

Latin America Work Plan

1. Regional overview

a. Narrative

i. Political trends

Several countries in Latin America have had elections this year (Honduras, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela) and in 2014, general elections are scheduled to take place in five more: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, and Panama. With the death of President Chavez, the influence of ALBA on Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras has lessened, but their governments have continued to favor a top-down development and political model despite Bolivia's ethnic solidarity. The forthcoming shifts in the region's political landscape may represent both a threat and an opportunity. The recent presidential election in Honduras, one of the poorest, most violent and corrupt nations in the region, has caused uncertainty as both of the leading candidates claimed victory following a highly contested runoff. This cast serious doubts on future political will for commitments under the FLEGT VPA or other reforms. In Colombia, President Santos announced his intention to run for a second term in office. Under the current peace negotiation process with the FARC guerrilla group, Santos' potential reelection is envisioned as a great opportunity to consolidate the peace process. This is important since land reform is one of the central points of negotiations, including agreements on land use, access and land ownership clarification. In Bolivia, President Evo Morales is running for a third term. An eventual victory may further consolidate his policies to expand agroindustry and oil exploitation. The hope for better opportunities to prevent rollback of Indigenous Peoples' (IPs) rights is uncertain in this political scenario. Ongoing key policy reforms and regulations on land, rural development, climate change and forest are moving forward in Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru.

ii. Driving forces behind these trends

Over the last decade, Latin America (and the Caribbean) economy has experienced steady growth, reaching four percent in 2013. Latin America remains the most unequal region in the tropical world,¹ fueled by the continued concentration of land and other assets in the hands of a very small elite. Despite economic growth, 52.8% of the rural population continues to be poor, with 30% of the rural population in extreme poverty. Moreover, 80% of the 40-50 million IPs in LA&C fall below the poverty line. These statistics mask the true levels of well-being and livelihood satisfaction of Indigenous peoples and forest communities who benefit from a wide range of products and services from their traditional forests and agroforested lands, but face the uncertainty of land tenure, resources and human rights, and lack social, technical and financial services.

Latin America is an important region to advance policies that secure and protect forest peoples' tenure rights. In the Amazon region, there are 385 indigenous groups, and an unknown number in voluntary isolation. There are 2,344 indigenous territories that occupy 45% of the Amazon region (214'441,200 ha). Mexico and Mesoamerica have 84.3 million ha of forest (77% in Mexico), and their forest communities and Indigenous Peoples hold about 50 million ha of these. In this region, local communities

¹ "Latin America is the most unequal region in the world. Not the poorest, but the most unequal; Latin America and the Caribbean are rich in natural resources but has limited governance over them in terms of ownership and distribution" (Executive Secretary of ECLAC, World Economy Forum, Nov 2013).

have developed the best examples of successful forest management and community entrepreneurial models. Within the Pacific region, (southern Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and northern Peru) an estimated 28'909,957.5 ha hold a great diversity of forest and peoples with community property rights. A strong and organized civil society, which includes IPs and diverse forest community organizations, has shaped national policies and constitutions to favor strengthened local community and IP's tenure rights. Women's organizations are causing a larger political impact on issues regarding Indigenous Peoples and community rights, and their input has complemented and deepened the debate.

In Latin America, forest ecosystems cover approximately 21% of the land (940 million hectares) and make up more than 50% of the world's tropical forests. Carbon emissions related to forest destruction in Latin America are the highest globally (It is higher than 46% in Latin America, while the world average is 17%). In the Amazon Basin, the rapid expansion of biofuel production - such as palm oil, soy and sugar - illegal logging, and infrastructure development, are threatening forest cover and biodiversity. Among the countries in the region, Bolivia has one of the highest deforestation rates per capita in the world.²

Although the forests represent important socio-cultural and economic assets for local communities, their inhabitants face manifold limitations when exercising their rights to use and govern their forest and natural resources. Powerful, external interests from extractive industries and agribusiness, as well as governments also claim rights and access over community resources. In addition, growing investments in large-scale transportation, energy, telecommunication infrastructure projects have placed more pressure on community lands and forest. Mining is expanding more rapidly than the hydrocarbon sector, dominated by a small number of multinational corporations and dispersed in multiple, micro-regional centers. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is concentrated in extractives; to woo more FDI, many restrictions on the extractive industry are being reduced or replaced by incentives, including tax benefits. The Regional Infrastructure Integration of South America (IIRSA) (IIRSA 2010),³ and the Mesoamerica Integration and Development Plan, as well as the series of megaprojects in the Pacific region of Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and north of Peru, constitute a major threat to the rights of local communities.

