshop for the Validation of the Land Policy</i> The objective of the project is to validate the Land Policy Document before the end of the current parliament session ending on Dec. 31, 2021. In March 2021, the DRC government made the finalization of land reform a priority and set clear deadlines for the completion of the Land Policy Document by end of 2021 and the adoption of the new Land Law by June 2022. | CFLEDD successfully conducted a workshop for the validation of the National Land Policy Document and to ensure RRI-supported inputs and efforts were adequately represented in the document, particularly as these inputs pertain to women and collective land rights. More than 200 representatives from Indigenous and local communities attended the workshop, including women, youth, and CSOs. As a result of this work – the Land Policy Document is now validated. This progressive policy contains provisions that: 1) recognize and secure the rights of communities over their traditional lands; 2) recognize and secure the rights of women to own land and participate in decision-making processes regarding land governance at all levels; 3) secure the rights of communities to FPIC; and 4) promote an effective decentralization of land administration at the local level. | Oct 15, 2021 - Dec 31, 2021 | 40,000 |
| SESDev (Social Entrepreneurs for | Liberia | <i>Unpacking the Truth: An Investigation into the issuance of title by the Liberia Land</i> | To date, SESDev has assembled a team to lead the investigation and has conducted the investigation in four counties. The evidence is now being compiled. Preliminary results show that the LLA converted tribal certificates into deeds but the process of validating | Oct 15, 2021 - Dec 31, 2021 | 10,000 |

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| Sustainable Development) | | <p>Authority (LLA) in Western Liberia</p> <p>The objective of this project is to investigate and document the issuance of Tribal Certificates on customary land in Western Liberia by the LLA and report the findings to the CSO-LRWG to engage in strategic advocacies.</p> | <p>regulations pertaining to tribal certificates is not yet complete. This is a sign that there are possible violations of laws and community rights going on right now on their lands. The action will lead to formal recommendations to correct violations and restore community rights.</p> | | |
| AFRICA | | | | | |
| <p>ACOFOP</p> <p>(Association of Forest Communities of Petén)</p> | Guatemala | <p>Strengthening the Community Forestry Model for the sustainability of the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Petén, Guatemala</p> <p>The objective of the project is to strengthen ACOFOP's technical, administrative, legal, and political management capacities</p> | <p>ACOFOP, with support from RRI and after a tough and accelerated political, administrative and legal process, achieved its goal of extending 3 Community Concession Contracts for 25 more years and the awarding of 2 new community forest management units (70,000 ha) in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala, the largest block of continuous tropical forest in North America. During this participatory process between men and women, it was possible to demonstrate to the evaluators and the government, the good management and willingness of the communities to continue the process even in the face of the very difficult political, economic, climatic and health situation in Guatemala. The President of the Republic, Alejandro Giammettei, together with the</p> | June 1, 2021 – Jan 31, 2022 | 100,000 |

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| | | <p>for processes to extend concession contracts and grant new concession contracts in the MBR of Petén.</p> | <p>representative of the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP), the Minister of the Environment, the Governor of Peten and ambassadors from the US, UK and Mexico were present at the protocol signing of the extension and awarding of the concession.</p> <p>This case continues to demonstrate the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and the generation of forest value chains worldwide. The Peten community concession model generates income, health, education, and other benefits to more than 50,000 people. Finally, this project advanced the processing of 4 remaining extensions, which would potentially add an additional 150,500 ha.</p> | | |
| <p>ILRC (Indian Law Resources Center)</p> | Guatemala | <p><i>Maya Q'eqchi' Indigenous Community of Agua Caliente v. Guatemala: Setting a Legal Precedent on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Land and Resource Rights in Guatemala</i></p> <p>The objective of the project is to win a decision by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) that will require</p> | <p>This SRM's progress is tied to the Court's scheduling as it supports the bringing of the Maya Q'eqchi' Agua Caliente Indigenous Community v. Guatemala case to the IACHR, a culmination of a 45-year struggle to secure legal ownership rights of the Q'eqchi' people in 16 communities in Guatemala. The people of Agua Caliente and the surrounding communities have endured illegal and endless delays and irregularities in survey, titling, and registry processes that have allowed private companies to exploit minerals in the communities' lands, skirting requirements for community consultation,</p> <p>ILRC is presenting an argument to the Court on how Guatemala's failure to recognize the legal, social, and political character of Indigenous Peoples violates the country's human rights obligations under international law. This is a critical case because it raises the issue of Indigenous Peoples' permanent sovereignty over natural</p> | Aug 31, 2021 – Feb 28, 2022 | 100,000 |

