

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND THE WORLD BANK

## **REGIONAL**

# **INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES**

## **PLAN OF OPERATIONS**

This document was prepared by the following project teams. From the IDB: Trond Norheim (RE2/EN2), Project Team Leader; Bente Christensen (RE2/EN2), Carlos Perafan (SDS/IND), Javier Jiménez (LEG/OPR), Miguel Rosales (COF/CCR), and Michael Toman (SDS/ENV). From the World Bank: Juan Martinez, Task Team Leader; Francisco Pichon, Co-Task Team Leader; Martin Raine, Sector Leader; Irani Escolano, Procurement Specialist; Manuel Vargas, Financial Management Specialist; Salomon Nahmad Consultant; Tina Feldman, Consultant; Miriam Valverde, Consultant; Ricardo Hernandez, Environment Specialist; Esme Abedin, Operations Analyst; Karin Sheparson, Senior Regional GEF Coordinador; Reynaldo Pastor, Senior Counsel.



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**(TC-03-04-03-9)**

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## **BASIC SOCIOECONOMIC DATA**

For basic socioeconomic data, including public debt information, please refer to the following web page:

<http://www.iadb.org/RES/index.cfm?fuseaction=externallinks.countrydata>

## **INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE TECHNICAL FILES OF RE2**

### **PREPARATION:**

1. Results from the Indigenous Peoples Consultations

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACICAFOC	<i>Asociación Coordinadora Indígena y Campesina de Agroforestería Comunitaria Centroamericana</i> (Central American Indigenous and Peasant Coordination Association for Community Agroforestry), also known as CICAFOC.
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAD	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CICA	<i>Consejo Indígena Centroamericano</i>
CLAN	Cultural Land Use Analysis GIS tool
CS	Country Strategy
DFID	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEM	Integrated Ecosystem Management
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
MBC	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OR	Operative Regulations
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
TEM	Traditional Ecosystem Management
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WAYIB	Indigenous advisory group for the proposed regional project
WB	World Bank





# INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

## REGIONAL

(TC-03-04-03-9)

### Executive Summary

<b>Requester:</b>	Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD)		
<b>Executing agency:</b>	Asociación Coordinadora Indígena y Campesina de Agroforestería Comunitaria Centroamericana (ACICAFOC) (Central American Indigenous and Peasant Coordination Association for Community Agroforestry) and The Central American Indigenous Council (CICA)		
<b>Amount and source :</b>	IDB: (GEF <sup>1</sup> grant)	US\$ 5,000,000	
	World Bank: (GEF grant)	US\$ 4,000,000	
	Counterpart:	<u>US\$ 2,500,000<sup>2</sup></u>	
	Total:	US\$11,500,000	
	IDB and WB Co-financing:	See Appendix 6	
<b>Terms:</b>	Execution Period:	5 years (October 2004-2009)	
	Disbursement Period:	5.5 years	
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p><b>The development/global objective</b> of the proposed project is to achieve more effective biodiversity conservation in Central America (Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama) by strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities to protect and manage their natural and cultural resources and by recuperating and promoting the positive cultural values and traditional land use practices they have developed over centuries. These efforts will help to (a) prevent further land degradation that threatens environmental services, livelihoods, and economic well-being, and (b) conserve the region's high, though increasingly threatened biodiversity resources. The project will support and expand the initiatives of indigenous communities that inhabit areas of high biodiversity in six priority eco-regions within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) and whose livelihoods depend on preservation of their cultural values and promotion their traditional land use practices.</p>		
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The project will finance the following components:</p> <p><b>1. Cultural and institutional strengthening and capacity building (US\$3,285,000).</b> This component will (a) generate and strengthen organizational, technical, and administrative capacity in indigenous communities so they can preserve and strengthen their cultural values and</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Global Environment Facility.

<sup>2</sup> Local indigenous communities and CCAD

better manage their natural resources; (b) systematize standards and criteria for sustainable and culturally appropriate land use in indigenous communities; and (c) empower indigenous community organizations and strengthen their negotiation capacity for implementing integrated ecosystem management.

**2. Promotion of sustainable cultural land use and traditional ecosystem management (US\$2,965,000).** This component will help communities prepare sustainable cultural land use plans for communal lands. An estimated 45 land use plans for traditional ecosystem management will be developed in the six priority eco-regions under this component.

**3. Development of culturally appropriate financial mechanisms for environmental sustainability in indigenous communities (US\$3,395,000).** This component will help communities consolidate a regional supply of products and environmental services derived from traditional land use practices and explore market opportunities for those products and services. The component could provide long-term benefits to communities, strengthen the foundations of social sustainability, and create a major stimulus for conservation.

**4. Participatory Project Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$1,655,000).** This component will support training and capacity building for monitoring and evaluation of project impacts, conservation, and sustainable use of biological diversity. It will finance scientifically sound monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity following project implementation and biodiversity changes over time.

**Administration and Audit.** Project administration and audits are incorporated in each component above. There will be a small regional Project Coordination Unit (PCU) based in Costa Rica that will consist of seven people responsible for coordination, accounting and financial reporting, and providing accurate and timely information regarding project resources and expenditures.

**Environmental/  
social review:**

The project will have an overall positive social and environmental impact by fostering (a) increased local capacity for environmental management; (b) sustainable forest management that reduces land degradation and deforestation; (c) improved soil and water management and conservation; and (d) improved biodiversity conservation. The program will not result in significant or foreseeable negative environmental or social impacts. Screening of local activities during implementation will follow WB and IDB policies and safeguards. Any possible adverse impacts detected will be analyzed through an environmental assessment, and mitigated.

**Risks:**

Risks and mitigation measures include (a) weaknesses of ACICAFOC as implementing agency, which will be mitigated through training, advisors within the organization, as well as continuous monitoring and follow-up; (b) the possibility of challenges to the legitimacy of the indigenous

coordination group *Wayib*, consisting of ACICAFOC and CICA, which has been partly mitigated through extensive participation by regional, national, and local indigenous leaders in the preparation process and which will continue during project implementation; (c) the problem that many communities have not yet developed or reaffirmed by-laws for community natural protected areas, which will be addressed through technical assistance; (d) Variable political support in the different countries may give variable project progress from country to country, which will be mitigated through continuous relations and information exchange with government institutions, partly through CCAD; and (e) deficient coordination between national and local governments and the indigenous organizations and communities, which will be addressed through collaboration with CCAD and provision of project funds to facilitate this coordination (see Section IV G, paragraph 4.19).

**Coordination with other official development finance institutions:**

The IDB and World Bank developed the project through a joint preparation project (PDF-B) financed by the GEF. During project implementation the IDB and the WB will be responsible for different components.

**Relation to the Banks' strategies:**

The project is consistent with the *Poverty Reduction Strategies* and the agreed IDB *Strategies with the Countries* (CSs) and WB *Country Assistance Strategies* (CASs) for each of the seven countries in Central America. The CS and CAS documents address strategies to reduce poverty among vulnerable populations, including indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities; recognize the value of a regional approach to environmental sustainability; and give importance to incorporating indigenous development and natural resources management into poverty reduction strategies (see paragraph 1.16).

**Special contractual conditions:**

Before the first disbursement, ACICAFOC must (a) establish the PCU and selected its staff in conformity with the criteria agreed with the two Banks; and (b) sign an agreement with CCAD, CICA, and ACICAFOC regarding the functions of these organizations during implementation of the project.

**Procurement:**

The procurement of goods, works, and consulting services financed with project resources for each component will be carried out following the procurement policies and procedures of the Bank implementing that component. The project will use international public bidding for the procurement of consulting services that exceed US\$200,000 and the procurement of goods that exceed US\$350,000 (paragraph 3.7).

**Exceptions to Bank policy:**

No exceptions to Bank policy are foreseen for the operation.



## **I. FRAME OF REFERENCE**

### **A. Indigenous Peoples and Natural Resources Management**

- 1.1 Central America has a broad natural richness and high biodiversity, with a distinctly heterogeneous mix of terrains and climate, and high vulnerability to natural disasters. From Guatemala to Panama there are at least 10 main ecological zones of importance for biodiversity conservation within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, including the Moist Forests of Tehuantepec, Central American Atlantic Moist Forests, Central American Pine and Oak Forests, Central American Pacific Dry Forests, Isthmian Pacific Moist Forests, Miskito Pine Forests, Central American Montane Forests, Talamanca Montane Forests, and Eastern Panamanian Montane Forests.
- 1.2 Central America is also rich in culture and tradition. The region is pluricultural and multilingual, with 14 distinct indigenous ethnic groups speaking 39 languages, totaling about 6.7 million people (24 percent of the total population of the region). Guatemala has the largest concentration of indigenous peoples (66 percent), mainly of Mayan descent, followed by Belize (20 percent), and Honduras (15 percent) (ILO). Outside of Guatemala, indigenous peoples are concentrated in areas that are less populated, including the areas that still have intact natural forests and ecosystems; about 85 percent of the region's national protected areas overlap with indigenous populations.
- 1.3 Indigenous territories in Central America cover an estimated 257,000 square kilometers, or about 49 percent of the area of the seven countries. Eighty percent of this indigenous territory is covered by forest and approximately 23 percent overlaps with established protected areas. The strong overlap between indigenous peoples and natural resources is not coincidental. The ecosystems of many areas of high biodiversity have been shaped by human management practices related to subsistence agriculture, home gardens, forest extraction, hunting or gathering practices, and the use of forests as a refuge from mainstream society and as sacred sites. Although social research has not developed an agreed understanding of the complex population–nature relationships, it is known that under certain circumstances greater population density fosters biological diversity rather than destroying it. This is the case, for example, in parts of Sri Lanka, the Caribbean islands, and the Indo-Burma region. Some interdisciplinary approaches suggest that traditional community governance mechanisms may help develop sustainable systems. Even in parts of Central America with supposedly “assimilated” Mayan populations, a study of municipal forest management comparing communities in historically Mayan and non-Mayan areas of western Honduras document significantly better managed forests in Mayan areas.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Tucker, C. 1999. “Private Versus Common Property Forests: Forest Conditions and Tenure in a Honduran Community.” *Human Ecology* (27) 201-230.

- 1.4 Historically, the economic and development model for rural areas was based on individual, private land tenure as a means to foster efficient resource use. The communal systems of indigenous peoples and the cultural values underpinning land use were actively undermined through (a) private land acquisition on the agricultural frontier; (b) rural development and trade policies; (c) the legal implications of land registration systems; and (d) educational policies. Most of the countries in the region initiated ambitious land reform and land redistribution programs, but with the implicit goal of creating private holdings on nongovernmental lands and with a bias against preserving communal or municipal forest management systems, which were seen as more risky than state or individual tenure. However, over the past two decades there has been a continually evolving shift in the policy mindset on the relationship between individual land holdings and economic progress, and on the role of government in managing natural resources.
- 1.5 More recently, land regularization and registration initiatives have been shaped by environmental policy dialogue and are more respectful of common property regimes and co-management schemes that maintain the environmental value of upper watersheds and priority coastal and inland ecozones through local action. However, none of the countries in the region have created an adequate legal framework for establishing, based on customary law, the tenure rights of indigenous peoples over their remaining traditional territories. There is growing recognition that viable ecosystem management systems can be found in existing indigenous lands based on traditional land tenure, inheritance, and normative frameworks for specific categories of land use, without the environmental community having to “create” them.
- 1.6 In parallel, indigenous communities have themselves become more aware of their constitutional rights and international political space, including ILO Convention 169 and Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. They have begun to take a public stance on the value of community management of resources and the need to secure tenure and control over those resources. From an indigenous peoples’ perspective, the persistence of healthy and diverse ecosystems within their territories or areas of influence is due precisely to the fundamental maintenance role and relationship of indigenous peoples to those ecosystems. In areas where they have maintained access and control over these ecosystems, indigenous peoples have sought to be environmental stewards rather than enforcers of environmental policies.

## **B. Constraints to Indigenous Ecosystem Management**

- 1.7 Despite the positive developments mentioned, there are a number of constraints to the promotion of human-managed ecosystems in indigenous landscapes, including:
  - a. *Poverty-Induced Degradation of Natural Resources.* Poverty and the need for immediate income streams leads to shorter rotation cycles and continued clearing of agricultural plots by indigenous people and results in less diversification of crops, plants, and forest products. It also frequently leads communities to sell their timber resources to outsiders for negligible sums as a way to generate cash. Outside settlers move into areas of traditional rotating agriculture and permanently clear lands for

pasture and agro-pasture, further displacing indigenous systems. Cleared lands are being farmed unsustainably for longer periods and there are no resources to restore degraded soils.

- b. *Lack of Attention to Indigenous Cultural Ties to Traditional Lands.* Many rural development programs are based on a strategic framework focused on identifying areas of global competitiveness and increasing overall efficiency in the economy. While there is growing emphasis on asset creation in rural areas, particularly on rural infrastructure, human capital formation, and access to land and financial credit, greater resources should still be allocated to expand the scope of existing programs aimed at increasing the viability of farming systems and economic frameworks in areas where indigenous populations are concentrated. There is also little or no strategic response to the expressed desire of indigenous peoples in many rural areas to maintain their links to traditional areas and to use cultural land practices in assuring sustainability while improving quality of life. Agricultural programs are more commonly linked to food security and human capital formation rather than to economic activities that improve livelihoods while maintaining indigenous ties to traditional lands.
- c. *Lack of Resources for Exchange of Experiences.* While there are numerous positive initiatives at the national level for specific formal protected areas and priority regions, and there is support for creating a network among communities to exchange experiences across countries and to share culturally driven standards for sustainable and culturally appropriate land use, resources for setting up such a network have not yet been available. Some indigenous land use models are vastly different from prevailing national models, which are developed mostly for non indigenous areas and often emphasize modern, technology-oriented approaches with little or no consideration of traditional practices. In addition, relevant experiences evolving in similar ecosystems in indigenous communities in Mexico could be incorporated into the management practices of communities in Central America.

### **C. Government strategies**

- 1.8 The broad development goals of the seven participating Central American countries focus on poverty alleviation, natural resource management, and reduction of social and economic inequalities, particularly in rural areas. These Central American countries are all parties to the main international environmental conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Regional agreements on biodiversity conservation and climate change have also been signed between the Central American countries. Three countries in Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras) have ratified ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

### **D. Mesoamerican Biological Corridor**

- 1.9 The governments of Central America value the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) as a tool for environmental stability and recognize the importance of

incorporating indigenous development and natural resource management into poverty reduction strategies. In 1995, the heads of state of Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama resolved to collaborate in the protection and sustainable use of the MBC, demonstrating their recognition that international cooperation in managing these valuable resources and the wide range of environmental products and services they provide is essential for the economic competitiveness and social stability of the region.