Meanwhile, increasing trade relationships between Latin America and China have encouraged a significant investment flow, as well as the intensification of both the extraction of raw materials and the opening of new areas for renewable and non-renewable natural resource exploitation. It is estimated that, since 2005, Chinese banks have approved loans for more than 75 billion to Latin American countries, concentrated in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, and Ecuador, including the Pacific region.⁴

2. Changes in institutional landscape

Several countries in the region have obtained approval of the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) under the FCPF and/or UNREDD financing scheme. Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Costa Rica had some advances in the internal discussions for the organization of a Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) plan for the FCPF that complies with the World Bank safeguards. In Colombia, Afro-descendants, peasants and indigenous organizations have advocated for improving the SESA process by

² http://www.npr.org/2012/09/06/160171565/guess-whos-chopping-down-the-amazonnow?ft=1&f=1001&sc=tw&utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter

³ Consensual Implementation Agenda 2005-2010. Assessment Report July 2010. IIRSA 2010.

http://www.iirsa.org/BancoConocimiento/L/Ib10_cartera_de_proyectos_iirsa_2010/Ib10_cartera_de_proyectos_iirsa_2010.asp?CodIdioma=ES

⁴ http://elpais.com/elpais/2013/09/13/opinion/1379080806_679976.html

incorporating environmental and social safeguards for REDD+ projects, and raised awareness of collective rights, informing international agencies and donors who are funding REDD+ projects. Meanwhile, Peru and Mexico have been chosen as pilot countries for the World Bank's Forest Investment Programme (FIP). In Peru, AIDESEP has made important agreements with WB, IDB and FIP donors, and FIP has designated 14.5 million dollars to meet IPs' demands for land titling, strengthening of territorial governance systems, and support for community forestry models. In 2014, agreements on the funds delivery mechanism will be completed. The Mesoamerican Alliance of Forest and Peoples in Mexico and Central America (AMBP), *Proceso de Comunidades Negros* (PCN), AIDESEP, and COICA have actively engaged in and influenced national and international negotiations for REDD+ mechanisms, leveraging their status as rights-holders and managers of a large portion of the region's forest resources.

The UN Conference on Climate Change, COP 20, is scheduled to take place in Lima, Peru in 2014, and represents a key opportunity to move towards a universal climate agreement by 2015 with social issues taken into account. Since the region has some of the best examples of community forestry in the world, and the majority of forest areas are on indigenous and local community lands, indigenous and forest people's organizations are already trying to showcase their success at various regional and global conferences such as the Mesoamerican Congress on Protected Areas that will take place in Costa Rica, and the UN Conference on Climate Change itself COP 20. Global exposure will allow them to raise the profile of community land rights and community forestry as the best investment mechanisms to conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation through forests. Further, Latin American governments, civil society, and indigenous and forest peoples view the COP20 as a great opportunity to both build bridges and find consensus on the region's potential contribution in combating global climate change, and to scale up the contribution of forest and indigenous communities in this regard.

Despite the region's global importance in terms of the diversity of forests, biological resources and cultures, and extensive collective territories for IP and Afro-descendant communities, there has been limited attention to the multiplicity of pressures from mega-projects and their impact on community wellbeing and rights and on the resource base. In 2013 under the RRI framework, a group of NGOs and local community leaders started an analysis of the pressures, mapping the overlap between community land, forest areas and mega-projects. A new regional network of Afrodescendant organizations is working to elevate consciousness regarding the importance of securing tenure rights of Afro-communities in key countries with weak Afrodescendant policies as an additional advocacy platform.

3. Focus of regional activities and areas of intervention

In 2014, Latin America's regional strategy will complete targeted analysis to deepen understanding by civil society and policymakers of the nature and extent of the different pressures (megaprojects and extractive industries) and their impact on forests and community lands/territories (including, source of investments, areas of influence, relevant legal frameworks and policy shifts to attract foreign investment). This will inform cross-country advocacy to influence governments and reshape private sector investment and practices in the region. The five areas of interventions will be: a) further analysis of drivers of the different pressures. A particular area of interest for this targeted analysis and mapping in the Pacific coast region of southern Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Peru; b) analysis of identified emblematic cases of new and forthcoming projects, followed by crafting of a coherent advocacy strategy to influence government and private sector; c) strengthening of relationships with research organizations, such as RAISG and RAMA, who continue to produce new data and analysis of pressures as a basis for crafting better advocacy; d) support to cross regional (CA-SA) and cross-country alliances of IP organizations, NGOs, forest communities and Afro-descendant organizations fostering

common agendas and coordinating advocacy strategies; and e) support to women's groups to strengthen their advocacy capacity and link them to regional and international institutions and networks.

