

## Latin America Work Plan

### Regional Overview

#### *A. Rationale for Regional Engagement*

Forest ecosystems in Latin America cover approximately 21 percent of the region's land (940 million hectares) and constitute more than 50 percent of the world's tropical forests. Communities control or own 39% of forest lands (RRI 2014), with an estimated 45 million Indigenous Peoples (ECLAC 2013), Afro-Descendent, and other rural people living in and depending on these forests. Latin American countries have enacted significant forest tenure reforms, but the implementation of those reforms is still fragile, and the threat of rights rollback is increasing across the region.

The expanding mineral and hydrocarbon extractive sector and agro-industry sector (including soybeans, palm oil and sugar) are now considered to be driving forces for economic development. This demand for natural resources puts pressure on indigenous and local communities' lands and increases tenure insecurity. The Munden Project (RRI 2014) found that more than 40% of Peru's land area has been allocated for timber, mining, and oil and gas drilling operations. Peru and Colombia have modified laws and regulations to encourage foreign investment in the extractive industry sector. The Brazilian Congress is discussing changes in policies that could affect Indigenous Peoples' rights. During their 2014 re-election campaigns, Presidents Santos (Colombia), Morales (Bolivia) and Rousseff (Brazil) all made campaign promises to continue to promote economic growth through the exploitation of natural resources and the expansion of agro-industry operations.

While conflicts over land and resources are growing, Indigenous Peoples and local communities have won victories in defense of their rights. In 2014, indigenous and local communities in Chile, Guatemala, and Belize won important battles when Constitutional and International courts ruled in favor of their land rights. In the same vein, members of the RRI coalition are developing maps of South America's Pacific Coast region (i.e. Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Peru) that illustrate the overlaps between 12 million hectares of community lands and numerous mining and petroleum concessions.

RRI's International Forum on Indigenous Women, Land and Climate Change, held in July 2014, successfully promoted the importance of engaging indigenous women in climate change decision-making processes and securing their rights to land and resources. The Forum enabled indigenous women's organizations in Peru to gain legitimate representation at the national level and united Andean and Amazonian women in the movement to demand collective titling.

The government of Honduras made progress in the FLEGT-VPA process by committing to include civil society and Indigenous Peoples organizations in round table discussions prior to negotiations with the European Union. The indigenous organizations CONPHA (Confederación de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras) and MASTA (Mosquitia Asla Takanka) view their participation in the round table discussions as an opportunity to advance support for their rights-based agenda during the negotiations in 2015.

In Panama, from April 10 to 11, the Organization of American States (OAS) will host Presidential delegations at the Seventh Summit of the Americas, the theme of which is "Prosperity with Equity: The Challenges of Cooperation in the Americas." This event offers a key opportunity for raising the issues of

forest tenure to the highest political levels. The National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama (COONAPIP) will use this opportunity to initiate a debate on development from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples.

Mexico offers some of the most successful models for tenure reform and community forestry worldwide. However, the community forestry sector in Mexico faces increasing difficulties due to overregulation and bureaucratic procedures. Mexican forest communities and civil society organizations are mobilizing and initiating discussions with the government to find ways for these collective forests to continue providing cultural and socioeconomic benefits.

### **B. Regional Strategy and Areas of Intervention**

In Latin America, tenure reforms and defense of collective territories requires: successful advocacy by broad coalitions of indigenous and peasant organizations based on uniting men's and women's voices; sound analysis; broad, strategic coalitions, and; taking advantage of key events and political openings as they arise. In addition, the political influence of the private sector needs to be assessed and strategic partners identified so that private sector players can also be leveraged. In 2015, RRI will support the following activities:

- Analysis of the regional trends towards rollback of land tenure rights in order to develop new strategies and alliances for the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights.
- Highlighting emblematic cases that illustrate how local communities organize to push back.
- Mapping of private sector actors, investors, and their influence in order to enable RRI to strategically engage these actors.
- Presentation of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on development at the Summit of the Americas, in order to promote inclusion of their concerns in national development plans.
- Regional analyses and workshops on lessons learned from successful strategies for using Constitutional and International Courts to defend rights, in order to better equip indigenous and local communities with technical and legal guidance and best practices.
- Indigenous Peoples and forest communities' development of a proposal for a rights-based approach of the FLEGT/VPA process in Honduras, in order to capitalize on the open FLEGT dialogue with the government.
- Advocacy for the opening of more spaces for indigenous women's participation in decision-making in climate change public policies and territorial governance, in order to build upon indigenous women's recommendations to the COP 20 in 2014.
- Assessment of the policy leverage points, challenges, lessons learned, and ways forward for the Mexican community forestry model, in order to strengthen ongoing Mexican civil society efforts.