- 1.10 The Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), composed of the region's environment ministers, was charged with implementation responsibility. Bilateral and multilateral donors and technical cooperation agencies began to support regional and national projects to monitor and manage the environmental resources of the MBC and to promote education and participatory processes that give communities within the corridor a better understanding of the importance and value those resources. At the December 2002 donor meetings in Paris CCAD presented a comprehensive MBC Business Plan, developed through a participatory process, which is now accepted as the guiding framework for all MBC-related projects and initiatives.

#### **E. Experiences of the GEF, IDB, World Bank, and other institutions**

- 1.11 This proposed regional project has been informed by many lessons learned from activities associated with the GEF-supported Mesoamerican Biological Corridor program (World Bank and UNDP), World Bank and IDB-financed investment projects in the rural sector, the Latin America and Caribbean Indigenous Capacity Building Program (carried out with World Bank Institutional Development Fund grants), and the Indigenous Peoples Profiles studies carried out by the World Bank and RUTA.
- 1.12 There has been a concentrated effort in Central America to support biodiversity conservation through GEF-supported projects within the region. These countries have initiated a strategic approach to biodiversity conservation by beginning to coordinate development and conservation initiatives within the framework of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC). The GEF-assisted MBC projects have concentrated on consolidating the protected areas system in Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. They have focused on implementing a people-oriented approach to conservation in the national parks and biosphere reserves and on developing sustainable use activities in the buffer zones that are culturally viable and recognize indigenous land and resource rights. The GEF portfolio also includes a regional World Bank Mesoamerican Barrier Reef project and a Belize Barrier Reef project executed by UNDP.
- 1.13 *Sustainable Natural Resources.* IDB projects that focus on community conservation and sustainable use include the Darién Sustainable Development Program and Bocas del Toro Sustainable Development Program in Panama, the Socio-Environmental and Forestry Program in Nicaragua, the Rio Lempa Trinational Watershed Program in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the Land Management Program in Belize. World Bank/GEF-MSP projects that focus on community conservation and sustainable use include the Guatemala Bio-Itza Maya Indigenous Grassroots Community Management Project, El Salvador Coffee and Biodiversity Project, Costa Rica Organic Cacao



Production Project, Costa Rica Ecomarkets Project, and the Central America Indigenous Peoples Sustainable Development Project (TF ESSD). These provide good practice examples that can be replicated and shared between indigenous communities outside of the formal national protected areas. One of the lessons learned from these projects is that sustainability in rural development can only be obtained if the local people have the rights and means to manage the renewable natural resources.

- 1.14 *Indigenous Peoples.* IDB projects: Natural Resource Management Project in priority Watersheds and Indigenous and Black Peoples Support Program (PAPIN) in Honduras, Social Environment for Forestry Development (POSAF) II in Nicaragua, the regional Ecotourism Projects (FONEMA), the Highland Watershed Program in Guatemala, and the Sustainable Development Program for the Darien in Panama. World Bank projects: Guatemala Bio-Itza Indigenous Biodiversity Conservation, Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Highlands in Guatemala, Indigenous Agroforestry Cocoa Biodiversity Conservation in Costa Rica, Sarstoon Temash Indigenous Biodiversity Conservation in Belize, and at the regional level the Indigenous Peoples Country Profiles Sector Work Analysis and the IDF Training Program for Strengthening Afro-Descendants Organizations.
- 1.15 One of the most important lessons learned is the importance of involving local populations and institutions (such as NGOs, local government, and community and sectoral organizations) in the design, implementation and distribution of benefits of the project to ensure the long-term conservation of biodiversity, and viewing the “biological corridor” concept also as a “cultural corridor” within the broader context of sociocultural sustainable development in the region. These experiences have shown that conservation of natural resources is only possible through integration of the local users of these resources and support for their sustainable resource management. Any pure conservation programs that do not consider and assure the participation of the local population will give limited results and could even have negative environmental impacts due to adverse reactions from this population. For this reason both the indigenous peoples and the farmers living in the MBC are essential for the success of both this operation and other projects currently under implementation and preparation in the region. To reach sustainable management of the natural resources in the MBC, the subprojects and activities to be supported within this framework must consider sustainability in a broader sense, which means integrating environmental, sociocultural, economic, and institutional sustainability. This proposed project is an initiative that will be managed by the indigenous communities themselves and will allow them to pursue their own vision of biodiversity conservation and natural resources management.
- 1.16 *Importance of Communal Areas to Sustainability.* Communal areas tend to achieve a higher level of sustainability than areas that have been created through federal decrees, because communities can use their customary legal framework to establish long-term, legally binding conservation areas supported by community sanctions. This community conservation strategy is being fostered within the integrated forest management strategy in the World Bank-financed Community Forestry Project in Mexico, which has shown the effectiveness and sustainability of biodiversity conservation planned through participatory rural appraisals, participatory land use planning, intercommunity

information sharing, forest management plans, and market studies for non-timber forest products. Given appropriate support, many communities throughout the region will be able to establish community conservation areas and achieve greater biodiversity protection than will likely occur under governmental management. The proposed project will be supporting culturally driven ecosystem models designed and implemented by indigenous communities on their community lands.

- 1.17 *Value of Information Exchanges Among Indigenous Peoples.* The World Bank IDF indigenous peoples training programs were highly successful in building the institutional capacity of indigenous community networks and transferring resources directly to them to organize their own training events. Horizontal learning among indigenous organizations has proven to be very effective and has been shown to work faster and create longer-term networks for intercommunity initiatives in Central America and the Mexican part of the MBC. Indigenous-led initiatives also address the issue concerning indigenous communities' lack of trust in outside government and NGO agents that are perceived as being opposed to their culture and way of life. This project will support a regional network of indigenous communities involved in sustainable and culturally appropriate land use to foster horizontal exchange of experiences among them to better capitalize on experiences in similar cultural contexts, but across countries.
- 1.18 *Creation of Subproject Financing Window.* Drawing on project experience of the World Bank and the action plans developed by communities in the IDF-financed capacity-building initiatives, the proposed regional project will establish a financing window for channeling project resources to community projects. This project account will be administered by a financial agent advised by an indigenous council. Decision making and monitoring of this financing will help build the capacity of indigenous communities in the region to transparently absorb financial resources and to elaborate and monitor subproject priorities and selection criteria, and will demonstrate that communities in the region are capable of developing and managing their own initiatives. The mentioned window will finance small grants, but by the end of the project it is expected that communities will begin to leverage their own funds and attract new funding or payments for environmental services and green enterprises. At that time the *Wayib* Advisory Council may determine whether communities should seek funding individually or in small groups, or to establish a regional fund for financing to the communities.
- 1.19 The indigenous organizations in Central America are playing an increasingly active role in promoting sustainable management of natural resources. The Central American Indigenous Congress (CICA), which is the only indigenous organization with regional coverage, has been participating actively in project preparation as the main entity responsible for conducting extensive indigenous consultations (financed by the Japan Special Fund in the IDB), which has partly provided information for the project development process and partly is giving background for the elaboration of a regional indigenous strategy. CICA promotes a cultural emphasis on land and natural resources management, which is reflected in the present document.
- 1.20 ACICAFOC (also known as CICAFOC) is a broad, regional, community-based organization that seeks to promote local socio-productive integration and ecological

development and strengthening of the indigenous, Afro-descendant, and peasant communities based on their own experiences, as a practical reply to the socio-environmental and cultural vulnerability of the Central American region. The organization was founded in 1994 and is legally headquartered in San José, Costa Rica. The members of ACICAFOC include local base organizations, cooperatives, and federations that work in areas like ecotourism, agro-forestry, community forestry, agro-ecology, sustainable use and management of natural resources, and payment for environmental services (see [www.acicafoc.org](http://www.acicafoc.org)).

- 1.21 Many projects are being implemented in the seven Central American countries to address problems of rural development and poverty while conserving the ecological base of the region. These involve agricultural productivity and extension services including land administration, rural finance, forestry development, irrigation interventions and watershed management, many financed by the IDB and the World Bank. One of the lessons learned from many of these projects is that reducing rural poverty requires increasing sustainable productivity through attention to markets and infrastructure, availability of rural finance, access to land and natural resources, and greater attention to the natural resource base to mitigate the effects of natural disasters. Land administration and/or land fund projects are currently under implementation or in preparation in all seven countries in Central America to address the negative effects of unclear property rights and skewed distribution of land on growth and development. These efforts include recognition of indigenous community systems, which has resulted in various strategies to register indigenous land claims and rights.
- 1.22 In some projects, there has been an emphasis on biodiversity and priority ecosystems to clarify tenure and land use zoning for environmental protection and sustainability of global and local environmental services. While Costa Rica is seen as a leader in the environmental field in Central America, other countries in the region are also beginning to recognize their comparative advantage in developing an economy around their natural resource base through ecotourism, environmental services, and certification of biodiversity-friendly enterprises. The lessons learned from this process have been used as an important input for the design of the present project.<sup>4</sup> Although some beneficiaries include indigenous groups, explicit strategies for the *participation* of indigenous populations are frequently inadequate. According to a study (RUTA 1999) of the 460 environmental projects that had been under implementation or preparation in Central America, less than 3 percent were classified as being located in indigenous reserves or communities, and only 5 percent were said to directly benefit indigenous communities.
- 1.23 *GEF-financed projects.* There has been a concentrated effort, strongly supported by GEF funds, to support biodiversity conservation in Central America. CCAD has played a coordinating role with national environmental agencies in drafting regional agreements and monitoring progress on various conventions. All Central American countries have prepared National Biodiversity Strategy and Actions Plans (BSAPs), which identified a wide array of overlap between indigenous communities and biodiversity conservation. In

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<sup>4</sup> Chapela, F. et al 2003. *Identificación de bienes y servicios ambientales en el proyecto manejo integrado de ecosistemas por pueblos indígenas y comunidades*. 98 pp.

addition, a significant number of indigenous communities participated in the consultation process to formulate these strategies. So far the strategies have identified (a) establishment of mechanisms to rescue indigenous traditional knowledge of sustainable activities, and (b) sharing of traditional knowledge and practices of sustainable activities among communities. The proposed project would be coordinated with the national strategies to avoid duplication of effort and enhance the participation of indigenous communities in implementing the strategies.

- 1.24 In addition, the Central American countries together with Mexico have initiated a strategic approach to biodiversity conservation by coordinating development and conservation initiatives within the framework of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC). The proposed project will work with the UNDP-implemented regional initiative for “Establishment of a Program for the Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor” and the WB-implemented regional project “Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System,” by (a) providing best practices and lessons learned from project implementation into CORRE-NET, the MBC information system, and (b) deepening capacity efforts of the UNDP project that target CICA through directly working at the field level with indigenous communities and through project administration activities managed directly by indigenous communities. In addition, the proposed project will complement FOCADES by offering the opportunity for indigenous communities to select and manage project activities. CCAD will serve as the vehicle by which the proposed project will coordinate activities with all GEF-financed projects in the region.
- 1.25 Finally, an ecosystems map has been prepared for Central America with support from the World Bank–Netherlands Partnership Program to consolidate information on indigenous peoples, their ecological knowledge and management of natural resources, ecological zones, protected natural areas, and priority areas for indigenous biodiversity conservation in the Mesoamerican region.
- 1.26 The GEF-assisted national MBC projects have concentrated on consolidating the protected areas systems in Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. They have focused on implementing a people-oriented approach to conservation in the national parks and biosphere reserves and on developing sustainable use activities in the buffer zones that are culturally viable and recognize indigenous lands and resource rights. These provide good practice examples that can be replicated and shared between indigenous communities outside the formal national protected areas. There are also several WB-GEF medium-size projects that focus on community conservation and sustainable use, such as the Bio-Itza Maya Community Management (Guatemala), Shade Coffee (El Salvador), and Sustainable Cacao (Costa Rica) projects. These projects were created in response to the Central American countries increasing recognition of their comparative advantage in developing an economy around their natural resource base through ecotourism, environmental services, and certification of biodiversity-friendly enterprises. Finally, the GEF-funded Small Grants Program is supporting projects in Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras.

**F. Project strategy and justification for the Banks' participation**

- 1.27 The project strategy is to optimize the positive ecological, economic, and social benefits of maintaining or restoring ecosystem structures and functions through sustainable traditional land use and management, going beyond the boundaries of a single habitat type or administrative boundary to encompass an entire ecosystem. The proposed regional project will build on the positive cultural and traditional management practices that indigenous communities have developed over the centuries in relationship to the resources in these ecological areas. This project will support and expand the initiatives of communities that inhabit areas of high biodiversity and whose livelihoods are centrally linked to traditional land use and management within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC). The governments of Central America recognize the value of, and are committed to, regional cooperation in the management and sustainable use of the natural resources that span their national borders and provide a wide range of environmental products and services. Such cooperation is essential for the economic competitiveness and social stability of the region.
- 1.28 The project is consistent with the *Poverty Reduction Strategies*, the IDB *Strategies with the Countries* (CSs) and the World Bank *Country Assistance Strategies* (CASs) agreed with the governments of each of the seven countries in Central America. The CS and CAS address strategies to reduce poverty among vulnerable populations, including indigenous or ethnic minority communities, recognize the value of a regional approach to environmental sustainability, and give importance to incorporating indigenous development and natural resource management into poverty reduction strategies. The project supports these development goals and regional vision by promoting sustainable use of natural resources and generation of sustained benefit flows from strengthened regional cooperation and emerging networks among indigenous communities involved in traditional land use and management. The project offers opportunities to strengthen representation and meaningful participation of indigenous communities and, as such, is consistent with the IDB Plan of Action for promoting social inclusion of ethnic minorities. In addition, by reinforcing each country's capacity for managing significant portions of the MBC, it contributes to regional integration in environmental management, a core commitment of the IDB.
- 1.29 During preparation of the program a set of activities was determined to be eligible for GEF financing under its Operational Programs for Forest Ecosystems and Mountain Ecosystems. A technical cooperation financed by a PDF Block B grant (ATN/PD-7951-RS) was used to confirm the GEF contribution to the program, including the analysis of incremental costs (see annex a). A regional indigenous consultation (ATN/JF-7695-RS) has also been carried out as part of the preparation process (see paragraph 1.13).
- 1.30 The program is consistent with the strategies and principles of the GEF Operational Strategy, supporting long-term protection of globally important ecosystems. This project supports the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area through the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in forest and mountain ecosystems, addressing biodiversity loss and degradation issues related to these two operational programs. It also supports the GEF Strategic Priorities for (a) mainstreaming of biodiversity in productive landscapes,

- (b) implementation of innovative and indigenous ecosystem management practices, and
- (c) targeted capacity building.