Table of Regional activities/Actors/Budget

Activities to achieve priority outcomes	Actors	Budget (Funded)	Budget (Unfunded)
1. Craft joint advocacy and communication strategies so that key regional and global conferences focus on securing forest use and tenure for forest communities (Mesoamerican Pre-Congress of Protected Areas (March, Costa Rica); World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (September, New York); UNCCC COP-20 (December, Peru), by supporting cross regional (CA-SA) and cross-country alliances and common agendas and messaging of IP organizations, NGOs, women's groups, forest communities and Afro-descendant organizations.	ONAMIAP, AIDSESEP, ACOFOP, Utz Che, AMPB, AOFC, PCN, FISCH, CIDOB, CNAMIB, CCNM.		45,000
2. Deepen analysis of emblematic cases of investment, and mapping overlaps between new and prospective megaprojects and forest and community lands in the Pacific region (southern Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Peru) for cross-regional advocacy strategy with government and private sector.	IBC, AAS, PCN, REDAD, ECOCIENCIA, FISCH, CDES, CIAM, WWF, ILSA	80,000	
3. Regional Dialogue and media campaign, linked to the COP 20 and Megaprojects; showcasing the successful contribution of community tenure and forestry on carbon emission reduction from deforestation and degradation.	IBC, AAS, ILSA, PCN, FISCH, ECOCIENCIA, CDES, REDAD,	120,000	
4. Support cross-regional (Central and South America) strategic advocacy by key Women organizations to strengthen the work around gender justice and collective forest tenure rights, facilitating exchange of lessons learned, and elevating the role of women.	ONAMIAP, CHIRAPAQ, IPHAE, AIDSESEP, CIDOB, CNAMIB, PCN, Utz Che, ACOFOP, NITLAPAN		30,000
5. Organize and implement a regional advocacy strategy of Afrodescendant organizations to influence countries with weak policies on Afro-community rights to advance recognition of their collective rights, and help consolidate their emerging LA&C-wide representative body.	CCNMA, PCN, FISCH, ONECA		35,000
6. Strengthening regional collaboration with CIAT's gender program (CRP-FTA) to build knowledge on			10,000

policy advocacy on integrating gender justice in forest and tenure in the region.			
TOTAL REGIONAL		\$ 200,000	\$120,000

Table: Countries of engagement and prospective countries.

Countries of Engagement	Prospective Countries
Peru	Colombia
Guatemala	
Bolivia	

Country overview: Guatemala

1. Changes since the previous year

While the Guatemalan government has declared a two-year moratorium on all type of mining activities to prevent escalation of conflicts, mining continues to expand. In 2012, exports of minerals surpassed US\$1.5 billion, or more than 10,000 times the levels of the previous 5 years.⁵ The expansion of drug trafficking through the purchase of lands for territorial control, added to the absence of government authority in the rural areas, have stirred social conflicts, further displacing local communities. Indigenous organizations have begun to evaluate legislative proposals around mining in response to ensure that territorial rights are not further threatened. Recent reforms to the Master Plan of the Mayan Biosphere Reserve in the Petén are opening a window of opportunity in this northern region to define new community management areas in blocks in the Multiple Use Zone over 150,000 ha.

Such increasing conflict around communal lands during recent years, fueled by new extractive activities and rural infrastructure projects, has motivated indigenous organizations to mobilize and re-organize, creating the National Council of Maya, Xinka and Garifuna Ancestral Authorities. This council represents all of the Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendant groups existing in the country. Other representative bodies of Indigenous Peoples that are broadly recognized in Guatemala include the Council of Maya Indigenous Authorities, with 48 *cantones* in the highlands and the *Ixil* council of Indigenous Authorities. RRI Collaborators in Guatemala are combining efforts with community forestry organizations (those with broad indigenous membership and authority), in hopes of strengthening joint actions and adding value to their advocacy work.

The National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations made important headway in discussions related to the Climate Change framework law, recently approved on September 2013. A specific provision regarding the participation for both IPs and peasant communities was included in the chapter that establishes the creation of the National Council of Climate Change (NCCC), a structure created in addition to a National Safeguard Committee. This law is scheduled for regulation in 2014 and IPs and Forest Communities have a critical role to play in offering recommendations with specific proposals in the drafting process. Another key regulation in the legislative agenda is a review of the National Forest Incentive Law (*Pro-bosques*), which will define access to economic incentives, as well as other compensatory mechanisms for the provision of environmental services. Over 400 community based organizations, managing over 1.5 million ha of communal lands, look forward to using this legislation as an opportunity to ensure recognition of the community forestry model.