### **C. Supporting Documentation and Publications**

• ECLAC. 2013. *Los Pueblos Indígenas en América Latina. Avances en el último decenio y retos pendientes para la garantía de sus derechos.* (Indigenous peoples in Latin America. Progress made in the last decade and the challenge of guaranteeing their rights)

• *¿Qué Futuro le aguarda a la reforma de la tenencia forestal? Progreso y ralentización de la reforma de la tenencia forestal desde 2002.* (What future for reform? Progress and slowdown in forest tenure reform since 2002)

<http://www.rightsandresources.org/es/publication/what-future-for-reform/>

- Law 30230, which sets out fiscal measures and simplifies procedures and permits in order to encourage and stimulate investment in Peru:  
<http://www.minem.gob.pe/minem/archivos/file/Mineria/LEGISLACION/2014/JULIO/LEY30230.pdf>
- Munden Project. 2014. Communities as Counterparties.  
<http://www.rightsandresources.org/publication/communities-as-counterparties-preliminary-review-of-concessions-and-conflict-in-emerging-and-frontier-market-concessions/>

**Table 1: Priority Outcomes; Associated Activities and Outputs; Implementers**

Priority Outcomes	Associated Activities and Outputs	Implementers
<p>1. Indigenous and local communities are equipped with legal and technical information and guidance to strategically use Constitutional and International courts and promote compliance of court rulings.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Analysis of emblematic/ successful cases in Latin America on the strategic use of International and Constitutional courts for the defense of Indigenous Peoples' land rights.</p> <p>Outputs: A document containing analysis and recommendations on best strategies to effectively channel cases to Constitutional and International courts for the protection of indigenous and local community rights.</p>	<p>Consultant (TBD)</p>
	<p>Activity 2: Regional workshop with the participation of indigenous organizations and lawyers to share experiences and analyses of emblematic cases using the courts, and identify ways to promote compliance with court rulings.</p> <p>Outputs: Definition of basic work guidelines to help address barriers to enforcement of rulings.</p>	<p>FUNDAMAYA, JUVENTUD 500</p>
<p>2. Regional women's organizations have inputs to define an advocacy strategy to gain access to decision-making process in public policy at national and international levels.</p>	<p>Activity 3: Second indigenous women's regional forum to contribute to the definition of an advocacy strategy to access decision-making opportunities in public policy.</p> <p>Output: Indigenous women's organizations are strengthened to access decision-making spaces on public policy regarding territorial governance.</p>	<p>ONAMIAP/ONIC</p>
<p>3. Positioning of Indigenous Peoples' perspective on development at the 7th Summit of the Americas in Panama.</p>	<p>Activity 4: Advocacy to incorporate a discussion on development from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples at the Seventh Summit of the Americas.</p> <p>Output: Presentation and delivery at the Summit of the Americas of a document containing the concept of development from the perspective and identity of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>COONAPIP</p>

<p>4. Indigenous Peoples and forest communities in Honduras strengthen their rights-based approach in the FLEGT/VPA process.</p>	<p>Activity 5: Advocacy for a rights-based perspective of indigenous and forest communities in the FLEGT/VPA process in Honduras.</p> <p>Outputs: Indigenous and forest communities define strategies to advocate for a rights-based approach in the Honduran FLEGT process.</p>	<p>CONPAH, FEPROAH, (MASTA/OTHERS)</p>
<p>5. The Mexican government takes the necessary steps to ensure the sustainability of the Mexican Community Forestry Model.</p>	<p>Activity 6: An analysis of the benefits of the Mexican community forestry sector, policy leverage points and recommendations to the government for defining measures to secure the long-term sustainability of Mexican community forestry.</p> <p>Output: A document presenting an analysis and recommendations that will strengthen ongoing Mexican civil society's efforts.</p>	<p>Consultants (TBD)</p>
<p>6. Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Descendent communities have new tools and alliances to defend their rights.</p>	<p>Activity 7: Regional workshop and analysis of the rollback trends in land tenure rights in order to develop strategies and establish new alliances for the protection of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Descendent rights.</p> <p>Output: Indigenous People and Afro-Descendent communities are better equipped with strategies and new alliances to defend their rights.</p>	<p>(CIDOB- FUNDAMAYA- PCN)</p>

## Country Overview: Peru

### A. *Rationale for Country Engagement*

Peru has the largest area of unrecognized indigenous and local community land in Latin America. In the Peruvian Amazon alone, 20 million hectares are still pending recognition. Some 15 million hectares have been titled to indigenous communities or recognized as reserves for Uncontacted Peoples. Peru has the second largest area of forests in South America (60% of the national territory). Illegal logging, agro-industry and extractive industries are a growing threat to both communities and their forests.