## **II. THE PROGRAM**

### **A. Objectives**

- 2.1 The development/global objective of the proposed project is to achieve more effective biodiversity conservation in Central America (Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama) by strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities to protect and manage their natural and cultural resources, and by recuperating and promoting their cultural values and sustainable traditional land use practices, thereby helping to (a) prevent further land degradation that threatens environmental services, livelihoods, and economic well-being, and (b) conserve the region's high, though increasingly threatened biodiversity resources.
- 2.2 The project will build on the positive cultural values and traditional practices that indigenous communities have developed over centuries to manage natural resources, and will support and expand the initiatives of indigenous communities that inhabit areas of high biodiversity in six priority ecoregions within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC), and whose livelihoods depend on the conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources.

### **B. Structure**

- 2.3 The project will achieve its objective by (a) creating a network of indigenous communities engaged in biodiversity conservation and sustainable and culturally appropriate land uses, (b) building organizational and institutional capacity across countries and groups, (c) promoting exchanges between indigenous communities on traditional knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned, (d) developing an enabling environment to reorient projects that deal with sustainable rural development and conservation areas so that they include activities and approaches that promote participatory land use planning in indigenous lands and regions, (e) consolidating culturally based sustainable natural resource management practices and sustainable cultural land use across the region, (f) supporting projects for sustainable production, promotion, and marketing of traditional products, environmental services, and eco/ethnotourism, and (g) conducting participatory monitoring and evaluation of progress in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- 2.4 The project has four components. The GEF grant funds will be used to finance incremental activities, which are described briefly below. The IDB will be responsible for Components 1 and 2, while the World Bank will be responsible for Components 3 and 4. Use of project funds for procurement will be carried out in accordance with the norms and procedures of the agency responsible for each component. However, for local procurement (as in most cases for this project) there are only minor differences between the procurement norms for the two banks.

## **C. Project design**

- 2.5 The project will have incremental activities proposed for financing by the GEF to strengthen the capacity of indigenous communities in the Central American region (Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama) to protect and manage their natural and cultural resources, and to recuperate and promote positive cultural values and traditional land use practices. This would enhance the sustainability of human-managed systems that have been evolving for centuries in Central America and which conserve high levels of biodiversity but that are under increasing threat.
- 2.6 The design of the components and activities is based on baseline information from sample communities, which will be complemented during implementation with specific baseline analysis for each community where project activities will be carried out.
- 1. Component 1: Cultural and institutional strengthening and capacity development US\$ 3,285,000 (US\$2,660,000 GEF, US\$4,400,000 World Bank, US\$8,300,00 IDB)**
- 2.7 The component consists of (a) generation and strengthening of the organizational, technical and administrative capacities of the indigenous communities regarding the cultural values and the management of their natural resources, (b) systematization of standards and criteria for traditional ecosystem management of indigenous communities, including a certification process for indigenous communities who engage in effective ecosystem management, and (c) strengthening of the negotiation and empowerment capacities of the indigenous community organizations for traditional ecosystem management.
- 2.8 This component entails strengthening the capacity of participating communities to assess the sustainability of their cultural land use categories, participate in conservation activities, both internally and in the networks that they form to transfer skills, experience, and technical knowledge across regions and countries in the MBC. The activities in this component would be implemented by ACICAFOC, CICA, and the local indigenous communities in six priority project areas and would entail the organization of intercommunity training, internships from one community to another, and dissemination of information through written pamphlets and newsletters. Technical assistance would also be provided on procurement and financial management and accounting skills, where not covered by other projects, to enable communities to develop the credibility needed for longer-term fund management. This component will be complemented with co-financing projects which includes institutional strengthening activities.
- 2.9 Specific GEF activities include (a) capacity building regarding institutional management, legislation, cultural land use sustainability practices, customary law, and community indigenous rights; (b) study tours regarding institutional and community functions; and (c) community interchange of experiences and design of projects for traditional ecosystem management.

**2. Component 2: Promotion of sustainable cultural land use and traditional ecosystem management US\$ 2,965,000 (US\$2,340,000 GEF, US\$4,800,000 World Bank, US\$9,800,000 IDB)**

- 2.10 Under this component, communities will be supported to prepare sustainable cultural land use plans for their communal lands that will permit the creation of a community network of conservation areas that will cover high priority ecosystems in the MBC. Six priority areas have been identified during project preparation (see table below), along with an estimated 45 land use plans for traditional ecosystem management. Selection criteria for priority areas include the characteristics of communal areas, vegetation cover, ecological importance as to the richness and number of endemic species, coverage by other projects and financing, and the range of indigenous knowledge for management and sustainable use (see Appendix 7: Community Matrix).

**Table II-1. Priority Ecoregions**

<b>Eco-Region</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Indigenous People</b>	<b>Priority (P) Deforestation danger (DD) Biologic Importance (BI)</b>
<b>1. Tehuantepec</b>	Belize- Guatemala	Mopan, Maya, Mam, K'iche, Kaqchikel, Ixil, Itza, Achi, Garifuna, Xinca, Uspanteko Tz'utujil, Tektiteko, Poqoman, Poqomchi', Q'eqchi', Sakapulteko	P = 2,93 (Very high) DD = 0,430 (medium) BI = 0,518 (important)
<b>2. Dry Pacific</b>	El Salvador Honduras	Lenca Pipil Cacaopera	P = 2,784 (Very high) DD = 0,428 (medium) BI = 0,517 (important)
<b>3. Talamanca Bocas</b>	Panama Costa Rica	Cabécar Naso, Teribe Terraba Ngöbes Bugle Bribri, Boruca	P = 2,758 (Very high) DD = 0,423 (medium) BI = 0,515 (important)
<b>4. Sumo- Miskitia</b>	Honduras Nicaragua	Miskitos, Sumo, Garifuna Rama, Pech	P = 2,536 (High) DD = 0,378 (relatively stable) BI = 0,494 (relevant)
<b>5. DarienKuna</b>	Panama	Emberá Wounaan, Kuna de Madungandi, Kuna de Wargandi Kuna Yala	P = 2,96 (Very high) DD = 0,464 (very vulnerable) BI = 0,534 (important)
<b>6. Humid Atlantic</b>	Honduras	Garifuna Isleño, Tolupan	P = 3,099 (Very high) DD = 0,493 (very vulnerable) BI = 0,584 (very important)

- 2.11 Activities would include (a) development of sustainable cultural land use plans in the project intervention areas, (b) strengthening of technical capacities for traditional management of the ecosystems in the community areas, and (c) interchange of experiences of traditional ecosystem management.

**3. Component 3: Development of culturally appropriate financial mechanisms for environmental sustainability in indigenous communities US\$ 3,595,000 (US\$2,970,000 GEF, US\$2,300,000 World Bank, US\$6,120,000 IDB)**

- 2.12 This component will help communities consolidate and market a regional supply of products and environmental services derived from traditional land use practices in



indigenous communities. The component could provide long-term benefits to communities, strengthen the foundations of social sustainability, and create a stimulus for conservation.

- 2.13 Specific project activities include (a) quantifying and marketing a consolidated regional supply of traditional products, (b) exploring opportunities to create markets for consolidated environmental services derived from community projects, (c) defining and marketing consolidated, community-based eco/ethnotourism routes and projects, and (d) identifying, evaluating, and marketing community projects of traditional ecosystem management.

**4. Component 4: Participatory project monitoring and evaluation US\$ 1,030,000 (US\$1,030,000 GEF, US\$800,000 World Bank, US\$865,000 IDB)**

- 2.14 This component would support training and capacity building on both monitoring and evaluation of project impacts and also progress in conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It will finance scientifically sound monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity to follow project implementation and biodiversity changes over time. Baseline environmental information which goes beyond the baseline information already elaborated during the project preparation process will be determined through in-depth environmental analysis in the six priority ecoregions, complementary information from the rest of the MBC and collaboration with other complementary initiatives. Evaluation activities will include mid-term reviews and the documentation of lessons learned to facilitate the dissemination of project findings to other communities throughout the region.
- 2.15 Activities would include (a) capacity building on participatory monitoring and evaluation of both project global impacts and project implementation as well as human development; (b) monitoring and evaluation of project global benefits; (c) monitoring and evaluation of project activities, (d) evaluation of project intervention model based on cultural values and traditional management practices that indigenous communities have developed over the centuries.
- 2.16 **Project administration and Audit.** Project administration is incorporated in each component above. There will be a small regional Project Coordination Unit (PCU) consisting of seven persons, responsible for coordination, accounting and financial reporting, as well as to provide accurate and timely information regarding project resources and expenditures. Yearly audits will be carried out during the implementation period.

**D. Cost and financing**

- 2.17 The estimated cost of the activities described in this Plan of Operations is US\$11.5 million, to be financed with non-reimbursable funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the IDB and the World Bank and local counterpart financing from CCAD and local communities. The GEF financing to be managed through the IDB is US\$5 million and the amount to be financed through the World Bank is US\$4 million.

**Table II-2**  
**Summary of Budget for GEF Financing through IDB and WB**  
**(THOUSANDS OF US\$)**

COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	GEF	LOCAL	TOTAL
<b>Component 1: Cultural and institutional strengthening and capacity development</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>3,285</b>
Courses	844		844
Practical training	421		421
Interchanges	543		543
Field visits	10		10
Workshops	46		46
Consultancies	551		551
Administration and audits	180		180
Contingencies	65		65
<b>Component 2: Promotion of cultural use and traditional integrated ecosystem management</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2,965</b>
Inventory and planning of land use	388		388
Local capacity building and inst. strengthening	364		364
Local projects for sustainable natural resource management	1,208		1,208
Technical assistance	147		147
Administration and audits	180		180
Contingencies	53		53
<b>Component 3: Development of financial mechanisms culturally appropriate for the environmental sustainability in indigenous communities</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>3,595</b>
Quantifying and marketing of traditional products	454		454
Quantifying and marketing of environmental services	454		454
Determining and marketing of community based eco/ethno-tourism routes	446		446
Identifying, evaluating, and marketing community projects of traditional ecosystem management	1,373		1,373
Administration and audits	180		180
Contingencies	63		63
<b>Component 4: Participatory Project Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1,655</b>
Improvement of monitoring system	194		194
Monitoring	637		637
Administration and audits	180		180
Contingencies	19		19
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>11,500</b>

2.18 Total project financing defined in the GEF Project Executive Summary is estimated at US\$49.585 million (GEF, IDB, World Bank, and local counterpart), of which US\$25.085 million represents Inter-American Development Bank co-financing and US\$12.3 million co-financing from the World Bank (see Appendix 6). The co-financing contributions from the World Bank and the IDB are from projects, which support similar objectives

and are complementary although they are implemented separately (see table II-3 below). The requested GEF financing is US\$9.0 million; the borrowers will provide US\$1.5 million through CCAD; indigenous organizations will provide US\$1.0 million.

**Table II-3.**  
**Co-financing from the World Bank and IDB**

<b>World Bank co-financing sources</b>		
<i>Project</i>	Total budget (US\$ million)	Co-financing proposed (US\$ million)
Land Administration — Guatemala	38.8	1.7
Land Fund — Guatemala	77.2	1.9
Land Administration — Nicaragua	38.5	3.3
Land Administration — Panama	72.4	1.8
Land Administration — Honduras	38.9	3.0
Central America Indigenous Peoples Sust. Dev. (TF ESSD)	0.7	0.6
<b>TOTAL World Bank</b>		<b>12.3</b>

<b>Inter-American Development Bank co-financing sources</b>		
<i>Project</i>	Total budget (US\$ million)	Co-financing proposed (US\$ million)
Regularization of Cadastre and Property Registry — Costa Rica	92	1.5
Land Management — Belize	8.86	0.6
Land Administration and Regularization — Panama	32	0.16
Sustainable Development of the Darien — Panama	88	4.2
Development Program Sustainable Development Sixaola – Costa Rica	9	4.6
Sustainable Development Province Bocas del Toro – Panama	16.9	0.49
Probosque Program – Honduras	25	0.45
Support for Indigenous and Black Communities (PAPIN) – Honduras	2.9	0.72
Social Environment for Forestry Development POSAF II – Nicaragua	38	1.5
Poverty Reduction Program Focusing on Indigenous Peoples and Agro Descendants (REPEPIN) – Honduras	11.2	10
Ethno-tourism Projects (FONEMA) – Regional	0.9	0.7
Formulation of the Mirador Watershed Workplan – Guatemala	0.165	0.165
<b>TOTAL IDB</b>		<b>25.085</b>

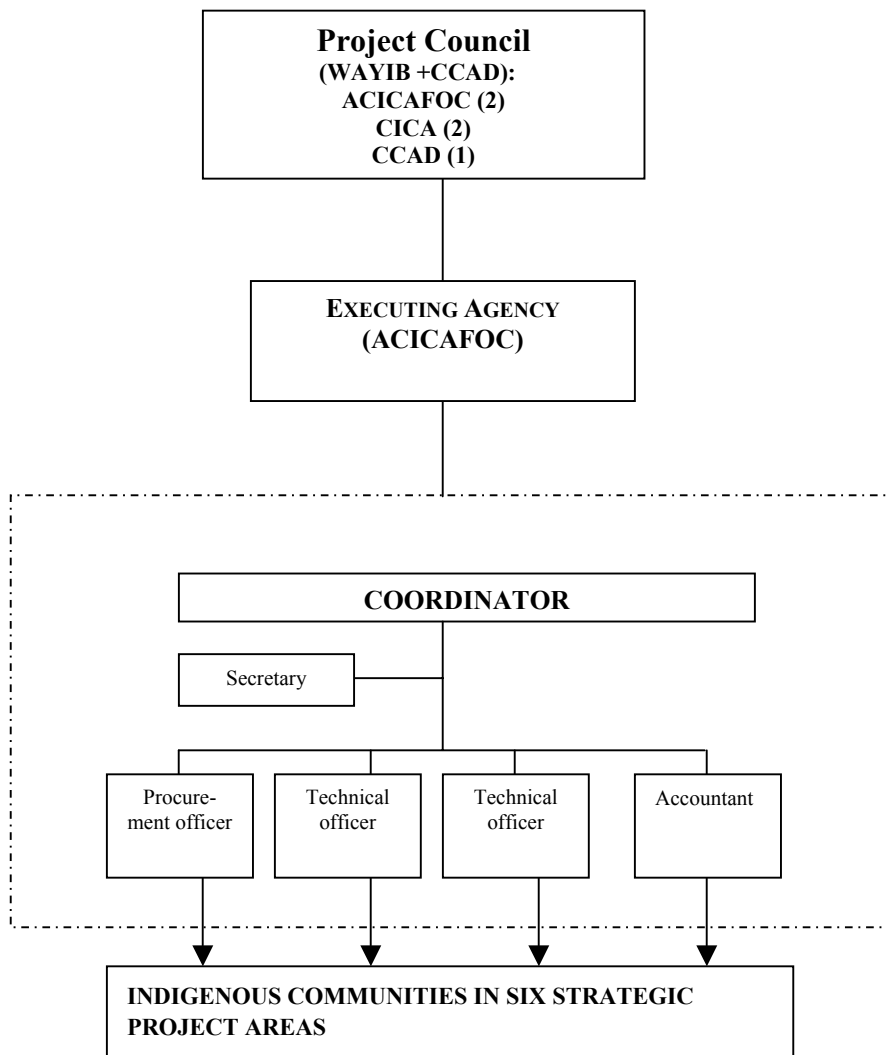
	<b>IDB co-financing</b> US\$ million	<b>WB co-financing</b> US\$ million	<b>TOTAL</b> US\$ million
Components of IEM			
Component 1 - Cultural and institutional strengthening and capacity development	8.3	4.4	<b>12.7</b>
Component 2 - Promotion of cultural use and traditional integrated ecosystem management	9.8	4.8	<b>14.6</b>
Component 3 - Development of financial mechanisms culturally appropriate for the environmental sustainability in indigenous communities	6.12	2.3	<b>8.42</b>
Component 4 - Participatory Project Monitoring and Evaluation	0.865	0.8	<b>1.665</b>
Total	25.085	12.3	<b>37.385</b>