2. Assessment of new opportunities and challenges

a. Opportunities

Collaborators in Guatemala identified four key opportunities for progress in the process of reforming collective forest tenure policy:

⁵ According to official data of the Ministry of Energy and Mining <http://www.mem.gob.gt/viceministerio-de-mineria-e-hidrocarburos-2/estadisticas-mineras/>

- The discussion of the terms of the recently approved Climate Change Law and Pro-Forest Laws (forest incentives and ecosystem services) allows for showcasing and promoting the contributions of community forestry organizations.
- Community forest organizations are strengthening their partnerships with Indigenous Peoples organizations, including the Indigenous Authorities of the Highlands to strengthen their collective impact on national policies and decisions.
- Third, discussion on revising the national policy on forest incentives opens a window of opportunity to advocate for incentive mechanisms that promote and recognize community forest organizations.
- In Petén, as the government opens new concession areas, ACOFOP is working on an urgent proposal for the recognition of forest-use rights of five new community organizations in an area over 150,000 ha in the MBR (Mayan Biosphere Reserve).

b. Challenges

In Guatemala, community forestry organizations manage about 30% of forests, but despite successful management and conservation of key forest resources with social benefits, government policies neither secure their rights, nor recognize the economic and environmental contributions of the community forestry model.

- Community forest management in Guatemala is weathering strong pressure from the expansion of the extractive activities. External interests in communal lands and their resources have increased significantly over the last decade, particularly due to mining, oil and hydroelectric dams. Over the last 10 years, FDI has registered a total growth rate of more than 300% of which the most important sector is mining. Economic development policies based on major foreign investment projects, including the Interoceanic Dry Corridor, will affect more than 4,500 ha in the eastern communal and municipal lands.
- Land speculation by national elites for extensive cattle ranching and aggressive expansion of large-scale agro-industrial crops, and the territorial control of organized crime, all result in the displacement of peasant groups into the frontier forest areas, in particular in the area of the MBR.

3. Strategy and proposed areas of intervention

The 2014 strategy will focus on two issues: advancing advocacy around proposals made by IPs and local forest community-based organizations to influence the climate change law in regards to carbon rights; and support for joint advocacy of forest communities managing collective forests and IPs at the NCCC and in the National Safeguard Committee. The recognition of rights, including community forestry management models for IPs and forest communities in the legislative agenda is envisioned as a territorial defense strategy against external pressures, especially those derived from extractive and investment interests.

In 2014 RRI will a) propose concrete elements, including specific provisions to recognize the community as right holder, secure community carbon rights, and broaden the distribution of economic incentives that benefit communities; b) support alliances between forest communities and Indigenous Peoples' organizations for better advocacy for strategies that secure land rights, bolster the importance of community forestry models for communal lands, and promote actions to jointly defend territorial rights

against pressures; c) support for ACOFOP’s urgent advocacy to get recognition for 5 new forest communities covering 150,000 has. in the Peten through an SRM; and d) support to the National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations (AOFC) to advocate for reduced red tape over non-timber forest products exploitation, to increase particularly women’s social and economic benefits.

Table 1: Priority outcomes and indicators of progress

Priority outcomes	Indicators of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest and climate change Laws regulations incorporate the inputs of the AOFC and key Indigenous Peoples, and Authority organizations participate actively in the National Council of Climate Change, the Safeguard Committee and the Adhoc Congress Negotiations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two working groups with representation of Indigenous Peoples (Consejo de Autoridad Ixil, 48 Cantones) and AOFC organizations participate actively in the NACC, the Safeguard Committee and the Adhoc Congress Negotiation committee on Forest Law to influence provisions ensuring carbon rights and community forestry in climate regulations and forest law. Key elements proposed by community forest and Indigenous Peoples organizations regarding carbon rights and benefit distribution around forest incentives are incorporated in the final drafts of regulations of Climate Change and Forest Law.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations on non-timber forest products are modified to eliminate barriers on their commercialization increasing benefit for organized women groups in Petén and Verapaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A working group with representation of affected women and community forestry organizations is organized to prepare and actively participate in the discussion of proposals to regulations on non-timber forest products with representatives of the Environmental Ministry. In at least 170,000 ha, non-timber forest management projects in Petén and the Verapaces are actively functioning, benefiting more than six women groups organized around Xate palm and Ramon seeds.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions on carbon rights and benefit distribution of forest incentives that benefit IP and Community Forestry organizations are included in the draft of climate change regulations and Forest Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 400 regional and national organized groups representing Indigenous Peoples (Ixil an K’iche’) and AOFC reach a consensus on proposals for provisions that are successfully incorporated within the Climate Change regulations and the Forest Law ensures community carbon rights and forestry regimes At least two regional exchange activities and one community national assembly build consensus on draft proposals.