In 2014, in response to the slowdown in economic growth (dropping to 3.1% down from 5.8% in 2013) – the government of Peru approved Law 30230, known as the *Paquetazo*. This law streamlines environmental and social impact assessment procedures, and includes special mechanisms to transfer land to promote investments. The government of Peru launched the Cadaster, Titling and Registration of Rural Lands project PTRT3, but prioritized individual titling. In response, Indigenous Peoples and their allies mobilized to demand the government prioritize collective land titles, and secure existing territories. Assassinations of indigenous leaders have increased, and there has been public outcry against the killing of four Ashaninka leaders who were protecting their land against illegal loggers. In sum, there continues to be a lack of governmental commitment to resolve Indigenous Peoples' land titling claims and provide protection against intruders.

New opportunities for engagement have also arisen – including a Peruvian government agreement with the governments of Norway and Germany for the “Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and promotion of sustainable development in Peru.” AIDSESEP (*Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana*), CONAP (*Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazonicas del Peru*), indigenous federations, and the Ministry of Environment continue preparation for the implementation of the Forest Investment Program (FIP), which allocated \$7 million out of \$14.5 million to address indigenous community land titling. Reorganization to professionalize the Forest Service is underway. Peru's REDD+ platform also provides an excellent platform for strengthening tenure rights. The government is in consultation with indigenous communities to develop regulations for the Forest and Wildlife Law (Law 29763). Finally, in 2014, the government issued a Supreme Decree for the protection of Uncontacted Indigenous Peoples' reserves, although the President subsequently commented that these reserves are a barrier to investment. RRI has begun to assess the investor and private sector opportunities for expanding the RRI coalition for leveraging change in Peru.

The Peruvian RRI Coalition aims to put tenure security at the center of different national and international debates. Peruvian peasant and indigenous women's organizations are using the higher profile and solidarity gained from the RRI International Forum on Indigenous Women and Climate Change to broaden the base of the Peruvian struggle for collective land right. The Campaign for Secure Territories, *Pacto de Unidad* (a national indigenous and peasant organization platform), and the indigenous federation AIDSESEP, in alliance with the national Ombudsman, are advocating to increase the collective titles issued under the PTRT3 program and are monitoring its implementation. The Campaign for Secure Territories, along with other civil society platforms, will use legal analysis of Law 30230 to continue advocacy strategy to raise awareness and prevent rollback of land rights of indigenous communities.

## **B. Country Activity Strategy and Areas of Intervention**

Based on the current context, in 2015 the RRI Coalition will focus efforts on the following strategic areas of intervention in order to lean on the government, and to support civil society engagement with FIP, the Norway-Germany agreements, and REDD+:

- Advocacy by civil society, indigenous organizations and platforms to scale up recognition of indigenous territories in collaboration with FIP, Norway-German-Peru agreements and other initiatives; monitor the implementation of current land titling programs and agreements to ensure indigenous and local communities' tenure rights are respected (PTRT3, Law 30230, FIP, Norway-German-Peru agreements).
- Advocacy to ensure governmental programs and plans for titling respond to indigenous and peasant communities' land rights claims.
- Disseminate updated information on legislation implementation and analysis of potential impacts of community land rights.
- Strengthening the ability of Indigenous Peoples to defend and govern their forests, and validate existing forest monitoring system under the regulation of Law 29763.
- Assess opportunities for engagement with private sector.

## **C. Supporting Documentation and Publications**

- Peru, fourth country with the most tropical forests. <http://www.minam.gob.pe/programa-bosques/el-peru-cuarto-pais-con-mas-bosques-tropicales/>
- Peru Central Bank Cuts 2014, 2015 Growth Forecasts. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/peru-central-bank-cuts-2014-2015-growth-forecasts-1413567271>
- IBC. 2014. Map of the Peruvian Amazon. Deforestation 2001-2010.
- Announcement of the convention of Peru, Norway, and Germany on the protection of the Amazon forests. <http://www.presidencia.gob.pe/peru-alemania-y-noruega-firman-acuerdo-para-proteccion-de-bosques-amazonicos-de-nuestro-pais>
- Reports and documents of the Peruvian Ombudsman Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*), in relation to the legal insecurity affecting the right to property of native and peasant communities, adoption of measures against illegal logging, safety issues affecting Indigenous Peoples, the risks to which Indigenous Peoples in isolation are exposed: <http://www.defensoria.gob.pe/grupos-eatencion.php?des=20#r>