### III. PROGRAM EXECUTION

#### A. Program execution and administration

- 3.1 During the inter-institutional meetings held on the elaboration of the project proposal, the indigenous representatives of the national indigenous councils (*mesas*) and the leaders of indigenous communities agreed to form a common advisory group (“*Wayib*” in Mayan terminology) that together with CCAD will form the Project Council (*Consejo Directivo del Proyecto*) and oversee and give advice to the proposed regional project (see Figure 1).
- 3.2 Fig. 1. Project structure. The Project Council will have five members, including four representatives from *Wayib* (two from CICA and two from CICAFOC) to be named among leaders from the member groups of the respective organizations, and one representative from CCAD. The Council will select its own president. Detailed functions of the project organizational units are described in Appendix 4: Institutional Arrangements. The Project

Fig. 1. Organizational Structure for Project Implementation



Council will have ordinary meetings two times a year, reviewing and approving working plans and budgets, and reviewing results and impacts, to give advice on this to the project executor. The council may also have extraordinary meetings in the periods between, to discuss matters of importance for the project. The council is an important forum to assure a real influence of the CICA and ACICAFOC member organizations and local communities on the implementation, and feedback from all participating local beneficiaries.

- 3.3 ACICAFOC will implement the project through a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) based in Costa Rica that will consist of a coordinator, financial administrator, secretary, procurement officer, accountant and two technical officers. The PCU will be responsible to ACICAFOC for implementation and administration of the project, including procurement of goods and services, follow-up on contracts, review of local project proposals and approval of financing and coordination of data collection for the monitoring system. PCU will present annual plans of operation (including budget) and annual reports (including accounts and results) to the Project Council and the Banks through ACICAFOC. The unit will work in close collaboration with the national and local indigenous communities in the project priority areas established by CICA and ACICAFOC.
- 3.4 Draft Operative Regulations (OR) for the project have been developed as part of project preparation. The estimated period of implementation is five years. The participating indigenous communities in component 1 and 2 are selected within the six priority areas (as mentioned in Table II-1: Priority Ecoregions) identified during project preparation. The selection criteria include the characteristics and scope of communal areas, vegetation, ecological importance as to the richness and number of endemic species, coverage by other projects and financing, and the range of indigenous knowledge for management and sustainable use (see Appendix 7: Community Matrix).
- 3.5 For Component 3, the cost of community projects of traditional biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management depends on the type of project (according to the activities included), with a range of US\$5,000–US\$13,000 for each project. The following table shows the type of projects to be financed, according to the proposal and the needs of each community. The counterpart financing from the community will be 10–50 percent of the project, depending on the type of project to be financed and the proposed budget. The selection criteria (defined in the OR) are based on feasibility, organization, replicability, environmental aspects, and need for the resources. The PCU will approve the financing and inform the Project Council of the approved projects, project types, contents, and amounts.

**Table III-1**

**Maximum financing of local projects, according to project type (US\$)**

Project type	Planning of land use	Technical strengthening	Project management	Max. financing per organization
Max. financing	6,000	10,000	13,000	29,000

- 3.6 For presentation of projects for financing, the local communities should present a profile to the PCU. This unit will review the proposals and make a first pre-selection. Normally there will need for pre-investment studies, financed by the project, for the pre-selected projects. The community selects the provider for these technical assistance services according to the list of providers approved for each geographic area. The PCU analyzes the results of these studies for final project selection and presents a proposal of which projects to finance to the Project Council for approval.
- 3.7 The review and first selection of the service providers for technical assistance will be done by the PCU and presented to the Project Council for approval early in the first project year. There should be a minimum of 20 providers in each geographic priority area, selected according to technical experience, credibility among local communities, and presentation of audited accounts.
- 3.8 Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be carried out through the local communities and base organizations, that will collect data to be included in the project database for the monitoring system and compared to the data from the baseline study. The activities would include dissemination of project results, impacts and other conclusions. There will be established a community advisory group in each local project area, for monitoring of efficiency, performance and other factors according to specific indicators. The PCU will develop annual work plans with targets, indicators, activities, schedule and budget (see D: monitoring and evaluation).
- 3.9 The two Banks, together with CCAD, CICA and ACICAFOC, will conduct one mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation of the project execution, partly based on the information from the monitoring system.
- 3.10 During the project preparation, coordination was established with other important environmental projects and activities with indigenous participation in Central America (all facilitated by CCAD), with emphasis on those projects implemented and coordinated by the CCAD and the two banks. This coordination will continue during the project implementation.

## **B. Procurement of goods and services**

- 3.11 The procurement of goods, works and consulting services to be financed with project resources in each component will be carried out following the procurement policies and procedures of the Bank responsible for that component. The project will use international public bidding for the procurement of consulting services that exceed US\$200,000 and the procurement of goods that exceed US\$350,000. These threshold amounts are justified considering that in similar projects in the country and in Central America, the participation of international firms is attracted when the cost of the procurements exceed these threshold amounts. All bidding below these threshold amounts will be carried out following the policies and procedures specified under national legislation for local contracts (provided they are not in conflict with the procurement policies and procedures of the Bank) or standard Bank procedures for regional contracts.

### C. Execution and disbursement schedule

- 3.12 The disbursement schedule for the program, by source of funds, is presented in the table below:

**Table III-2. Disbursement Schedule (in US\$ Thousands)**

Source	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
GEF	1,540.9	1,802.0	1,883.0	2,165.9	1,608.3	<b>9,000.0</b>
Local	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	<b>2,500.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,212.1</b>	<b>2,502.2</b>	<b>2,592.2</b>	<b>2,906.5</b>	<b>2,287.0</b>	<b>11,500.0</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	19.2	21.8	22.5	25.3	19.9	<b>100.0</b>

### D. Monitoring and evaluation

- 3.13 Participatory monitoring and evaluation is one of the four components and it includes (a) the support for scientifically sound monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity and cultural land use to follow project execution as well as biodiversity and cultural land use changes over time; (b) baseline environmental information would be determined through in-depth environmental analysis in the six priority eco-regions, the use of CLAN remote sensing analysis and collaboration with other complementary initiatives; (c) baseline social economic information for the same eco-regions, including gender, age, use-rights to natural resources, income level, life quality, etc.; (d) evaluation activities would include mid-term reviews and the documentation of lessons learned to facilitate the dissemination of project findings to other communities throughout the region; and (e) establishment of community advisory groups in each project area, as well as monitoring of the managerial and administrative aspects of the project, with specific indicators relating to efficiency and performance.
- 3.14 The program will be carried out in accordance with annual work plans setting out targets (in relation to the benchmarks and impact indicators), activities, schedule and budget for the relevant year. The key performance indicators include (a) 150,000 hectares under community conservation, and 50,000 hectares under sustainable cultural land use, (b) stabilization of selected biodiversity indicators in the project intervention zones (forest cover, ecosystem fragmentation, and population levels of selected key species), (c) 60 indigenous villages or communities of high organization and management capacity with active conservation, and sustainable cultural land use, (d) 120 indigenous villages or communities of medium management and organizational capacity start engaging in active conservation, and sustainable cultural land use, (e) at least 75 indigenous communities participating in 3 regional networks of eco/ethno-tourism, (f) at least 3 regional networks for marketing traditional indigenous products, and (g) at least 6 networks for marketing of environmental services derived from traditional ecosystem management with the participation of at least 450 indigenous communities.
- 3.15 **Mid-term evaluation.** The project teams of the two Banks, together with CCAD, CICA and ACICAFOC, will conduct a mid-term evaluation of the project execution, based on the information from the monitoring activities, no later than two years after the first disbursement. The key objectives of the mid-term evaluation will be to: (i) assess the degree

of advance towards the Project objectives and expected results; (ii) assess the degree of effective participation in the Project and coordination among local stakeholders, especially indigenous communities; (iii) review the data being collected on performance key indicators of results; and (iv) review and reach agreement on any modifications required to expedite execution.

- 3.16 ***Final evaluation.*** The information from the Project monitoring and reporting system will be used to conduct a final evaluation in the last semester of execution, using as a reference point the baseline acquired during the first stage. The information would also be available for an ex-post evaluation.

#### **IV. BENEFITS AND RISKS**

##### **A. Benefits and target population**

- 4.1 The global benefits include: (i) demarcation and conservation of critical forest ecosystems and enhancing probability of achieving long-term conservation of biodiversity and endangered species; (ii) sustainable management of critical habitats in the long-term; (iii) development of incentives to maintain protected areas and forest habitats in the long-term; (iv) established capacity to ensure adequate management of community protected areas in a sustainable way; and (v) new knowledge concerning the feasibility of community conservation approaches and the factors associated with success.
- 4.2 The primary beneficiaries and target population will be the indigenous peoples and their communities in the seven participating Central American countries, who could be expected to establish community conservation areas and the other indigenous communities who will participate in training and capacity-building. Support for an emerging network of indigenous communities engaged in IEM will conserve high levels of biodiversity, enhance the sustainability of human-managed systems, and provide income generation opportunities for the communities based on conservation of natural resources.
- 4.3 The networking supported by this project will help create a common vision among the indigenous communities on how to manage their traditional resources based on their own cultural values and customary norms. An increase in the application of indigenous IEM will generate multiple benefits at different levels (locally, nationally, and globally) and help to create a synergy between conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and watersheds and reduction of net emissions and increased storage Carbon in terrestrial ecosystems. This project will contribute to a participatory approach to natural resource planning and implementation on an ecosystem scale and a greater understanding of the role of humans in ecosystem management.
- 4.4 Domestic benefits will include enhanced resource and livelihood security due to fire control, improved recharging of water systems, and long-term stability of the ecological system in traditional territories. Project activities will contribute to broadening the livelihood strategies of participating communities and to enhancing cultural heritage, by preserving traditional knowledge and practices for biodiversity conservation and management. Conservation activities will raise local awareness of the value of Forest Management Plan information on



species diversity and help improve community decision-making on resource use in the adjacent productive forest areas.

- 4.5 Local and national government agencies will benefit from strengthened organizational capacity, better relationships with indigenous communities for other goals, and actualized and replicable policies and programs promoting biodiversity conservation with sustainable natural resource use. CICA and ACICAFOC have previously experienced that natural resource management initiatives have helped some communities to solve related problems hindering their development, such as resolving boundary disputes or internal conflicts over land-use decisions. The Central American countries will benefit from conservation efforts on the part of indigenous communities, both the individual conservation areas and the clustering of conservation areas where alliances will permit the linking of some areas for management purposes. They will also benefit from the clarification of legal standards established for these activities at the local level.

## **B. Sustainability**

- 4.6 The proposed project will achieve sustainability by focusing the capacity building on indigenous communities in Central America and recognizing and capitalizing on the crucial role of regional networking to expand the initiatives of national and local indigenous organizations and indigenous producers. The project is based on the experience that training and capacity building have a more long-term impact when communities themselves are the catalysts to transfer knowledge and skills. Leader communities can maintain a training role that can be sustained after project financing.
- 4.7 The project also will build long-term sustainability of cultural based land uses and products in indigenous communities by supporting traditional institutions and practices (i.e. traditional authorities, intercommunity associations, sustainable cultural land use, customary law and adaptive technologies). This strategy reflects the lessons learned from World Bank, IDB and GEF supported projects in Central America, which have attempted to introduce new technical approaches in rural areas rather than relying on traditional institutions and practices. To obtain institutional sustainability, *Wayib*, the regional organizations (ACICAFOC, CICA) and the national federations will have a key role in mobilizing the local organizations and communities. The local institutional set-up will be studied case by case, to assure collaboration with municipalities and other local stakeholders.
- 4.8 The following specific activities and outcomes will ensure sustainability beyond the project period: (i) improving local, national and regional institutional capacity of indigenous peoples to assess and integrate natural resources, biodiversity and carbon sequestration values into development planning; (ii) disseminating strategic activities at regional, national and community levels and demonstrate investments in specific ecosystems to show the value of traditional management; (iii) enabling indigenous communities to assess sustainability of their cultural land use categories and to make the necessary adjustments to assure future sustainability<sup>5</sup>;

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<sup>5</sup> IDB has developed Cultural Land Use Analysis (CLAN), a GIS tool to assess cultural land use through remote sensing analysis that will be used in project execution. For cultural land use analysis examples and CLAN methodology see: Perafan, Carlos: *El Concepto de Usos Culturales de la Tierra* in: [http://www.iadb.org/sds/IND/mainpublication\\_453\\_s.htm](http://www.iadb.org/sds/IND/mainpublication_453_s.htm); and CLAN in: <http://lasig.epfl.ch/projets/klan/index.html>; user name: clan; password: picafior

(iv) creating an economy of scale at the regional level among communities for private sector investment in products and services; and (v) disseminating lessons to national programs and the general public within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, so that the indigenous traditional land uses and management models can be more widely understood.