Table 2: Guatemala Budget

Activities	Implementers	Budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishing two working groups for the preparation of draft proposals and negotiation around the climate change regulations and forest law	(ACOFOP) , Utz Che, AOFC, Fundamaya, 48 Cantones, Autoridades Ixiles, 48 Cantones	US\$ 48,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishing one working group for the preparation and negotiation of proposal for the modification on taxative lists of non-timber forest products regulations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regional exchanges and community base national assemblies to strengthen national alliances and joint action between community forestry organizations and Indigenous Peoples organizations	(Utz Che) Fundamaya, AVSF, 48 cantones, Autoridades Ixiles, ACOFOP	US\$ 57,000
Total Guatemala Budget		US\$105,000

Country overview: Peru

1. Changes since the previous year

In Peru, the central government has continued the promotion of private investments in extractive industries at the cost of social and environmental soundness, reducing the number of requirements, and easing the process for allocation of permits. These measures undermine community rights and environmental protection, and may lead to more civil conflict. The government has begun to rely on previous consultation in projects in which conflict with local people is low. These are the first attempts to contest the previous consultation law content, and draw lessons from its implementation. The Ministry of Culture, after much pressure, launched the Indigenous Peoples database, but has been questioned for not including the Andean population that inhabits lands that are currently held by the mining industry.

In 2013, the institutions responsible for land and indigenous policy—the Ministries of Culture (MC), and Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI)—suffered institutional instability, yet weathered pressures from the energy and mining sectors. These sectors advocate for a development policy centered on large private investment, and extensive mining and oil exploitation. A number of high level officials defending rights, like the Vice ministry of Intercultural Affairs, have been sidelined or fired for questioning this policy. Nevertheless, new leadership at the MC is trying to enhance the collective rights of indigenous people. In a positive political move, the new Vice Ministry of Intercultural Affairs has opened dialogue with indigenous organizations, and commissioned the governing body of national agrarian policy, responsible for community land titling policies, to prepare a proposal to improve the titling process. As part of a national program for titling rural land property, this can advance positive agricultural development—with funding from the IDB. This could also strengthen the organizational structure and titling functions of the national agrarian policy governing body.

Since 2011, indigenous and civil society organizations have collaborated in the campaign *Territorios Seguros para las comunidades del Perú* (Secure land tenure of rural communities). In 2013, they incorporated new organizations, and opened new spaces for advocacy and influence over government policies, demanding, for instance, further progress on the previous consultation law and pending community land titling, as well as developing of legal mechanisms to protect indigenous people in voluntary isolation. AIDSEP obtained an important commitment from the IDB to allocate funds to community land titling from the Forest Investment Program (FIP). The *Pacto de Unidad*, a national level organization that includes representatives of indigenous and peasant communities, also expanded, (including adding national indigenous women’s groups) to forge a common advocacy strategy, pushing for the creation of a high level governmental body of indigenous affairs.

2. Assessment of new opportunities and challenges

a. Opportunities

- The Ministry of Culture has recognized the presence of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation in the five areas proposed for the creation of territorial reserves in the Peruvian Amazon. The second step to advance the process is the creation of indigenous reserves to protect IPs, and the government has approved the initiation of studies to create four indigenous reserves. Indigenous and civil society organizations are monitoring the ongoing

processes to strategically influence the members of the commission who are responsible for advancing procedures.

- The entity responsible to advance pending community land titling processes has been commissioned to present a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture for 2014 in order to simplify existing procedures. This is an opportunity for RRI Partners and Collaborators to influence and contribute with legal and technical analysis, and recommendations to uphold collective rights and community land tenure.
- COP20 2014 will be hosted in Lima, Peru, creating a unique opportunity to voice the demands of Indigenous Peoples, and highlight the importance of securing forest and land tenure rights of local communities as a proven successful approach for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation.

b. Challenges

- The disorganization and the absence of an inter-sectorial approach from the public sector for community land titling, requires a major effort from indigenous and civil society organizations to reconcile initiatives coming from different sectors of government in order to advance efficiently in the advocacy strategy.
- Narratives opposing collective property coming mostly from the private sector (the one interested in community lands and resources) seek to influence the officials responsible for titling in order to promote individual titling of collective lands.
- Petroleum companies seek to neutralize recognition of Indigenous People in voluntary isolation to avoid process of consultation, and accelerate their exploitation activities.