**Table 1: Priority Outcomes; Associated Activities and Outputs; Implementers**

Priority Outcomes	Associated Activities and Outputs	Implementers
<p>1. A governmental agreement is reached to protect community land rights under the implementation of ongoing programs related to land rights (Law 30230, PTRT3, FIP; Norway-German-Peru agreement); and guidelines for land titling and data on pending land titling are adopted and validated.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Advocacy strategy for the State to support, recognize, and issue land and territorial titling based on the Indigenous Peoples' demands. Output: The government accepts the Indigenous Peoples' demands for tenure recognition.</p>	<p>AIDSEP/ONAMIAP. IBC, Colectivo Territorios Seguros, FPP, EIA, CIFOR.</p>
	<p>Activity 2. Strategy to monitor the implementation of chapter III of Law 30230 to ensure that community lands rights are not affected. Output: A strategy to monitor the respect of property rights under the implementation of Law 30230.</p>	<p>IBC/ Colectivo Territorios Seguros AIDSEP, SERVINDI, EIA, ONAMIAP.</p>
	<p>Activity 3: Advocate for the adoption of guidelines for recognition and titling in the plan and programs related to land rights (PTRT3, FIP, Peru-Norway-Germany Agreement, Law 30230); and validation of civil society data on pending land recognition and titling. Output: A strategy to advocate the inclusion of guidelines for land titling, and information on land requests submitted by native and peasant communities.</p>	<p>AIDSEP/ IBC- Colectivo Territorios Seguros. (FPP, CIFOR, ONAMIAP)</p>
	<p>Activity 4: Communication strategy to disseminate information and analyses produced by the RRI Coalition and allies on the monitoring of the implementation of new regulations and land titling programs. Outputs: Publication of analyses and information related to the monitoring of the implementation of new regulations and land titling programs.</p>	<p>SERVINDI (AIDSEP, Pact of Unity, EIA, CIFOR, ONAMIAP. (IBC)</p>
<p>2. Existing community forest monitoring systems are validated under the regulation of Law 29763.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Workshop to share and validate initiatives and lessons learned on use of community forest monitoring as a strategy for territorial rights defense. Output: Technical and legal instruments for community monitoring are available and accepted by the government.</p>	<p>HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (AIDSEP CIFOR, SERVINDI, EIA, FPP, IBC)</p>



3. Key private sector actors and perspectives on investments are identified.	Activity 1: Mapping and analysis of key private actors.  Output: a strategy for a strategic engagement with private sector.	In Collaboration with GP/EIA
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## Country Overview: Colombia

### **A. Rationale for Country Engagement**

Colombia offers various opportunities that stand out as strategic for RRI intervention during 2015. The first agreement reached in the peace negotiation process with the FARC guerrillas on land and rural development establishes the conditions to develop complete agrarian and tenure rights reforms. The peace process enhanced the debate about access to land and recognition of tenure rights for peasant, Afro-Descendent, and indigenous communities.

In 2014, President Santos was reelected and committed to continuing the peace negotiation process. The government took historic measures to strengthen the rights of indigenous communities. For instance, President Santos issued Constitutional Decree 1953/14 (which had been pending approval since 1993) to advance the recognition process of the autonomy rights of Indigenous Peoples to self-governance and to exercise state administrative functions through their own territorial indigenous authorities. Additionally, the government issued Constitutional Decree 2333/14, which, in compliance with ILO Convention 169, establishes mechanisms for the legal security of the ancestral territories customarily occupied by Indigenous Peoples.

The World Bank rated Colombia as the nation with the fourth-highest economic growth, and one of the most attractive countries to invest in Latin America. In order to attract and retain investments, the government reformed Decree 2820/10, which regulates environmental assessments and permits for mining concession and infrastructure development projects. The reformed Decree sped up the process for granting environmental permits and reduced the time required for consultation with local communities. This reform generated social protests due to the potential impacts on the environment and on the consultation and land rights of communities.

Intense social mobilizations from rural communities called attention and demanded solutions to the precarious social and economic conditions of rural areas. As a result, the *Cumbre Agraria Étnica y Popular* (Agrarian Summit Platform), which groups together indigenous, peasant, Afro-Descendent and women's organizations, was officially established to act as a space for dialogue with the national government on issues of agrarian development, climate change policy, and land and prior consultation rights. National women's organizations mobilized to advance regulations of Law 731 (the rural women's law) on women's land rights and participation issues. As part of the regulation of Law 70, the National Afro-Colombian Authority – ANAFRO – was created as a representative body of Afro-Colombians. Afro-Descendent communities from the Caribbean coast have allied with national NGOs to promote the recognition and titling of their lands. New analysis of pressures from investments, including pressures from REDD+ and voluntary carbon market initiatives, enable Afro-Descendent and indigenous communities in the pacific coast region to define advocacy strategies.

### **B. Country Activity Strategy and Areas of Intervention**

In 2015 the RRI Coalition will exert influence on key political processes by:

- Supporting and strengthening advocacy strategies of Afro-Descendent, indigenous, peasant, and women's organizations to influence ongoing policy reforms and regulations related to land rights, climate change, and rural development.

- Implementing an advocacy strategy that promotes recognition of the collective rights of Afro-Descendent Local Councils in the Caribbean coast region, and strengthens the role of ANAFRO as a representative body of Afro-Descendent communities.
- Involving Afro-Descendent, indigenous, women's, and peasant organizations in the current legal and political debate on the implementation of prior consultation rights.