### **C. Financial viability**

- 4.9 Educational and training activities will be complemented by a review of the legal and regulatory incentive frameworks and a certification of indigenous communities who engage in effective sustainable ecosystem management to assure that they will get direct financial returns.
- 4.10 Financial sustainability of community conservation should be feasible since much of the community investment required is in the form of community labor, which is consistent with long-standing, traditional indigenous systems of labor exchange for community maintenance. The support of projects for sustainable use of natural resources and environmental services that can be certified for marketing purposes increases the economic return and market scope of these activities for communities. In addition, creation and management of a regional community conservation financing window during implementation will increase the capacity of indigenous communities to manage financial resources and prepare and monitor subprojects, and demonstrate that communities in the region are capable of developing and managing their own initiatives. By the end of the project it is expected that communities will begin to leverage their own funds and attract new funding or payment for the environmental services they are providing.

### **D. Replicability**

- 4.11 It is expected that some indigenous traditional knowledge and sustainable cultural land use practices would be replicated within and between the countries participating in the MBC. Specifically, experiences gained and best practices relating to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in these production ecosystems, improved land and water management and soil fertility techniques, enhanced productivity, and micro-watershed planning and management would be disseminated to local (e.g. indigenous community organizations), national and international indigenous organizations. The latter will be accomplished through the sharing of experiences that would be conveyed by those directly involved in project development and implementation (i.e. project personnel). Project support for the dissemination of lessons learned envisioned under the proposed Component 1 would be consistent with the GEF Outreach Strategy and will help the implementation of Article 7 Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) and 8 (j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Specific resources would be allocated to communicate the project's objectives, activities and results to a wider regional audience. This would occur specifically through: (i) community focused consultations and outreach to community, national and regional level indigenous organizations and other stakeholders; (ii) project staff and beneficiaries (including indigenous professionals) to participate in outreach within country and internationally; (iii) preparation of material for the general public; and (iv) preparation of material for media.

## **E. Stakeholder involvement**

- 4.12 The proposed project was developed and designed based on a long participatory process involving the indigenous regional organizations (CICA, ACICAFOC), CCAD, and government officials of the seven Central American countries (including the Ministers of Environment, who are part of CCAD). Preparation funds have been allocated to ensure full participation of indigenous communities and other stakeholders during the design process. It is expected that social assessments and in-depth consultation processes would continue during project implementation as a monitoring and evaluation tool.
- 4.13 *Consultations and Social Assessment:* (i) the indigenous peoples country profiles that is still underway, financed by the World Bank. (ii) the Japan Special Fund in the IDB is financing a regional indigenous consultation, including consultations with target communities located in the main ecosystems in the region, as part of the preparation process for the project. The consultations include the compiling of socio-cultural assessment information collected by other projects, collection of information through participatory appraisal methods, and development of community selection criteria, using social and environmental criteria and extent of complementary programs and projects. (iii) This is partly building on information collected by ACICAFOC and CCAD financed through the World Bank by the Netherlands Environment Program. The consultations will result in an indigenous peoples strategy for the MBC, a list of eligible communities, cost-sharing criteria for communities with different financial needs or level of development, institutional community analysis and the criteria for including future communities within the project (see also Appendix 2: Social Assessment).
- 4.14 A list of communities in each priority area has been developed for all countries. This categorizes the communities by organizational, and technical skills and experience in natural resources and land use management and conservation, and whether they have a land use management plan. Criteria used to identify eligibility were (a) high priority biodiversity and land degradation under the MBC; (b) organizational capacity for conservation activities; (c) basic norms and procedures or interest in establishment of norms for conservation processes; (d) ongoing projects for sustainable use or conservation activities; and participation in networks of communities.

## **F. Environmental impact**

- 4.15 Overall, the operation will have positive environmental impacts, particularly by promoting the prevention of further land degradation and conservation of globally significant biodiversity associated with measurable results in terms of: (i) increased local capacity for environmental management; (ii) reduced deforestation due to introduction of sustainable forest management methods; (iii) improved soil and water conservation, through maintaining traditional sustainable land use practices; and (iv) improved biodiversity conservation through sustainable traditional use and management of ecosystems.
- 4.16 The Program will not result in significant or foreseeable negative environmental or social impact due to the nature of its activities with focus on positive environmental and social impacts, described in this document. Screening of local activities during the implementation will follow indicative criteria for environmental acceptability based on the WB and IDB policies and safeguards, defined in the Operative Regulations. If this screening detects any

possible adverse impacts, these will be analyzed through an environmental assessment, to be sure to mitigate these impacts.

## **G. Institutional viability and political support**

- 4.17 All Central American countries signed the Convention on Biological Diversity in Rio de Janeiro June 1992, and have received financing for the preparation of National Biodiversity Strategies. The proposed project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy, supporting long-term protection of globally important ecosystems. This project supports Operational Programs No. 3 (Forest Ecosystems), and No. 4 (Mountain Ecosystems).
- 4.18 During preparation of the project, the relevant indigenous organizations were actively involved in the process (see E above). After extensive discussions between CCAD, ACICAFOC, CICA, RUTA, IDB and the World Bank, RUTA prepared the first draft of the concept note. Consultative discussions, partially funded by the IDB and the Netherlands/World Bank agreement, were held throughout the process, including a workshop in Guatemala September 2000 to develop Central American standards for community biodiversity and ecosystems management and a workshop with participation of the above-mentioned organizations in Costa Rica in February 2001.
- 4.19 These consultations, included (i) a preparation meeting with representatives of the main indigenous regional organizations; (ii) discussions with the national governments, GEF Focal Points and CCAD (all National GEF Focal Points and ministries of finance have officially endorsed the project, while also the ministers of finance in Guatemala and Honduras have sent a formal request); (iii) discussions between the IDB and World Bank regarding joint implementation; and (iv) dialogue between staff from CCAD and environmental ministers involved in the implementation of national projects with potential to be included in the baseline. A regional consultation among the indigenous people in all the project countries was carried out during the preparation phase, coordinated by CICA and financed by the Japanese Special Fund in the IDB. This consultation gave both inputs to the design and feedback on the draft project proposal and analysis.
- 4.20 The proposed implementing agency ACICAFOC has a broad experience in project implementation, including projects financed by the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Department for International Development (DFID) and NGO's in the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland and Germany. The organization was recently named official observer to the United Nations. ACICAFOC's financial management capacity is currently being evaluated as part of the project preparation, and will be strengthened before project implementation according to the specific needs.

## **H. Risks**

- 4.21 The possible project risks have been analyzed and rated as high, substantial, modest, negligible, or low (see Table IV-1, Risk rating and mitigation). The project team considers the following areas to be high risk: (a) the risk of insufficient capacity on the part of the executing agency to successfully implement such a complex project, which will be mitigated through training, technical advisors operating within the organization and close monitoring and follow-up during the implementation.

- 4.22 In addition, there are five substantial risks, which will be mitigated as follows: (a) challenges to the legitimacy of *Wayib* and its decisions has partly been mitigated during the extensive consultations and networking started during the preparation process, with the participation of the leadership of the regional and national indigenous organizations and communities in Central America, in a broad participatory process which will continue during the project implementation; (b) many communities have not yet developed or reaffirmed by-laws for community natural protected areas, which will be addressed through technical assistance; (c) lack of mechanisms for coordination between national and local governments and indigenous organizations and communities, for elaboration of management plans and other activities, will be addressed through the collaboration with CCAD and project funds to facilitate the coordination between CCAD, national and local governments and the indigenous organizations; (d) Variable political support in the different countries may give variable project progress from country to country, which will be mitigated through continuous relations and information exchange with government institutions, partly through CCAD; (e) problems with land tenure and ownership will be mitigated through WB and IDB cadastre, titling and land management programs in the region, which will be working together with the project regarding titling and land management.

**Table IV-1. Risk rating and mitigation**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk Rating</b>	<b>Risk Mitigation Measure</b>
<b>FROM OUTPUTS TO OBJECTIVE</b>		
Lack of adequate control measures for verifying compliance with natural resource norms in indigenous communities.	M	Use participatory methods for identifying appropriate and operational measures for compliance with natural resource norms. CLAN use to assess land use changes through remote sensor analysis.
Lack of participation from communities and government in natural resource management.	M	Regular stakeholder review meetings and the need to assume local ownership of project in order to begin implementation.
Lack of financial resources for regional participatory planning and development.	M	Adequate allocation of funds to allow for regional participatory planning and development.
Limited capacity and experience of ACICAFOC for implementing large complex projects	H	Training, advisors working within the organization, close monitoring and follow-up of the implementation.
Economy continues to create incentives to convert forest to other land uses.	M	Ensure that adequate economic information is available in the context of long-term community viability.
Government programs in other sectors promote activities incompatible w/ project goals (e.g. Roads, energy, etc.)	M	Steering committee members at local and national level transmit concerns on development plans and policies to respective Governments
Government does not provide adequate budget resources for the project.	M	CICA, CICAFOC and local governments confirm respective Min. of Finance agreements with planned categories of expenditure.
Variable political support gives variable project progress from country to country	S	Maintain continuous relations and information exchange with government institutions (partly through CCAD)
Lack of adequate level of community organization to sustain conservation activities and inter-governmental processes.	M	Targeting of communities will include clear criteria on organizational level and training will be targeted to organizational capacity-building and customary law assessment.
Challenges to legitimacy of the project council and its decisions.	S	Project preparation has included extensive consultation and participation of the leadership of the indigenous communities in Central America
Problems with land tenure and ownership	S	WB and IDB cadastre, titling and land management programs in the region will be working together with the project regarding titling and land management
<b>FROM COMPONENTS TO OUTPUTS</b>		
Lack of grassroots promoters with experience in teaching/elaborating conservation plans.	M	Utilize promoters from related projects to work with and train other promoters.
Lack of systematization of communities' experiences and lack of a dissemination strategy.	M	Make project funds and resources available to document indigenous communities' experiences with NR management. Create interactive CLAN based project GIS and train indigenous technicians in its operation.
Many communities have not yet developed By-laws for natural protected areas.	S	Technical assistance will be provided to assess customary by-laws regarding cultural land use and sustainable natural resource management.
Lack of mechanisms for coordination between national and local governments and indigenous communities for elaborating management plans.	S	Provide funds to facilitate coordination between regional governments and indigenous communities; create multi-state steering committee.
Technologies for biodiversity friendly activities not effective or do not provide a sufficient economic incentive to community.	M	Disseminate through project variable models of communities whose practices are exemplary of sustainable natural resource use.
Lack of economic resources and willingness to share information.	M	Provide ample resources and promote cooperative exchange of information.
<b>Overall Risk Rating</b>	M	

Risk Rating - H (High Risk), S (Substantial Risk), M (Modest Risk), N (Negligible or Low Risk)

## **ANNEX A**

### **INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS**

The project development/global objective of the project is to achieve more effective biodiversity conservation in Central America (Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) by strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities to protect and manage their natural and cultural resources, and by recuperating and promoting the positive cultural values and traditional land use practices they have developed over centuries, thereby helping to (a) prevent further land degradation that threatens environmental services, livelihoods, and economic well-being, and (b) conserve the region's high though increasingly threatened biodiversity resources. The project will support and expand the initiatives of indigenous communities within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC), that inhabit areas of high biodiversity and whose livelihoods depend on preservation of their cultural values and the promotion their traditional land use practices. The long-term outcome would be that successful and proven regional models are effectively adopted in local and national initiatives, including World Bank and IDB-assisted projects, and that a common vision emerges among indigenous communities on how to best manage their traditional values.

The GEF alternative intends to achieve this objective at a total incremental cost of approximately US\$9.0 million. The planned activities are designed to (a) strengthen the capacity of these communities by promoting an exchange of indigenous traditional knowledge and experience between them, (b) consolidate culturally based management practices and standards across the region to foment an institutional framework for conservation and marketing of traditional products and environmental services, and (c) encourage improved, cultural-based management practices in government protected areas.

### **Context: Threats and Broad Development Goals**

Central America is rich in environmental endowments, culture, and tradition. Since 1995, the Central American countries have participated in an environmental initiative to maintain the genetic viability and existing natural resources of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) as a continuous ecosystem extending from southern Mexico to northern Colombia. The Central American portion of this corridor, which is under strong pressure from the agricultural frontier, has extremely high biological diversity and large numbers of endemic species, and its extensive forests constitute a major terrestrial carbon sink. The natural richness of Central America is reflected in the fact that this small tropical region has 20 life zones ranging from semi-desert to cloud forest, with 8 percent of the world's known plant species and 10 percent of its vertebrates. The region also has a distinct, heterogeneous nature with extremely steep terrain, ample variety of climate, and perhaps a higher propensity for natural disasters than any other territory on the planet.

Culturally speaking, there are 14 distinct ethnic groups of indigenous peoples in Central America, who speak 39 languages, and total 6.7 million people or about 24 percent of the total population in the seven countries in the region. Not surprisingly, outside of Guatemala

indigenous peoples are concentrated in that areas that are less populated and that include the remaining concentrations of intact natural forests and ecosystems. About 23 percent of the region's national protected areas overlap with indigenous populations, which is not coincidental. Historically, indigenous peoples have had a strong relationship with the natural resource base in their culture, livelihood strategies, and value systems. The ecosystems of many areas of high biodiversity have been shaped by human management practices related to subsistence agriculture, home gardens, forest extraction, hunting or gathering practices, and the use of forests as a refuge from mainstream society and as sacred sites.

In recent years, land regularization and registration initiatives have been shaped by environmental policy dialogue. First of all, these initiatives are more respectful of common property regimes and co management schemes that maintain the environmental value of upper watersheds and priority coastal and inland eco-zones through local action. Second, while none of the countries in the region have created an adequate legal framework for establishing the tenure rights of indigenous peoples over their remaining traditional territories, there is partial recognition of communal indigenous rights, such as the *comarcas* in Panama and the autonomous region in Nicaragua with multiethnic governance. Third, various countries provide either co management rights in nationally declared protected areas or define long-term usufruct rights in lands contiguous to individually claimed indigenous lands. Fourth, there is also growing recognition that viable ecosystem management systems can be found in existing indigenous lands in the form of cultural land use categories associated with a system of land tenure, inheritance, and a traditional normative framework for specific uses of each category, without the environmental community having to "create" them.

In parallel, indigenous communities have themselves become more aware of their constitutional rights and of their international political space, including ILO Convention 169 and Article 8(j) of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). They increasingly take public stances on their cultural values related to community resource management and the need to secure their tenure and control over those resources. A growing number of indigenous communities have developed modern land use plans for their titled lands or those parts of protected areas established in their historical territories. These plans aim to enhance and sustain the natural resource base and conserve a portion for its permanent ecological, cultural, and biodiversity values. These land use plans draw from the kind of traditional knowledge that established traditional land use mosaics around different types of biodiversity, soil, water, and (implicitly) carbon sequestration by forests.