3. Strategy and proposed areas of intervention

RRI's strategy for 2014 focuses on advancing advocacy in securing land and forest tenure and rights and advancing land titling policies and the protection of Indigenous Peoples, using strategic engagement in the COP 20 in Lima to showcase community contributions that reduce carbon emissions from the forest sector. The areas of intervention are, first, the Peru RRI P/Cs will use advocacy strategies to influence the Ministry of Agriculture and Culture to secure land tenure for Indigenous Peoples in three fronts: a) community land titling processes; b) the protection of Indigenous People in voluntary isolation through strengthened legality for established territorial reserves, and; c) encouraging creation of new indigenous reserves (of about 4 million ha). Second, take advantage of the unique showcase opportunity that is COP20 in Lima, in order to elevate the importance of collective land tenure and rights for sustainable development. Third, the national campaign *Territorios Seguros* will carry out a public media campaign based on key messages, encouraging national and international networks to showcase community and IP's land tenure rights during the COP 20.

Table 1: Priority outcomes and indicators of progress

Priority outcomes	Indicators of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A participatory and consensual proposal to improve and reactivate community land titling processes is elaborated and presented to the entity responsible for community land titling. The proposal contains basic principles on collective rights and ITO Convention 169, and the contribution of indigenous women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous and civil society organizations meet to analyze and identify the critical aspects and the legal framework to protect rights in the community land titling processes. Indigenous women actively participate in the elaboration and implementation of an advocacy plan. Entity responsible for community land titling processes incorporates recommendations from indigenous and civil society organizations in the official proposal presented to Ministry of Agriculture reforming titling procedures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government issued Decrees adapting the existing 4 Territorial Reserves to Indigenous Reserves according to Indigenous People in Voluntary Isolation Law and the multi-sectorial commission for the protection of indigenous people in voluntary isolation approves and emits the resolution to create 2 new Indigenous Reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the multi-sectorial commission for the protection of indigenous people in voluntary isolation are well informed and participated in the meetings. They agreed to monitor actions aimed at adapting territorial reserves, and to advance the creation of indigenous reserves. Technical dossiers to create 4 indigenous reserves are created containing the supporting technical studies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous peoples' land tenure rights issues in Peru are of awareness of the audiences attending COP 20 and Indigenous World Conference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and key messages about the current status of land tenure rights of indigenous people are produced to be disseminated during COP 20 and Indigenous World Conference. Indigenous civil society organizations use their networks to disseminate information on collective rights and land tenure demands of indigenous people in Peru.

Table 2: Peru Budget

Activities to achieve priority outcomes	Implementers	Budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate an advocacy strategy to advance pending community land titling. 	Colectivo Territorios Seguros, IBC, ONAMIAP, AIDSESEP, REDAD, DAR, SPDA, CHIRAPAQ	US\$ 40,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and present observations and recommendations about technical and legal critical aspects to improve community land titling processes. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce and disseminate opportune and relevant information about current status of titling process and land tenure demands of indigenous people 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and Implement advocacy strategy to forced Ministry of Culture advance procedures to adapt Territorial Reserves to Indigenous Reserves and create new Indigenous Reserves. 	AIDSESEP, COMARU, ORAU, ORPIO, DAR, FPP, IBC	US\$ 50,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the conduction of studies and fieldwork data collection to support the creation of Indigenous Reserves. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold meetings with members of the multi-sectorial commission for the protection of indigenous people. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborate an advocacy strategy to conduct a campaign on tenure rights of Indigenous People and other forest communities in the COP 20 Lima 2014 	Colectivo Territorios Seguros, ONAMIAP, AIDSESP, IBC, REDAD, DAR, SPDA, CHIRAPAQ	US\$ 25,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct meetings with indigenous and civil society organizations to coordinate collective action 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a side event in coordination with the COP20. 		
Total Peru		US\$ 115,000

Country overview: Bolivia

1. Changes since the previous year

In Bolivia, the government continues with a national development policy promoting extractive industry and the development of the agrarian frontier without the needed social and environmental safeguards and rights protection. This development policy approach has negatively affected forests and Indigenous Peoples' lands, and missed important opportunities to advance community-based enterprises and local rural economic development. The government's commitment to this model is so strong that it has pursued an active campaign against the Indigenous People's movement for alternative models and against other civil society organizations from civil society. Government pressure has caused the disarticulation of national Indigenous People's organizations, particularly in the aftermath of TIPNIS in which the government's manipulated subsidies and program to turn people in the area of the reserve against their local organizations, limiting the organizations' capacity to effectively defend their rights. Recently, national leaders from CIDOB, the Indigenous Peoples' federation, have started renew the indigenous movement, viewing this as the only means to challenge governmental policies successfully, restore their ability to effectively communicate with the government and shape policy in the coming years. This is essential, as Evo Morales will run for reelection in 2014. CIDOB is internally mobilizing community indigenous leaders to identify and debate existing challenges, and craft a pro-active agenda with a renewed advocacy strategy. Thus, it was agreed that the current director of CIDOB will visit separate indigenous territories and invite their members to participate in an upcoming National Consultative Assembly of lowland indigenous peoples to be held in 2014.