In 2015 the RRI Coalition will take the following actions to seize the strategic opportunities:

- Ensuring that the proposal for the regulation and implementation of Law 731 includes women's access to land and participation in decision-making.
- Advocacy to secure governmental approval of the regulation and implementation of Law 70.
- Supporting advocacy strategy for the recognition and titling of Afro-Descendent community collective rights to their traditional lands on the Caribbean coast.
- Monitoring proposals for forest and climate change policy reforms to determine if they respect community rights.
- Supporting Afro-Descendent communities to define a road map for the realization of their prior consultation rights in climate change initiatives and REDD+ projects.

### C. ***Supporting Documentation and Publications***

- Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural. Decreto Numero 2333 de 2014.
- *Política forestal en Colombia* (Forestry policy in Colombia). Documents Coronado, Sergio Andrés. Observatory for ethnic and peasant territories.  
<http://www.etnoterritorios.org/Territorios.shtml?apc=r-xx-1-&x=489>
- The fourth nation with highest economic growth in 2014.  
<http://www.investincolombia.com.co/news/682-the-fourth-nation-with-the-highest-economic-growth-in-2014.html>
- *Comunicado de prensa del Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible sobre el primer informe anual de deforestación* (Press release by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on the first annual report on deforestation).  
<https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/noticias/1236-el-uso-sostenible-de-los-bosques-prioridad-de-minambiente-531>

**Table 1: Priority Outcomes; Associated Activities and Outputs; Implementers**

Priority Outcomes	Associated Activities and Outputs	Implementers
1. Proposed regulation of Law 731 on rural women incorporates provisions on access to land, participation, and representation of women in different decision-making political spaces.	Activity 1: Advocacy to ensure that provisions on women’s access to land and participation are included in the proposal for regulation and implementation of the Law 731. Output: A strategic document for women organizations to verify progress on the proposed regulation and implementation of Law 731.	FEDEMUCC - Federation of Peasant Women of Cundinamarca, ANAFRO ILSA
2. Law 70 for Afro-Descendent communities is regulated and the government issued a decree for its implementation.	Activity 1: Advocacy for the establishment of agreements between ANAFRO and the government for the regulation and implementation of Law 70. Output: Systematization of the agreements and monitoring plan for the implementation of Law 70.	JUVENTUD 500 (FISCH, PCN)
3. The national government and entities responsible for land titling accept recommendations to resolve and move the agenda for land recognition in the Caribbean.	Activity 1: Advocacy to support the recognition and titling of collective lands of Afro-Descendent communities in the Caribbean, including the publication of studies by University Javeriana on obstacles and strategies to resolve land titling. Outputs: Studies and strategies to resolve obstacles for land titling of Afro-Descendent communities in the Caribbean are taken into account by the government.	JUVENTUD 500 (PCN, Agenda Común ANAFOR, FISCH, community councils of the Caribbean and Observatory Ethnic Territory of the Javeriana University)
4. Proposal for the forest law and the climate change law addresses issues of community land rights.	Activity 1: Design a strategy with Afro-Descendent leaders for the monitoring of the proposals for the forest and climate change policy reforms to ensure community rights are respected. Output: Systematization of available information, proposals, and strategy to exert influence and monitor public policies.	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (PCN, ANAFRO, Universidad del Rosario)
5. Community organizations have proposed a roadmap to discuss with the government how to exercise the rights to prior consultation.	Activity 1: Facilitate discussions among Afro-Descendent organizations to define a road map for the realization of their prior consultation rights. Output: The technical and political empowerment of organizations to demand their right to prior and informed consultation.	ILSA (JUVENTUD 500/PCN, FISCH, ANAFRO)

## Country Overview: Guatemala

### **A. *Rationale for Country Engagement***

In 2014, in a groundbreaking political change, the Guatemalan government launched a new agrarian policy (372-2014) that addresses issues of recognition of indigenous community lands. The Guatemalan government committed to recognizing and registering indigenous community titles in the Property Register (national entity) and in local authority records. Additionally, the State endorsed the inalienability, non-extinguishability, and unseizable rights of indigenous community lands. This process of recognition is significant for indigenous communities as they are mobilizing to create a national strategy to expand recognition of their land rights in additional areas of the country. Through a strong advocacy strategy, grassroots organizations including FUNDAMAYA, COMUNDICH, and Defensoría Queqchi have influenced the State to defend their territories against the pressures of extending agro-industrial and mining projects by recognition, restitution, and registration of collective lands in 5,000 hectares.

ACOFOP has been able to negotiate with the National Council of Protected Areas of Guatemala (CONAP) to include by 2015 at least three new areas for community forest concessions. Additionally, ACOFOP has been able to hold discussions with the government on new key issues on tenure rights, such as territorial rights for community forest concessions and the possibility of claiming ancestral rights for communities that have customarily occupied lands within the Mayan Biosphere Reserve (MBR).