Despite these positive developments, there are serious threats to indigenous ecosystem management throughout Central America. Poverty and the need for immediate income streams lead to continued clearing of agricultural plots by the indigenous peoples themselves, and shorter rotation cycles resulting in less diversification of crops, plants, and forest products. It also frequently leads them to sell their timber resources to outsiders for negligible sums of money as a way to raise cash. Outside settlers move into areas of traditional rotation agriculture and permanently clear them for pasture and agro-pasture, further displacing indigenous systems. Cleared lands are being farmed unsustainably for longer periods and there are no resources to restore degraded soils.

Another challenge is that long-term sustainability of indigenous systems requires several policy and program inputs. First, indigenous communities must develop new sources of income and



services that allow them to improve their welfare without sacrificing their traditional resource conservation activities. In addition, such an adaptation should be done in a way that would allow them in an appropriate manner to successfully articulate their traditional subsistence economies to the market. Second, existing best practices should be disseminated among indigenous communities on management standards and sustainable cultural practices, no timber forestry based enterprises, and integrated farming systems that foster biodiversity in gardens and agricultural plots. Third, recent progress should be continued toward consolidating the legal tenure of indigenous territories and to foster cultural land use mapping, regularization, and management planning. Fourth, there is a need to establish standards and criteria for indigenous ecosystem management that provides a basis for compensating indigenous communities for the environmental services they provide, and which are needed by the local, national, and global community. These standards will create sustainable mechanisms for providing such compensation, consistent with the specific needs of indigenous communities. This fourth area has received very little attention by the environmental programs in Central America overall, even though maintaining these systems can be a very cost-effective means to meet environmental goals. Rather than restricting indigenous people's activities, a compensation market would reward those management practices that achieve global and national goals, while helping to mitigate the extreme poverty in which indigenous peoples live.

The broad development goals of the seven participating Central American countries focus on poverty alleviation, natural resources management, and reduction of social and economic inequalities, especially in rural areas. Costa Rica, Panama, and Honduras also share a specific emphasis on indigenous peoples development. In addition, all Central America governments value the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) as a tool for environmental stability and the importance of incorporating indigenous development and natural resources management into poverty reduction strategies. In this regard, there is an overall recognition of the value of regional cooperation for the management and sustainable use of these valuable resources that are vitally interconnected across their national borders and which provide a wide range of environmental products and services, essential for the economic competitiveness and social stability of the region. The project supports these development goals and regional vision by promoting sustainable use of natural resources and generation of sustained benefit flows from strengthened regional cooperation and emerging networks among indigenous communities involved in traditional ecosystem management.

### **Baseline Scenario**

***Scope.*** The baseline consists of projects that affect indigenous communities in the region, which focus on national protected areas, community conservation and sustainable use, rural development and rural poverty, and land administration, as well as potential indigenous people development projects. The following discussion of the Baseline Scenario activities is divided as follows: (a) activities financed by international institutions; and (b) activities financed by other donors, such as bilateral and NGOs.

***Activities financed by multilateral lending institutions.*** Both the World Bank and IDB promote projects in the Central America region that address problems of rural development and poverty, while conserving the ecological base of the region. These involve agricultural productivity and

extension services, including land administration; rural finance; forestry development; irrigation interventions; and watershed management. More specifically, there are World Bank– and/or IDB-financed rural poverty alleviation projects in Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Panama. Many of these projects reflect an integrated approach to rural poverty alleviation that recognizes that promoting sustainable increases in productivity must include attention to markets and infrastructure, availability of rural finance, and access to land and natural resources as well as increasing attention to the natural resource base to mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

Both World Bank and IDB land administration and/or land fund projects are currently either under implementation or in preparation in all the seven Central American countries due to the recognition of the effect that unclear property rights and a skewed distribution of land has on growth and development. Some of these projects include strategies to register indigenous rights and claims. In addition, some projects include an emphasis on biodiversity and priority ecosystems to clarify tenure and land use zoning for environmental protection and sustainability of global and local environmental services.

The World Bank is also currently considering financing national indigenous capacity-building projects in Honduras and Guatemala. These initiatives would build on the earlier prepared Indigenous Peoples Profiles in Central America, and the WB/ONECA/CCAD for strengthening Afro-Caribbean communities in Central America. They would aim to support the governments' national dialogue with indigenous peoples and to strengthen the capacity of indigenous organizations through administrative and planning skills, consolidation of land rights, and experience in project management and evaluation.

***Other Donor-Funded Projects.*** Additional relevant national-level activities in the region financed with support from bilateral or NGO assistance include:

Activities supporting community-based management of natural resources and capacity building of local NGOs, including 9 IFAD project with components of work with indigenous communities in Central America, the COSUDE Environmental Policy and Legislation project, the DANIDA-funded “Conservation of the Coastal Ecosystems in the Gulf of Fonseca (PROGOLFO)” and the USAID-funded “Regional Environment Program for Central America (PROARCA/COSTAS),” implemented with support from WWF, The Nature Conservancy, and the University of Rhode Island. These programs support capacity building and empowerment of local communities in the development of strategies for the sustainable use of coastal resources. Whereas the former focuses on the Gulf of Fonseca the latter focuses on pilot areas in Belize, Guatemala and Honduras. Projects supporting the environmental monitoring include the NASA/WB and the NASA/USAIS/CCAD projects for monitoring land cover, carbon emission modeling, and the regional integration of Geographic Information Systems.

***Costs.*** The cost of Baseline Scenario investments in the seven participating countries totals US\$45.356 million. Of these resources, approximately US\$18.167 million is directed towards institutional strengthening and capacity building; US\$6.850 million for promotion and support of sustainable use and management of ecosystems; US\$18.459 million for development of financing mechanisms for financial sustainability; and US\$1.880 million for participatory monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity.

**Benefits.** Implementation of the Baseline Scenario will result in the following domestic benefits: (a) rural development projects that generate greater food security in marginal and upland areas and diversified farming systems without promotion of indigenous IEM models; (b) modernized land administration systems with combined registry and cadastral information bases for land tenure that address indigenous rights and claims; (c) enhanced biodiversity protection in priority protected areas, reserves, and their buffer zones in indigenous lands in Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, and Nicaragua; (d) involvement of a small percentage of indigenous populations as *beneficiaries* of protected areas management and land administration projects; (e) financing of sustainable investments for environmental services in a limited number of indigenous communities in Costa Rica and El Salvador; and (f) piloting of community carbon sequestration mechanisms under the existing national and international framework to provide interested communities within the project area the opportunity to manage a limited amount of capital in long-term investments and to learn management of carbon sequestration funds.

### Global Environmental Objective

**Scope.** The overall goal of the GEF Alternative is to promote Traditional Ecosystems Management (TEM) in indigenous lands through support to an emerging network of indigenous communities engaged in IEM in Central America.

**Costs.** The total cost of the GEF Alternative is estimated at US\$54.356 million, detailed as follows: (a) institutional strengthening and capacity building—US\$20.827 million (*GEF financing US\$2.660 million*); (b) promotion and support of sustainable use and management of ecosystems—US\$9.190 million (*GEF financing US\$2.340 million*); (c) development of financing mechanisms for financial sustainability of traditional ecosystems management—US\$21.429 million (*GEF financing US\$2.970 million*); (d) participatory biodiversity and project monitoring and evaluation—US\$2.910 million (*GEF financing US\$1.030 million*).

**Benefits.** Implementation of the GEF Alternative would enhance the sustainability of human-managed systems that have been evolving for centuries in Central America, conserving high levels of biodiversity, but that have become under increasing threat. Overall, the project will also build the capacity of indigenous communities to *actively participate* in and benefit from rural development and land administration projects so that traditional ecosystem models related to culturally based uses of the land that would benefit global biodiversity conservation remain intact.

The more specific global benefits generated from the project would include (a) support to a regional network of indigenous communities involved in traditional ecosystem management to (a) promote community-to-community learning and exchanges of knowledge on management practices and standards, (b) assist community leaders in areas that are benefiting from existing GEF and other projects have an opportunity to share their experiences with communities across the seven Central American countries, and (c) identification and fostering of sustainable financing for landscape-wide conservation, including markets for ecological services and for financing recurrent costs of resource management in a manner to protect food security based on subsistence traditional economies while fostering sustainable market alternatives.

Other global benefits include (a) increased organizational and administrative capacity of regional organizations and interested communities to protect and manage biodiversity in their territory in a sustainable manner both within community conservation areas and adjacent lands; (b) consolidation of institutional and technical practices for establishing community-based biological areas; (c) strengthening of indigenous IEM systems, including culturally specific land mapping, cultural land use sustainability adjustments, and regularization and delimitation of conservation areas within their indigenous territories and addressing the incorporation of indigenous youth, women, and elders in the development of management plans and sustainable use systems; and (d) establishment of mechanisms for channeling financing on a demand-driven basis to indigenous communities in areas of high biodiversity.

### **Incremental Costs**

The difference between the cost of the Baseline Scenario (US\$45.356 million) and the cost of the GEF Alternative (US\$54.356 million) is estimated at US\$9.0 million. This represents the incremental cost for achieving global environmental benefits from biodiversity conservation through the establishment and sustainable use and management of protected areas within extensive indigenous communities in the biodiversity-rich parts of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.

### INCREMENTAL COST MATRIX

<i>Component sector</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>US\$ million</i>	<i>Domestic Benefit</i>	<i>Global benefit</i>
1. Cultural and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development	Baseline	\$18.167	Strengthened environmental and land administration institutions; increased public sector capacity to manage natural resources and administer natural resource management programs; development of policies for indigenous land rights	
	With GEF Alternative	\$20.827		Facilitation of discussion and dissemination of shared land rights policies across region to build capacity of indigenous communities to develop legal and policy frameworks for conservation and sustainable use areas.
	Incremental	\$2.660		
2. Promotion of cultural use and traditional ecosystems management	Baseline	\$6.850	Development of mgt plans for forestry, agroforestry and sustainable biodiversity use (incl. cacao, banana, and coffee production) in national protected areas and their buffer zones; increased support at the local level for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use.  Financing and development of land regularization process in indigenous areas, for protected areas system, and rights of forest dwellers around parks, methods of delimiting boundaries for protected areas and sustainable use areas.	
	With GEF Alternative	\$9.190	Support to similar land use activities and mgt plans to identify conservation areas in indigenous communities as well as buffer zones for sustainable use in areas outside national protected areas.	Meaningful participation by indigenous communities in biodiversity conservation in priority areas; dissemination of land administration findings across communities throughout the CA region and facilitate information-sharing between communities in the region and indigenous peoples participating in ongoing land and rural dev.
	Incremental	\$2.340		

<i>Component sector</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>US\$ million</i>	<i>Domestic Benefit</i>	<i>Global benefit</i>
3. Development of culturally appropriate financial mechanisms for environmental sustainability in indigenous communities	Baseline	\$18.459	Testing of sustainable models that can be disseminated to a much wider audience with similar ecosystems; evaluation of the market for environmental goods and services	<p>Development of institutional capacity among indigenous communities to better participate in national projects and strengthen their capacity to provide viable proposals for MBC financing.</p> <p>Provision to communities participating in the national MBC projects with a wider set of potential projects to pilot in their communities.</p> <p>Promotion of sustainable models from MSP projects through networks promoted by IEM.</p>
	With GEF Alternative	\$21.429	<p>Financing of similar IEM activities and projects that can be utilized as best practice examples to be disseminated and shared with communities in comparable ecosystems across Central America;</p> <p>Development of mechanisms to market environmental services in local, national, and international markets</p>	<p>Improved knowledge of value of environmental services provided by different types of ecosystems; increased sustainability of Environmental Services Programs; increased institutional capacity for environmental marketing at national and international level; creation of experience and lessons learned exchanges, expanding the reach of national project outcomes by allowing mgt models and sustainable use projects to be replicated to many more communities across region.</p> <p>Replication facilitation of sustainable models to communities across Central America, thereby avoiding need to ID and retest similar models in other communities/countries.</p> <p>Dissemination of findings to indigenous communities across region and development of standards for environmental goods and services that will complement national activities.</p>
	Incremental	\$2.970		
4. Participatory Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Baseline	\$1.880	Strengthened environmental and land administration institutions; increased public sector capacity to manage natural resources and land	Strengthening of focal points in each country and development of monitoring standards for environmental goods and services.

<i>Component sector</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>US\$ million</i>	<i>Domestic Benefit</i>	<i>Global benefit</i>
			tenure and administer natural resources management programs; development of M&E capacity at national level.	
	With GEF Alternative	\$2.910		Increased mgt capacity of natural resource management agencies and indigenous communities. Improved knowledge of environmental services. Effective management of investments aimed at long-term conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity. Development of M&E capacity and methodologies at regional level, which will complement and be shared with GEF, land administration, and rural dev. projects.
	Incremental	\$1.030		
TOTALS	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>\$45.356</b>		
	<b>With GEF Alternative</b>	<b>\$54.356</b>		
	<b>Total Increment</b>	<b>\$9.0</b>		





## ANNEX B

### PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

#### Project Design Summary

#### CENTRAL AMERICA: Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Strategy	Critical Assumptions
<i>Sector-related CAS goal:</i>	<i>Sector indicators:</i>	<i>Sector/country reports:</i>	<i>(from goal to Bank mission)</i>
Reduce poverty in indigenous communities in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC).	Reduced levels of malnutrition of children less than 7 years old in indigenous communities	Baseline and socioeconomic studies	Adequate selection of project intervention areas
<b>GEF Operational Program:</b> GEF OP 3 and 4 (i) Conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in forest ecosystems, (ii) Conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in mountain ecosystems, (iii) equitable sharing of benefits.	<b>Outcome / Impact Indicators:</b> (i) Reduction of the % of extreme poverty in the beneficiary communities of the project; (ii) Stabilization or increase of the % of area under community conservation in the project area; (iii) Increase of the % of lands under sustainable cultural land use in the project area.	Baseline study.  Project monitoring system incorporating data available through GIS, diachronic image analysis, and databases in the 7 countries.  Project monitoring reports with socioeconomic and land use data from communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major competing incentives do not induce indigenous communities to change sustainable cultural land use despite the project.</li> </ul>

Global Objective:	Outcome / Impact Indicators:	Project reports:	(from Objective to Goal)
To achieve more effective biodiversity conservation in Central America (Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) by strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities to protect and manage their natural and cultural resources, and by recuperating and promoting the positive cultural values and traditional land use practices they have developed over centuries .	During the 5 year project execution:	Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community institutions enforce their customary law norms.</li> <li>• Stable regimes for use and management of indigenous lands and territories.</li> <li>• Communities develop their cultural land use communal maps, assess cultural land sustainability and implement norms for sustainability adjustments.</li> <li>• Communities enforce customary law.</li> <li>• Governments acknowledge community customary law norms for management and conservation of natural resources; do not promote activities incompatible with project objectives, and provide adequate financial resources.</li> </ul>
	1.1 135,000 hectares under community conservation, and 45,000 hectares under sustainable cultural land use.		
	1.2 Stabilization of selected biodiversity indicators in the project intervention zones (forest cover, ecosystem fragmentation and population levels of selected key species).	CLAN diachronic satellite image analysis reports and customary laws approved, including shifting cultivation frequency in project intervention areas	
	1.3 100 indigenous villages or communities of medium management and organizational capacity start engaging in active conservation, and sustainable cultural land use.	Analysis of forest cover and ecosystem fragmentation using satellite imagery and air photos on project intervention areas	
	1.4 50 indigenous villages or communities of high organization and management capacity with active conservation, and sustainable cultural land use.	Baseline and biodiversity inventory studies. Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.	
	1.5 At least 70 indigenous communities participating in 3 regional networks of eco/ethnotourism and/or with eco/ethnotourism business plans	Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate level of community organization and intergovernmental participation in the process, including local governments.</li> <li>• Mechanisms for local conflict resolution can efficiently handle disputes.</li> <li>• Project Council "<i>Wayib</i>" is recognized as a legitimate voice of the project.</li> </ul>
	1.6 At least 3 regional networks for marketing traditional indigenous products.	Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.	
	1.7 At least 5 networks for marketing of environmental services derived from traditional land use with the participation of at least 400 indigenous communities.	Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.	