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| | | <p>Guatemala to make legal changes recognizing Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to their lands. ILRC also hopes to improve legal security for Indigenous communities' land and natural resource rights and begin mobilizing national and international support to compel the implementation of the Court's ruling.</p> | <p>resources – one of the main elements of the right of self-determination of 'peoples' under international law -- for the first time before the IACHR. A hearing in February 2022 has the potential to deepen jurisprudence on Indigenous Peoples' collective property rights in Guatemala that could set a new legal precedent on Indigenous land titling applying to all countries in the Americas. In anticipation of the upcoming hearing, ILRC's legal team is collecting data and testimonies, and working with community leaders to serve as witnesses before the IACHR.</p> | | |
| <p>Hileros/PCN (Black Communities process of Colombia)</p> | Colombia | <p><i>Technical-legal and Advocacy Strategy to Influence the Multipurpose Cadaster Policy of Colombia for the Defense of the Territorial Rights of Afro-descendant Peoples</i></p> <p>The objective of this SRM is to influence the Multicadaster program, a technical contra-proposal from the Afro-</p> | <p>Following the mobilization of 56 communities the territorial level communities at the territorial level who had not previously received information on the government's plan to implement the multipurpose cadaster, a road map of the legal-political strategy for influencing the multipurpose cadaster implementation plan was agreed upon.</p> <p>The road map addresses: 1) continued pedagogic formation at the community level to ensure that communities are well-prepared and equipped with critical information to debate during the government meetings; 2) definition of crucial spaces and moments for participation in meetings with actors supporting the multipurpose cadaster plan and request information (World Bank, IDB, USAID, AFD) and governmental</p> | Jun 17, 2021 – Feb 2022 | 47,546 |

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| | | <p>descendant Peoples of Colombia to ensure their territorial rights (recognized and claimed) are not affected.</p> | <p>institutions involved in the implementation plan (IGAC, ANT, Minister of Finances, National Development Institute, DANE, SNR); 3) alliance-building with Indigenous groups (CNTI and MPC); and 4) coordination with regional and/or local governments (District of Cartagena in the Caribbean region; Northern Cauca region, and Pacific region).</p> <p>Pending activities include a national forum for Afro-descendant communities to consolidate the plan for influencing at the national level and completion of a communications strategy.</p> | | |
| <p>IDL (Legal Defense Institute)</p> | Peru | <p><i>Mobilization of Indigenous Peoples Affected by Oil Spills to Demand Compliance with Court Rulings Ordering Reparations for Damages and Health Care</i></p> <p>The objective of the project is to ensure compliance with the Judicial ruling ordering the Regional Health Directorate of the Regional Government of Loreto to design, implement and finance a health plan for the</p> | <p>Activities in this recently started SRM are progressing satisfactorily and a series of conversations with the communities involved have commenced to ensure compliance with the Judicial ruling ordering the Regional Health Directorate of the Regional Government of Loreto to design, implement and finance a health plan for Indigenous communities.</p> <p>In 2014, 2500 barrels of oil spilled from the Norperuano Pipeline in the Cuninico ravine of Loreto (Peru). In 2015, OEFA concluded that Petroperú was responsible for the potential damage to the health of native communities because of the spill. In 2016, Cuninico's leader participated in a public hearing of the IACHR, which ratified this ruling. In 2018, the Civil Chamber confirmed the sentence and ordered to design an emergency public health strategy to the affected communities. In January 2021 the Constitutional Court sided with the Indigenous communities, a historic victory. The SRM will continue</p> | Nov. 10, 2021 - April 30, 2022 | 15,000 |