Other political gains worth mentioning include: the launching of an institutional strategy for Indigenous Peoples and gender equity in the forest sector by the Instituto Nacional de Bosques, the national government's commitment to conduct the evaluation of both the voluntary guidance of the land Government Assessment Framework (LGAF) of the World Bank to diagnose and benchmark land governance, and the FAO's voluntary guidelines for forest governance. The government signed an agreement to implement the National Policy for Integrated Rural Development (Decree 372-2014) in 2015.

There is an opportunity for indigenous communities to bring their issues to the electoral debate before the 2015 presidential and local elections. The electoral process is considered a political opportunity to gain momentum and popular support for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples as rights-holders over their ancestral and community lands, and a public commitment to secure the continuation of contracts for community forest concession in the MBR.

### **B. *Country Activity Strategy and Areas of Intervention***

In 2015 the RRI Coalition will focus efforts on the following strategic areas of intervention:

- Advocacy in the government for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples and forest communities' communal lands.
- Analyze experiences on the restitution and communal land titling of Indigenous Peoples.
- Integrate into candidate campaign platforms commitments to resolve communal land titling for indigenous communities and secure the rights of community forestry concessions.

In 2015 the RRI coalition will develop the following actions to seize the strategic opportunities:

- Advocacy strategies to secure the use rights of community forest concessions in the Petén region.

- Create and implement a road map for the recognition and restitution and registration of communal lands for Indigenous Peoples and forest communities.
- Facilitate learning among RRI Collaborators to create a common advocacy strategy for their tenure rights.

**C. *Supporting Documentation and Publications***

- DOSSIER 628-2013. Constitutional Court: Guatemala.  
[http://www.prensalibre.com/noticias/Expediente-Comunidad-Chuarrancho\\_PREFIL20140717\\_0002.pdf](http://www.prensalibre.com/noticias/Expediente-Comunidad-Chuarrancho_PREFIL20140717_0002.pdf)
- Constitution Court restores land to community.  
[http://www.prensalibre.com/departamental/Corte-Constitucionalidad-restituye-tierra-comunidad\\_0\\_1176482581.html](http://www.prensalibre.com/departamental/Corte-Constitucionalidad-restituye-tierra-comunidad_0_1176482581.html)
- Guatemala: Government legalizes ancestral lands in a protected area in Uzabal.  
<http://www.agn.com.gt/index.php/component/k2/item/13658-guatemala-gobierno-legaliza-tierras-ancestrales-en-%C3%A1rea-protegida-en-izabal>
- Restitution of historic rights of the indigenous community of Corozal Arriba, La Unión, Zacapa  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pw6ppXF9H2Q>
- Details of the map of forest coverage in Guatemala 2010 and the dynamics of forest coverage 2006-2010. <http://www.marn.gob.gt/documentos/novedades/cobertura.pdf>
- Política Agraria, Acuerdo Gubernativo 372-2014.  
[http://www.segeplan.gob.gt/downloads/clearinghouse/politicas\\_publicas/Desarrollo%20Agropecuario/Politica\\_Agraria\\_2014.pdf](http://www.segeplan.gob.gt/downloads/clearinghouse/politicas_publicas/Desarrollo%20Agropecuario/Politica_Agraria_2014.pdf)

**Table 1: Priority Outcomes; Associated Activities and Outputs; Implementers**

Priority Outcomes	Associated Activities and Outputs	Implementers
<p>1. Government programs of national and local campaign platforms include the recognition of indigenous communities' rights to their land and resources.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Public forums along with a media campaign to advocate for the communal lands for Indigenous Peoples and forest communities.</p> <p>Outputs: The agenda of the rights of communities to their lands and territories is included in government and administrative proposals of municipal candidates and of some national candidates; a legal document stating extension of the contracts for community forest concessions in Petén.</p>	<p>Implementer: ACOFOP Utz Che, COMUNDICH, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, Cogmanglar, PERT-USAC. Electoral observatory, environmental observatory, CNCG, Permanent Forum of Political Parties, National Alliance of Community Forest Organizations in Guatemala</p>
<p>2. Indigenous communities have a political tool to support their claims for recognition of communal and ancestral land.</p>	<p>Activity 2: An analysis of experiences related to the restitution and land titling of communal land to Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Outputs: A document that will serve as a political tool to promote the recognition, restitution, and titling of communal lands.</p>	<p>Implementer: COMUNDICH Program for Rural and Territorial Studies at the University of San Carlos of Guatemala, University of the Valley of Guatemala. University of Ixil. COMUNDICH, Utz Che, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, PERT-USAC</p>
<p>3. Local authorities have a roadmap about the processes of restitution and communal land titling.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Develop four regional meetings to define a roadmap for the processes of restitution and communal land titling of indigenous communities.</p> <p>Outputs: Document containing the process of registration, restitution, and titling.</p>	<p>Utz Che, COMUNDICH, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, PERT-USAC</p>

## Country Overview: Bolivia

### **A. Rationale for Country Engagement**

In 2014, President Evo Morales was reelected for a third consecutive term receiving 60 percent of the votes, and winning, for the first time, in the agribusiness center of Santa Cruz. Morales promised to continue the socioeconomic reforms that have contributed to unprecedented economic growth, reducing extreme poverty levels and inequality. Key to the Bolivian economy's relative success has been expansionary fiscal policy and control over national resources, especially in the hydrocarbons sector.