<u>Output from each Component:</u>	<u>Output Indicators:</u>	<u>Project reports:</u>	<u>(from Outputs to Objective)</u>
1. Cultural and institutional strengthening and capacity building	<p><i>Typology for organizations from Category IV and III</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,229 indigenous participants trained on institutional management, marketing, legislation, customary law, land use, forest management, biodiversity, information technology, and empowerment and lobbying, collective identity and rights, customary law, techniques for participatory investigation, and project formulation, through 94 capacity building exercises.</li> <li>• 164 indigenous participants trained regarding institutional functioning, cooperation administration and community promotion through 82 study visits.</li> <li>• 310 indigenous participants trained regarding community production, community mapping, cultural land use and sustainable uses, preparation of management plans and eco/ethno-tourism, through 31 exchanges of experiences.</li> <li>• 32 institutional development plans and 20 business plans developed through support from 52 consultancies.</li> <li>• Recovery of traditional ecosystems management through 30 participatory systematization activities and studies in the indigenous communities.</li> <li>• Increased knowledge of traditional land use management through 286 community meetings at the project intervention zones level.</li> </ul> <p><i>Organizational types (I y II)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,605 indigenous</li> </ul>	<p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiences and promoters with teaching and development experience regarding conservation plans.</li> <li>• Systematization of experiences of the communities in addition to a dissemination strategy.</li> <li>• Proposals for territorial management and capacity to negotiate these proposals.</li> </ul>

<u>Output from each Component:</u>	<u>Output Indicators:</u>	<u>Project reports:</u>	<u>(from Outputs to Objective)</u>
	<p>participants trained regarding institutional management, legislation, customary law, land use, collective identity and rights, empowerment and lobbying, and information technology, through 135 capacity building exercises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 282 indigenous participants trained regarding institutional functioning and community promotion, through 141 study visits.</li> <li>• 400 indigenous participants trained regarding community production, community mapping, cultural land use, and sustainable uses, through 40 community exchanges.</li> <li>• 17 institutional diagnosis and 15 strategic institutional plans prepared through 32 consultancies.</li> </ul> <p><i>Plan for regionalization of experiences</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 275 indigenous participants trained regarding design of productive and cultural management of ecosystems projects, through 38 community exchanges.</li> <li>• 52 indigenous participants trained regarding design of productive systems, through 26 study tours.</li> <li>• Regional integration and capacity building regarding issues of sustainable cultural land use, through 5 regional consultation meetings.</li> </ul>	<p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p>	
2. Promotion of cultural use and traditional ecosystems management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 plans for sustainable cultural land use developed.</li> <li>• Strengthening of local capacities for sustainable cultural land use through 40 sub-projects.</li> <li>• promotion of sustainable development, and natural and cultural conservation</li> </ul>	<p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops, cultural land use maps, community norms on sustainable cultivation frequency and other cultural land use adjustments to reach sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community customary laws for cultural land categories, sustainability adjustments and sustainable forest management.</li> <li>• Adequate tools (community cultural land</li> </ul>

<u>Output from each Component:</u>	<u>Output Indicators:</u>	<u>Project reports:</u>	<u>(from Outputs to Objective)</u>
	<p>through 62 sub-projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mitigation of social, cultural and environmental vulnerabilities through 20 projects</li> </ul>	<p>CLAN satellite image analysis reports on diachronic cultural land uses.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p>	<p>use mapping) and enabled promoters for the preparation of plans for traditional ecosystem management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productive proposals that have been validated locally.</li> <li>Successful experiences and methodologies concerning local productive administration.</li> </ul>
3. Development of financial mechanisms culturally appropriate for the environmental sustainability in indigenous communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional supply of traditional products determined, and marketing of these products carried out with the participation of at least 400 indigenous communities.</li> <li>Regional offer of carbon credits determined, and support to marketing efforts for these credits in at least 400 indigenous communities.</li> <li>Regional bio-diversity protection and other environmental services produced by indigenous communities determined, and their marketing carried out in at least 400 communities.</li> </ul> <p>1.8 3 regional networks of community eco/ethno-tourism designed and their marketing initiated and 8 communities with eco/ethno-tourism business plan for joint ventures</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, evaluation workshops and business plans.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, evaluation workshops and business plans.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops and business plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental services valued and valuable to local communities.</li> <li>Exist markets for traditional products of indigenous communities</li> <li>Sufficient economic resources available and successful experiences of valuation of traditional ecosystem management.</li> <li>Markets to sell environmental services develop.</li> <li>Ecotourism operator companies willing to establish joint ventures with indigenous communities for eco/ethno-tourism projects.</li> </ul>
4. Participatory project monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 communities have developed organizational and technical capacities for evaluation of project impacts.</li> <li>Project impacts associated with global benefits are</li> </ul>	<p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E leads to improvements and broader acceptance of project methodology</li> <li>Participatory tools and mechanisms.</li> </ul>

<u>Output from each Component:</u>	<u>Output Indicators:</u>	<u>Project reports:</u>	<u>(from Outputs to Objective)</u>
	<p>monitored and evaluated every year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project goals and outputs including development of community capacities, effectiveness of community networks, and technical assistance activities are monitored and evaluated every year.</li> <li>▪ Socio-cultural impact of the project intervention model is evaluated every year.</li> </ul>	<p>community registries, and evaluation workshops and CLAN diachronic satellite image analysis reports.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports, community registries, and evaluation workshops.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information qualified and valued by the indigenous communities.</li> </ul>

## ANNEX C

### RESPONSE TO PROJECT REVIEWS

#### **(a) Convention Secretariat**

No review or comments received at this time.

#### **(b) Review by expert from STAP Roster**

Reviewer Comments (Hernán Torres) and Task Team Response

##### **a. Review of the Draft Project Appraisal Document (GEF Brief)**

###### **1. Identification of the global benefits of the project**

New Comment. The conservation of biological diversity in Central America is a task of great priority, recognized by many interested organizations and groups. The indigenous territories in Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama still maintain a high biological diversity that undoubtedly can be conserved with the participation of the communities. This is important considering that, up to now, the conservation of biological diversity in Central America rests in the national systems of protected areas. From this point of view, this project will provide a global benefit since it will expand the area under protection to other important territories of high biological diversity in Central America

Response: *The project can serve as a platform to demonstrate that indigenous peoples play a very important role in conservation activities and prevent land degradation in the indigenous territories and in the MBC corridors in which indigenous communities live.*

###### **2. Estimation of project's sustainability in institutional, financial, and technical terms**

Comment: The reviewer believes that the description of the proposed GEF project activities assumes that it will be financially and technically sustainable. Nevertheless, there is no indication as to what will be the institutional coordination mechanism that will help achieve a fluid and harmonic coordination of the project. It is suggested, therefore, to work further on this aspect to strengthen its sustainability during implementation.

Response: *The "Wayib" (Project Council) will oversee project implementation and serve as a "Board" for project decision-making. The Task Team fully agrees with the reviewer and has paid great attention to the institutional arrangements of the project during its preparation. The Task Team would like to point out that continued emphasis on the indigenous organizations involved is indeed a key for success of this project. The governments represented in the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) are committed to providing all proper institutional flexibility to ensure success of the various activities.*

### 3. Degree of involvement of relevant stakeholders in the project

Comment: The greatest innovative aspect of the project is its integrated nature. This project could help the relevant departments or provinces, central government ministries, and international bodies to work together for promoting the land degradation program further.

Response: *The project is among seven demonstration projects proposed in the PRC/GEF partnership. It is a pilot project that can serve as a platform for different interested local, regional, provincial, national, and international bodies to work together on controlling land degradation. It will provide experience that could be replicated and would be beneficial in other regions of similar ecosystem.*

New Comment: The project proposes an active participation of indigenous grassroots organizations that will implement the activities. It will coordinate with the National Biodiversity Strategies to avoid duplication of efforts and to enhance the participation of indigenous communities in implementation of traditional ecosystem management. The project will also work with the UNDP's regional ***Establishment of a Program for the Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor*** and the World Bank's regional program ***Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System***.

Response: *The Task Team agrees and informs that participatory consultation and social assessment (see Appendix 2) has been carried out during project preparation to ensure that the Indigenous communities will have active participation, not only in the implementation of the project, but also as important part of the decision-making process. A list of communities in each priority TEM area has been developed for all countries. This categorizes the communities by organizational, and technical skills and experience in natural resources and land use management and conservation, and whether they have a land use management plan. Criteria used to identify eligibility were (a) high priority biodiversity and land degradation under the MBC; (b) organizational capacity for conservation activities; (c) basic norms and procedures or interest in establishment of norms for conservation processes; (d) ongoing projects for sustainable use or conservation activities; and participation in networks of communities.*

### 4. Monitoring and evaluation

New Comment: The monitoring and evaluation of the project consist of two separate areas: The managerial activities of the project and the progress in the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biological diversity in the indigenous lands. This is important because the monitoring mechanisms and their respective indicators will be different. This way, the progress in both areas will be easily identified.

Response: *The Task Team agrees and informs that participatory monitoring program, which is to be managed by the project coordinating unit, will include (a) scientifically sound monitoring and evaluation to track project implementation and biodiversity, cultural land use changes and land degradation over time; (b) baseline environmental and land degradation information determined through in-depth assessments, the use of CLAN remote sensing analysis, and collaboration with other complementary initiatives; (c) evaluation activities including midterm reviews and documentation of lessons learned to facilitate dissemination of project findings to communities throughout the region; (d) community advisory groups in each project area; and (e) monitoring of the managerial and administrative aspects of the projects, with specific indicators relating to efficiency and performance. It is also important to mention that there will be a subcomponent on training that should cover issues*



*dealing with monitoring and evaluation, both to learn about the managerial performance of the project as well as to measure progress in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity components.*

## **5. Priority areas and indigenous maps**

**Comment:** It is recommended that the total area and location of indigenous lands to be included in the project be indicated. For this purpose, it is advised that the PAD include a set of maps illustrating the indigenous lands that the project will cover and their relation with the national systems of protected areas in Central America.

**Response:** *The Task Team fully agrees with the reviewer and has paid great attention to matters of indigenous lands. During project design extensive research was carried out to identify indigenous land issues and a geographic information system has been developed that includes all the important maps related to priority ecosystems and the overlap with indigenous lands and territories.*

### **(c) Response to comments from Secretariat**

At the PDF-B approval stage, M Ramos concentrated his review on the TORs for the PDF-B only and had the following concerns:

#### **Comment A:**

**The PDF-B only describes the preparation of the components supported by the GEF (US\$10 m), but not the components supported by cofinancing (US\$18 m). What would this cofinancing support? How would the GEF contribution build on this support? This is the case for project preparation funds too. Total preparation costs are estimated at US\$2.15 m, but the budget only details the GEF contribution. What are the others contributing? The budget matrix gives the impression that the GEF is the only one contributing preparation funding. Cofinancing should also be spelled out the same as GEF funding.**

#### **Response A:**

**PDF-B activities:** The section describing PDF activities and expected outcomes clearly states the different funding sources (GEF, RUTA, IDB, and/or WB/Netherlands Partnership) under each of the activities. To address the observation from GEFSEC, the Project Preparation Cost Table has been reviewed to describe in more detail the contributions from these different financing sources. As a result, it has been clarified that GEF funding represents only one part of the sources being utilized to carry out the PDF-B activities. For instance, the IDB operation (with financing from the Japanese Trust Fund) is designed to serve as cofinancing for the PDF-B.

**Project Components:** Since the exact scope of the different components for the proposed GEF project is still subject to further analysis (for which the PDF-B resources will be used), the project team believes it is premature at this stage to identify the cofinancing contribution to the overall cost of implementation for each of the components. These amounts will be included when the design of the proposed project is more complete. In addition to what is stated in the PDB-B Request under Baseline Situation, and GEF Role sections, please find below a matrix listing IDB and IBRD projects dealing with Biodiversity conservation and land issues that have been identified as possible co-financing sources for financing the proposed project.