2. Assessment of new opportunities and challenges

a. Opportunities:

- Indigenous leaders from CIDOB have been endorsed by community leaders for a process oriented to strengthen the indigenous organization. NGOs and other allies are supporting the work of CIDOB in indigenous territories to restore the indigenous movement's advocacy capacity.
- The 2014 presidential election process will open the debate on relevant issues regarding collective rights and may be an opportunity for indigenous organizations to raise a pro-active agenda and negotiate with government.

b. Challenges

- The government has effectively promoted its policies at all different levels of government, from national to local, failing to take local indigenous peoples' interests and rights into account, and is using its political power to neutralize contrary narratives from civil society opposing its current policies.

3. Strategy and proposed areas of intervention

RRI's strategy for 2014 seeks to strengthen indigenous movements in 2014 to be better prepared to challenge current policies that prevent or abrogate indigenous peoples' rights. Partners and

Collaborators have seen it as a priority to strengthen the indigenous organizations within CIDOB for more effective advocacy. In addition, the national women’s organization, CNAMIB, will leverage their access to women in indigenous territories to help strengthen the indigenous movement’s agenda, while promoting gender justice and women’s land rights. A major effort will be made to inform local authorities about the problems and threats faced in the current context and the need to have a coherent and pro-active agenda to renegotiate governmental policies and protect land and rights.

Table 1: Priority outcomes and indicators of progress

Priority outcomes	Indicators of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland indigenous organization CIDOB is strengthened by improving the communication with indigenous people’s territories and agreeing with their local authorities on a common and pro-active agenda to negotiate with the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action plan has been elaborated to guide the strengthening of indigenous movement. • Indigenous territories are visited and informed by CIDOB national leaders. • A national Assembly is conducted with the participation of representative leaders from lowland indigenous territories.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous women from lowland territories are strengthened and participate and contribute to the strengthening of indigenous organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings are held with indigenous women leaders from lowland territories to agree upon a proposal for pro-active agenda of the indigenous organizations. • Women participate in meetings organized by CIDOB and their proposals are incorporated in the national assembly

Table 2: Bolivia Budget

Activities to achieve priority outcomes	Implementers	Budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold meetings to elaborate a strategy for strengthening the Indigenous Peoples' movement.• Visit to Indigenous territories to share information about current organizing structures and invite more participation to strengthen their advocacy strategy.• Conduct a National Consultative Assembly of Indigenous Peoples.	CIDOB, CNAMIB Fundación Tierra, Cejis, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, RAMA,	US\$ 60,806
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elaborate the methods and strategies to work with women indigenous leaders in lowland indigenous territories.• Participatory Workshops with women indigenous leaders to debate and agree strategies and proposals for strengthening of the indigenous organization's advocacy strategies.• Participation in the National Consultative Assembly of indigenous people.	CNAMIB, CIDOB, IPHAE, CEJIS	US\$ 30,000
Total Bolivia Budget		US\$ 90,806

Country overview: Colombia

1. Changes since the previous year

In Colombia, the peace negotiation process between the central government and the guerrilla group, FARC, has enhanced the debate about land tenure and rural reform directly affecting forests and community lands. With negotiations moving forward in 2013, rural reform was the first issue agreed upon, including the creation of Peasant Reserve Zones to ensure land tenure for peasant communities. Therefore, in response, a major reform is taking place to define rural development policy, through the process of a Land and Rural Development Law currently under consultation. The drafting process has opened a dialogue with forest communities to discuss land tenure, natural resources use and development. In the process, other policies and regulations related to these issues may require adjustments in the coming years. One of those pending regulations is Law 70 for, which governmental officials have agreed to complete in the short term. Sections 4, 5, and 7, to be discussed, define aspects on land use and protection of natural resources, mining resources and social and economic development. National Afrodescendant organizations have already gathered in 2013 to create an agenda for finishing the terms of Law 70 in 2014, including the creation of a national representative body.

The government seems determined to resolve land issues, viewing it as a key step for ongoing development policies—giving stability to private investments, and ending internal violence, a permanent obstacle for development and economic growth. If this effort succeeds, it will be the end of 50 years of political violence closely related to issues of land tenure. Influencing new sections of the Rural Development law (RDL) and the regulation of the 70 Law for Afro-Colombian communities regarding land use and natural resource protection, mining resources, and social and economic development, are two major policy reforms planned in 2014.