However, economic development policies heavily dependent on extractive industries have created conflicts between the government and indigenous communities. Extractive industries, infrastructure development, and the expansion of the agrarian frontier have advanced without the necessary protection of Indigenous Peoples' territorial rights. An area of 22 million hectares has been assigned to the Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia as part of the process of recognizing original community lands (WRI-RRI 2014). In the aftermath of the TIPNIS lowland indigenous mobilization (a protest against the plan to build a road that would pass through an indigenous territory), the government has exerted great pressure against indigenous organizations like CIDOB (Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia), resulting in internal divisions and limiting the organizations' ability to mobilize again.

During 2014 CIDOB and CNAMIB (Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas de Bolivia) developed a joint strategy to strengthen their relationship with territorial authorities and communities in order to prepare them for the Consultative Assembly. This Consultative Assembly was a key step in the preparation of a common agenda for the upcoming Grand Assembly of Lowland Indigenous Peoples to be held in 2015. The Grand Assembly is of vital importance for CIDOB because Indigenous Peoples will elect a new board and president, and will define a new political agenda for the next five years. This is then a great opportunity to reunify the indigenous movement and strengthen its political negotiation and advocacy skills to engage with the government of Evo Morales for the next five years.

### **B. Country Activity Strategy and Areas of Intervention**

RRI's overall strategy will be to support CIDOB and CNAMIB in defining a new political and proactive agenda for the next five years that helps the indigenous movement to continue defending their territorial rights and open new channels of dialogue with the government. In 2015, RRI will continue the specific action to strengthen the political and advocacy capacity of the indigenous movement:

- Support the preparatory meetings of the Board and National Commission with delegates from the 34 indigenous sub-regional territorial organizations to prepare a proposal for the five-year political agenda.
- Support the implementation of the Grand National Consultative Assembly of Lowland Indigenous Peoples, thus helping to strengthen CIDOB and CNAMIB and their affiliate territorial organizations.

### **C. Supporting Documentation and Publications**

- Bolivia elects Evo Morales as president for third term. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/13/bolivia-evo-morales--president-third-term>
- General information on Bolivia: [http://bolivia.panda.org/wwf\\_bolivia/sobre\\_bolivia\\_2/](http://bolivia.panda.org/wwf_bolivia/sobre_bolivia_2/)
- Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change. <http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/securing-rights-full-report-spanish.pdf>
- Convocatoria a Asamblea consultiva Noviembre 19-21, 2014. <http://www.cidob-bo.org/>



- Forests in Bolivia. <http://www.cfb.org.bo/bolivia-forestal/bosques-en-bolivia>

**Table 1: Priority Outcomes; Associated Activities and Outputs; Implementers**

Priority Outcomes	Associated Activities and Outputs	Implementers
<p>1. CIDOB and the lowland indigenous movement define a common agenda, and strengthen their advocacy and political capacity</p>	<p>Activity 1: Preparatory meetings of Board and National Commission and elaboration of the thematic agenda for the Grand Assembly.                      Outputs: Approval of the resolutions of the thematic issues to be addressed in the agenda of the Grand Assembly (natural resources, territory, the law of Mother Earth, and prior consent) and dissemination of information.</p>	<p>CIDOB, CNAMIB (CEJIS administrative support)</p>
	<p>Activity 2: Hold the Grand Assembly to electing the new Directorate and defining a new five-year political agenda.                      Outputs: Participation of representatives of all affiliated indigenous communities in the Grand Assembly; a new Board and new political agenda.</p>	<p>CIDOB, CNAMIB (CEJIS administrative support)</p>

**Annex 1: Table of Country and Regional Program Latin America Activities/Actors/Budget  
2015 Budget by Activity - Detail**