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| | | Indigenous communities affected by the spill of 2500 barrels of oil in June 2014, with the participation of these communities. | monitoring the compliance of the sentence. | | |
| Earth Law Center | Ecuador | <p><i>Protection Action to Defend the Cofán Population from Extractive Activities in their Ancestral Lands</i></p> <p>The objective of this SRM is to restore the rights of the Cofán people located in the Dureno sector of Ecuador and their ancestral territories that are threatened and violated by oil and gas extraction concessions that have been illegally granted by the State of Ecuador to the Petroamazonas EP company without FPIC (ILO Convention 169).</p> | <p>This SRM has just begun in the town of Cofán, Ecuador to protect the Indigenous community. In the town, there are 6 Petro Ecuador oil wells which were opened without community consultation. The wells significantly impacted the community as they cut through the center of their territory. PetroEcuador has shown no signs of intent to negotiate, and the community is bracing for armed conflict. Activities expected to be completed with this SRM include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lead the legal action against the Ecuadorian government based on the violation of the community's FPIC rights. 2. Organize online and in-person workshops to inform community members on the legal action needed. 3. Promote communications campaigns to raise awareness and impact to influence local and national authorities. | Nov 22, 2021 - Nov 30, 2022 | 19,238 |

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| <p>ASOMCAUC A (Association of Afro-descendant Women of Northern Cauca)</p> | <p>Colombia</p> | <p><i>Strategy to gain recognition and protection of Afro-descendant community conservation systems in the Pacific/northern Cauca region</i></p> <p>The objective of this project is to form a system of protected areas of Afro-descendant communities in Colombia – in the area of Buenaventura and northern Cauca – for the defense of the territorial and economic rights. This systemic formation will defend the communities’ territorial and economic rights against the pressures generated by armed conflict and the inadequate use of territorial resources implying loss of diversity, cultural</p> | <p>Activities began in December 2021 but will be ongoing until 2023 and include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization of assembly for the socialization and discussion of the project with the communities for approval of the workplan. 2. Identification, delimitation, and mapping of conservation areas in each Community Council. 3. Holding assemblies for each of the Community Councils to officiate the areas to be conserved. 4. Organization of follow-ups, evaluations, and monitoring of activities to track the evolution of the process in each area, to gather lessons learned, and to plan next steps. | <p>Dec 7, 2021 - June 30, 2022</p> | <p>100,000</p> |
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| | | traditions, and local government institutions. | | | |
| AIDSESEP | Peru | <p><i>Contribution to Expanded Coordination Congress of the new Board of Directors of AIDSESEP</i></p> <p>The objective of this SRM is to support the organization of the first Extended Coordination Council meeting of the new AIDSESEP Board, and the Platform for the Protection of Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact meeting, allowing for parity representation of board members.</p> | <p>Among the topics to be discussed in the meetings to be held December 16 and 17 2021, two are of particular interest to RRI:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The relaunch of AIDSESEP's Indigenous Economy Program, a proposal that RRI supported in 2018. The discussion could open an opportunity for the Indigenous Economy Program to incorporate a gender approach and broaden its focus beyond community forest management. 2) The revision and approval of the Plan to protect Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI). RRI supported AIDSESEP in 2014-2016 with the proposal to advance the recognition and creation of communal reserves. The new Board's decisions in the upcoming meetings will be crucial for RRI's analysis of a rights-based approach in conservation. AIDSESEP has been an important contributor of our rights-based conservation analysis. | | 2,000 |
| Total Approved | | | | | 942,707 |

About the Rights and Resources Initiative

The Rights and Resources Initiative is a global Coalition of 21 Partners and more than 150 rightsholders organizations and their allies dedicated to advancing the forestland and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, local communities, and the 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 their rights and self-determined development. 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, D.C. For more information, please visit www.rightsandresources.org.

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