The Afro-Colombian movement has also strengthened its participation in the national debate on social and environmental policies. The members of this movement are recognized as key social actors in the REDD+ national process to assure the respect of collective rights and land tenure within their communities. Continued engagement in the monitoring of pressures coming from private investments in mega-projects (in Colombia's Pacific coast) are giving the Afro-Colombian organizations important tools for advocacy at the national and international level, on their tenure rights, including women's tenure rights.

2. Assessment of new opportunities and challenges

a. Opportunities

- Peace negotiation process with FARC guerrillas has brought attention to the current debate on land tenure reforms. First round: agree to increase the creation of Peasant Reserve Zones to ensure land tenure for peasants' communities.
- Rural Development law (RDL) under consultation—opportunity to influence the adjustment of existing laws under the RDL framework and assert local demands in public policies.

- Afro-Colombian movement has created a national representation, which facilitates dialogue and negotiation with the government. The Afro-Colombian movement seeks to influence the pending terms of Law 70 in: sections 4, 5, and 7, on land use and natural resource protection, mining resources, and social and economic development. Government has shown commitment to discuss and conclude regulation of the Law 70 in the short term.
- Continued engagement in the monitoring of pressures coming from private investments in mega-projects (in Colombia's Pacific coast) are giving the Afro-Colombian organizations and NGOs important tools for advocacy at the national and international level, on their tenure rights, including women's tenure rights.

b. Challenges

- The presidential elections will take place in 2014, and may distract officials who are immersed in the political campaign, ignoring current processes and avoiding commitments that may affect voters. If political actors in opposition to peace process and land rights laws and regulations win great part of congressional representatives, land policy reforms will suffer delays.
- Consolidating the Afro-Colombian national representation, that will strengthen negotiation with the government in order to advance reforms that affect Afro-Colombian communities.
- The expansion of REDD+ projects in the country has potentially negative impacts on community land tenure and rights and women's well-being and rights; no cartography of projects or potential impacts exists at present.

3. Strategy and proposed areas of intervention

RRI's strategy is crafted to support the drafting and passage of a new law on Land and Rural development and regulations to law 70 regarding Afrocolombian communities, with attention to gender justice and women's land rights, as well as support the emergence of a representative regional body of Afrodescendant communities, linked to an expanded national body. The areas of intervention include: a) a participatory workshop with Afrocolombian representative leaders and organizations; b) a cartography of REDD+ projects in Colombia with an impact on communities; and c) an analysis of impacts on large-scale investment projects on land and rights.

Table 1: Priority outcomes and indicators of progress

Priority outcomes	Indicators of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 70 is regulated on issues related to land use and natural resource protection, mining, and social and economic development in the Afrocolombian communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposal to regulate sections 4, 5 and 7 of Law 70 is presented by Afrocolombian communities' representative organization. • Afrocolombian representative organization holds meetings with government to agree on the approval of proposed regulation of Law 70.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project of Land and Rural Development Law is monitored to identify the implications on land tenure and collective rights of forest communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings are held with governmental officials from Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to be informed about the project of Law and the process of consultation with communities. Specific inputs on the implications of Land and Rural Development Law on land tenure and collective rights, including carbon rights are debated in the consultation process.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous and civil society organizations are strengthened to monitor Early REDD+ projects in order to assess the implementation of social and environmental safeguards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools for monitoring REDD+ projects are available for indigenous and civil society organizations. Early REDD+ projects are analyzed to assess the implementation of social and environmental safeguards.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afrocolombian communities are strengthened to monitor and advocate investment projects to prevent negative impacts in community lands and forests, and women's land rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afrocolombian organizations make use of strategic information to advocate investment projects. Afrocolombian organizations hold meetings with key actors to present the analysis and observations on the actual and potential impact of investment projects, including impacts on women.

Table 2: Colombia Budget

Activities to achieve priority outcomes	Implementers	Budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a participatory workshop with Afrocolombian representative leaders and organizations to generate and agree a proposal to regulate Law 70. Hold meetings with government officials from Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to advocate the conclusion of regulation of Law 70 in sections 4, 5 and 7. Conduct a legal analysis and hold meetings with government official to discuss the implications of Land and Rural Development Law regarding collective land tenure rights. 	PCN, FISCH, AAS, ILSA, RAMA	US\$ 30,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate a cartography of REDD+ projects in Colombia. Conduct 2 case studies of early REDD+ projects currently in implementation. 	ILSA, PCN, FISCH, WWF, RAMA	US\$ 40,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce an analysis of the impacts of the activities implemented by the investment project in community lands, 	AAS, PCN, FISCH, ILSA,	US\$ 35,000

and women's land rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold meetings to inform government and donors funding the projects about the findings of monitoring and the demands of communities.	RAMA, WWF	
Total Colombia Budget		US\$ 105,000