<b>Activities to achieve priority outcomes</b>		<b>Actors</b>	<b>Proposed Budget (Funded)</b>
<b>Peru</b>			
1	Advocacy strategy for the State to support, recognize and issue land and territorial titling based on the Indigenous Peoples' demands	AIDSESEP/ONAMIAP (IBC, Colectivo Territorios Seguros, FPP, EIA, CIFOR).	\$40,000
2	Strategy to monitor the implementation of chapter III of Law 30230 to ensure that community lands rights are not affected	IBC/ Colectivo Territorios Seguros (AIDSESEP, SERVINDI, EIA, ONAMIAP)	\$10,000
3	Advocate for the adoption of guidelines for recognition and titling in the plan and programs related to land rights (PTRT3, FIP, the Agreement Peru/Norway/Germany, Law 30230); and validation of civil society data on pending land recognition and titling	AIDSESEP/ IBC- Colectivo Territorios Seguros. (FPP, CIFOR, ONAMIAP)	\$25,000
4	Communication strategy to disseminate information and analyses produced by RRI Coalition and allies on the monitoring of incorporation of indigenous organization proposals in the implementation of forestry law regulations	SERVINDI (AIDSESEP, Pact of Unity, EIA, CIFOR, ONAMIAP. (IBC)	\$20,000
5	Workshop to share and validate initiatives and lessons learned on community forest and territorial monitoring	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (AIDSESEP CIFOR, SERVINDI, EIA, FPP, IBC)	\$25,000
6	Mapping of key private actors and investments in Peru	Collaboration with GP/EIA	\$10,000
		<b>Peru TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$130,000</b>
<b>Colombia</b>			
1	Advocate to secure that provisions on women's access to land and participation are included in the proposal for regulation and implementation of the Law 731	FEDEMUCC ANAFRO ILSA	\$11,000
2	Advocacy for the establishment of agreements between ANAFRO and the government for the regulation and implementation of the Law 70	JUVENTUD 500 (FISCH, PCN)	\$30,000
3	Advocacy to support the community titling of Afro-Descendent communities in the Caribbean, including publication of studies by University Javeriana on obstacles and strategies to resolve land titling	JUVENTUD 500 (PCN, Agenda Común ANAFRO, FISCH, community councils of the Caribbean and Observatory OF Ethnic Territory of the Javeriana University)	\$20,000
4	Design a strategy with Afro-Descendent leaders for the monitoring of the proposals for the forests and climate change policy reforms to ensure community rights are respected	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (PCN, ANAFRO, Universidad del Rosario)	\$35,000
5	Facilitate discussions among Afro-Descendant organizations to define a road map for the realization of their prior and informed consultation rights	ILSA (JUVENTUD 500 - FISCH, Agenda Común, ANAFRO)	\$30,000
		<b>Colombia TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$126,000</b>
<b>Guatemala</b>			

**Annex 1: Table of Country and Regional Program Latin America Activities/Actors/Budget  
2015 Budget by Activity - Detail**

Activities to achieve priority outcomes	Actors	Proposed Budget (Funded)	
1	Public forums along with media campaign to advocate for the communal lands for the indigenous peoples and forest communities	ACOFOP (Utz Che, COMUNDICH, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, Others)	\$40,000
2	An analysis of experiences related to the restitution and land titling of communal land to indigenous peoples	COMUNDICH (Utz Che, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, PERT-USAC, Others)	\$25,000
3	Develop four regional meetings to define a roadmap for the processes of restitution and communal land titling of indigenous communities	Utz Che (COMUNDICH, ACOFOP, Fundamaya, PERT-USAC)	\$45,000
<b>Guatemala TOTAL:</b>			<b>\$110,000</b>
<b>Bolivia</b>			
1	Preparatory meetings, National Commission and elaboration of thematic agenda for the Grand Assembly	Consultant (TBD)	\$16,000
2	Grand National Assembly to determine the new director and new political agenda	FUNDAMAYA, JUVENTUD 500	\$49,000
<b>Bolivia TOTAL:</b>			<b>\$65,000</b>
<b>Regional</b>			
1	Analysis of emblematic/ successful cases in Latin America where the strategic use of International and Constitutional Courts has helped on the defense of indigenous peoples land rights	Consultant (TBD)	\$20,000
2	Regional workshop with the participation of indigenous organizations and lawyers to share experiences and analysis of emblematic cases using the courts, and identification of ways to promote compliance with court rulings	FUNDAMAYA, JUVENTUD 500	\$50,000
3	Second regional forum of indigenous women to contribute to the definition of an advocacy strategy to access decision making opportunities in public policy	ONAMIAP/ONIC	\$65,000
4	Advocacy to incorporate a discussion on development from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples at the Seventh Summit of the Americas	COONAPIP	\$30,000
5	Advocacy for a rights-based perspective of indigenous and forest communities in the FLEGT/VPA process in Honduras	CONPAH, FEPROAH, (MASTA/OTHERS)	\$35,000
6	A strategy to develop arguments on the benefits of the Mexican community forestry sector, and provide recommendations to the government on the need to define measures to secure the long term sustainability of the model	Consultant (TBD)	\$35,000
7	Regional workshop and analysis of the rollback trends in land tenure rights in order to develop strategies and establish new alliances for the protection of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Descendent rights.	CIDOB-FUNDAMAYA-PCN	\$45,000

**Annex 1: Table of Country and Regional Program Latin America Activities/Actors/Budget  
2015 Budget by Activity - Detail**

**Activities to achieve priority outcomes**

**Actors**

**Proposed  
Budget  
(Funded)**

<b>Regional Activities TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$280,000</b>
<b>Total Activities: LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS</b>		<b>\$711,000</b>