**World Bank co- financing sources**

<i>Project</i>	<i>Total budget (US\$ million)</i>	<i>Co- financing proposed (US\$ million)</i>
Land Administration — Guatemala	38.8	1.7
Land Fund — Guatemala	77.2	1.9
Land Administration — Nicaragua	38.5	3.3
Land Administration — Panama	71.9	1.8
Land Administration — Honduras	70.0	4.6
Central America Indigenous Peoples Sust. Dev. (TF ESSD)		0.6
<b>TOTAL World Bank</b>		<b>13.9</b>

**Inter-American Development Bank co-financing sources**

<i>Project</i>	<i>Total budget (US\$ million)</i>	<i>Co-financing proposed (US\$ million)</i>
Regularization of Cadastre and Property Registry — Costa Rica	92	1.5
Land Management — Belize	8.86	0.6
Land Administration and Regularization — Panama	32.0	0.16
Sustainable Development of the Darien — Panama	88	1.7
Support for Indigenous and Black Communities — Honduras	2.9	0.72
Socioenvironmental and Forestry Program-Nicaragua	32.7	1.5
<b>TOTAL IDB</b>		<b>6.18</b>

**Comment B:**

**The project preparation costs includes activities that should be supported by the baseline (e.g., output 1.2 on legal studies analyzing the framework for land tenure rights) as the Bank funding is suppose to deal with land tenure issues.**

**Response B:**

For the PDF-B specifically, it is suggested to use US\$95,000 for the evaluation of the current legal framework in the target communities in order to improve identification of the activities needed for improving agreements on management of public lands, resource management, and biodiversity conservation. In addition, an evaluation of technical norms and standards for sustainable resource access is included in the PDF-B (US\$55,000). Both these activities will provide input into the formulation of the referenced output 1.2 and will contribute to a further definition of baseline activities vis-à-vis incremental activities. It is anticipated that several land titling issues will indeed be covered through cofinancing (see the IDB and IBRD projects listed above), but at the same time, certain incremental costs will be eligible for GEF financing, as described in output 1.2.

**Comment C:**

**Proposed project implementation activities (e.g. the execution of the institutional strengthening capacity program under capacity building and training) should not be part of project preparation as it is the GEF policy that project preparation funds should not implement project activities;**

**Response C:**

We have carefully reviewed and made the appropriate changes, e.g. removing activities related to the execution of the institutional capacity. Now, the activities to be carried out with PDF-B funding are only related to the design of the institutional capacity program.

**Comment D:**

The overall balance between resulting project activities seem inadequate. About US\$4 m would go to capacity building (US\$1 m of this to ACICAFOC and the decision-making structure of the project alone), US\$2 m to community conservation and management of key areas, US\$2.5 m to buffer zone activities (most of this should be paid by the IDB and WB money) and should be part of the baseline, and US\$1.5 m to M&E. There should be an overall balance from the various contributors. The GEF should only pay its proportional part of total project costs (US\$28 m). In addition, GEF contribution would be better used for the conservation aspects of the project while the sustainable use, market issues, and environmental goods and services should also be covered substantively by cofinancing. For example, the Bank has been conducting extensive work (both conceptually and in the field through training and pilot projects) on environmental goods and services in the region. However, this project includes GEF funding for these types of activities. Why not use what the Bank has generated to date?

**Response D:**

These issues will be further addressed during the rest of the project design period. However, the project team has moved output 4.2 (market standards) from component 4 (M&E) to component 3 (Buffer Zone Activities) since it logically belongs under that component. As a result, the balance among the different components has been improved with only US\$1 million for M&E.

**Comment E:**

All aspects related to project monitoring are charged to the GEF, while the GEF would pay about 30 percent of total project costs. If this is the case, GEF should only pay a proportional part of this component too.

**Response E:**

With reference to PDF-B activities, US\$90,000 from GEF and US\$90,000 from RUTA has been allocated toward monitoring and evaluation studies.

**Comment F:**

The PM (Mario) highlighted to the Team Leader (Herbert) that the Bio-Itza project appears several times in the document under review (e.g., pages 7 and 12). The Bank has been lobbying the TL heavily on this. The PM's earlier recommendation based on the limited information that the Bank provided was that activities planned under Bio-Itza should not be included in this concept as it would be inadequate to support this regional, sizable project, which would work with indigenous communities in the region, and still approve an MSP to work with more of the same. Independent of the TL decision on this particular topic, the PM recommends requesting the Bank to delete reference to the Bio-Itza project from this document as it has not been formally included in the GEF pipeline. The PM recommended that, if the TL agrees with these comments, they should be transmitted to both the World Bank and IDB as soon as possible.

**Response F:**

The document has been revised deleting all reference to the Bio-Itza project in line with our decision to proceed with the Bio-Itza MSP. When the project document is submitted for work program submission, this omission will also be reflected accordingly through a reduction in the overall project budget.

#### **(d) GEFSEC Comments for Items Expected at Work Program Inclusion**

1. Policy reforms needed to address Land Tenure and Ownership and Access. There has been an extensive legal analysis carried out in the six priority areas as part of the project preparation, including (a) land tenure legal analysis of the indigenous peoples in Central America; and (b) an analysis on intellectual property rights of the indigenous peoples in the MBC.

A strategy for strengthening component 1 has been developed based on the learning experiences from the land administration project in Central America (Tolupán titling project in Honduras, and the Land Administration project in Guatemala, which provide good models for working in a coordinated fashion with indigenous organizations), these processes include:

- a. Identification of the problems regarding land tenure issues and priorities of indigenous communities<sup>6</sup>;
  - b. assuring that the projects are appropriated in the framework of community and territorial initiatives;
  - c. identification and promotion of local capabilities for land tenure negotiations (legal advice, technical assistance) and the implementation of economic development projects.
  - d. supporting traditional (*Consejo de Ancianos*) and community (women's organizations, youth, etc.) organizations to develop the capacity for conflict resolutions on land tenure and natural resources management;  
systematically connecting external cooperation and government projects based on community needs for land tenure security.
2. Operational Program. The Project has been presented under the GEF Operational Program 12 and addresses the capture of global benefits in both Biodiversity and Land Management GEF Focal Areas. The system boundaries for the project are large and include all of Central America. Although this region is comprised of various ecosystem types, it has a consistent framework for Biodiversity Conservation under the efforts of the Meso-American Biological Corridors Program. Similarly the land management and land degradation concerns are regional in nature and require a systematic regional approach to achieve benefits of sustainable management. This particular project aims to work specifically with the indigenous communities. Indigenous Communities make up about one quarter of the population of Central America (more in some areas than others) and therefore they have a significant role toward reaching the achievement of sustainable ecosystem and land management.
  3. Complement with other GEF Projects – Section E 1.11 of the Plan de Operations describes complements with other GEF Projects in Central America.
  4. Transparent Criteria to Select Pilot Communities – Criteria to select communities are described in Section 3.14 of the Plan de Operations.
  5. Absorptive Capacity – The absorptive capacity of the communities has been considered in the project design

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<sup>6</sup> The community planning sub-component could become a model of best practices with adequate financing and follow-up.

6. Community Management Plans and Socioeconomic Indicators – The M&E studies are being prepared and will include socioeconomic and demographic information. Section 3(e) of the Project Executive Summary and Section D 3.13 of the Plan de Operations describe these issues.
7. Buffer Zone Activities – Buffer zone issues will include mixed and mestizo groups because there are many campesino populations in the agricultural frontier where deforestation is occurring. Therefore they will be important to include them in the project to achieve project goals and impacts.
8. Indigenous Clearing House Mechanism – The project will support Article 7 and 8j of the CBD as described in Section D 4.11 of the Plan de Operations.
9. Institutional Set-up – After several discussions among indigenous peoples in the region all agreed that Fondo Indigena will not participate directly, however they will be indirectly involved through their advisory role to CACA. Sections 1.13 and 1.14, and Chapter 3 of the Plan de Operations describe key Indigenous Organizations to be involved in the project.
10. Project Focus – The project execution arrangements focus only on National Organizations. NGOs like the Global Alliance of Indigenous Peoples in Tropical Forest are represented indirectly through their member communities. The Stakeholder consultations have also involved regional NGO organizations concerned with project issues directly.
11. Matching Funds – GEF funds will not exceed 50% of the cost of the subprojects. Individual subproject financing arrangements may vary, and will include local counterpart funds, Bank co-financing, and donor funds.
12. Targeted Indigenous Communities – A matrix describing targeted communities and their key characteristics has been presented in Annex 4 (Typology for Classification of Communities) of the Plan de Operations.
13. Traditional Knowledge – Traditional knowledge has been integrated throughout the project design. Components 1, 2, and 3 will all include a strong emphasis on traditional knowledge. Section B 4.7 and 4.8 of the Plan de Operations discusses these issues.
14. Fuel wood – The site evaluation methodology will look at fuel wood consumption and use as part of its assessments for sustainability.
15. Capacity Indicators – Quantitative and qualitative capacity indicators are included in the output indicators of the log frame.
16. Sustainability of Capacity Building – Section B, chapter 4 of the Plan de Operations addresses sustainability of capacity building.
17. Financial Sustainability – Key design features to address financial sustainability has been described in paragraphs 4.9 and 4.10 of the Plan de Operations.
18. Lessons Learned and Dissemination – Key lessons learned by both Banks and through the experience of other organizations have been described in Section I E of the Plan de Operations. Dissemination is described in Section C (replicability) of the Project Executive Summary and Section C, para 2.7 of the Plan de Operations.

19. Co-Execution Arrangements – Stakeholder involvement is described in Section E, paras 4.13 and 4.14. Project execution and administration arrangements are described in Chapter III A of the Plan de Operations. Section 5 (c) of the Project Executive Summary describes project implementation arrangements agreed between the two Banks.
20. Post Conflict Reconstruction – A legal analysis is under preparation and will be completed before project appraisal which addresses these issues. The project design will take into account recommendations for the project to work within these areas.
21. Co-financing – Co-financing arrangements are described in part 4 of the Project Executive Summary. Technical Annex 5 of the Plan De Operations is an analysis of the co-financing to be provided from ongoing World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank loans.
22. Phasing of the Project – Both Banks agree with a long-term approach, which may justify a second phase after this one has substantially advanced its objectives. The project being presented addressed the absorptive capacity of activities in 7 countries and 440 communities to complement ongoing Bank lending programs with these same areas. Capacity assessments have been part of the project development studies.

**(e) Responses to GEFSEC Comments (September 2003)**

**1. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP**

**Country Drivenness:**

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

**Question 1:**

**Identification of necessary national (and regional?) policy reforms needed to dealt with key issues of land tenure and ownership, and access to natural resources by indigenous communities.**

Answer 1:

Analysis on land tenure issues has been carried out. The consultant has identified a strategy on how to deal with Land Tenure issues in each specific case. It is important to clarify that co-financing projects from IADB and WB, specifically those related to Land Administration, will deal with each specific policy reform. In the case of Honduras, IDB's PAPIN project includes a consultation committee to deal with indigenous legislation reforms. There is no correlated project in El Salvador. LMP will foster IP's community demands for land regularization. It should be noted that LMP rely on customary law, so only communal use rights and not necessarily property rights are needed. In some cases, as in Honduras and Guatemala, coordination with local governments for municipal ejidos use will be needed. REF: Documento de Análisis de la Problemática de Tierras y Territorios de Centroamérica by Mario Vallejo Lario, and Co-financing tables of each specific Bank.

**Question 2:**

**Governments' financial contribution to the project should be increased as issues confronted are substantive and national benefits are likely to be substantive too.**

Answer 2:

Government Financial Contribution will be within the existing land tenure projects in each country, financed as loan projects, and also direct financing from the Governments within the budgets of these projects. This is part of the strategy mentioned previously. DOC: Example of HN-Land Administration Project, which is in Preparation. This project will focus on land regularization of Garifuna and Miskito IP's. There are some other relevant projects also in the IADB and WB pipeline.

Expected at CEO endorsement:

**Question 3:**

**1. Policy reform conducted 2. Financial package committed**

Answer 3:

1. We would need clarification of your concern, or which reform agenda you are referring to. 2. WB and IDB Co-financing approved or in approval phase. REF: IADB and WB co-financing matrix.

**Endorsement:**

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

**Question 4:**

**If needed, new letters of endorsement submitted.**

Answer 4:

New letters of endorsement have been issued (Dated September and October, 2003) from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras. REF: Letters of endorsement.

## 2. PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY

### **Program Designation and Conformity**

At Pipeline of entry

#### **Question 5:**

**This project concept is eligible for entry into the GEF's pipeline, especially in light of its potential for addressing issues related to CBD Articles 8(j), 10(c), 17.2 and 18.4. For this matter, the focus should be on indigenous communities. Proposed activities conform well with OP # 3.**

Answer 5:

Project focus is on indigenous communities. A meeting to discuss the OP fit with GEFSEC is planned.

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

#### **Question 6:**

**The project is identified as an OP#12 proposal suggesting focus on issues related to forest biodiversity, environmental goods and services, including watershed issues, and carbon sequestration. However, its proposed benefits seem to focus mostly on forest ecosystems. OP # 3 should be reflected as the key OP.**

Answer 6:

A meeting to discuss OP fit with GEFSEC is planned

September 2003:

#### **Question 7:**

**The brief submitted at this stage still insist in requesting review under OP#12, but paragraph 4.17, page 22, Plan of Operations document, highlights OPS 2,3, and 4. In addition and upon review, the Secretariat confirms that the project benefits accrue to OP#3 and 4. This is also supported by the review of the expert of the STAP roster. As requested during pipeline entry and PDF-B approval, no justification has been provided in the project document to suggest its nexus to OPs #12 and 15. Hence the project has been reviewed using OPs#3-4 criteria. If the IA/EA insist in addressing other focal areas, the document should document expected benefits on proposed Ops including process and impact indicators.**

Answer 7:

Nexus to OP # 15, 3 , 4 and thus combined under 12 are focus on land management plans and incorporation of TK (Art. 8.J BDC), not only on LMP but also on training/capacity building activities of component I and on component III business plans (as for example ethno-tourism vs. eco-tourism). Biodiversity and OP # 3-4 continue being an important part of the proposal. It should be noted that this proposal makes a special and innovative effort to incorporate TK not only in biodiversity but also in land management. OP # 12 expected benefit would be to improve LMP implementation through cultural based design and customary law based community participation. See log frame for biodiversity/TK LMP impact indicators.



**Question 8:**

**The Secretariat should settle the OP-fit issue with the IA/EA as early as possible as this review was delayed a week given mixed signals from the agencies involved.**

Answer 8:

Both WB and IDB project teams agree on OP # 12 as the most adequate GEF pipeline entry for the proposed project. A meeting to discuss the OP fit with GEFSEC is planned.

**Project Design:**

**Question 9:**

**1. Baseline scenario limited as presented. Not all threats/root causes are identified. Lack of recognition to their culture, traditional knowledge, gender issues, etc. are lacking and should be clearly spelled out, including how these would be addressed through project activities.**

Answer 9:

A community matrix sample of 32 diverse cases across the project proposed eco-regions has been developed to address this concern. Treats/root causes, how they are going to be addressed through project activities, TK and gender issues are identified in the matrix. The matrix presents information collected through the regional Indigenous Consultation process. REF: Community matrix sample. Country documents from the Indigenous Consultation (Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama and Costa Rica). Additionally, there is a Consultant report (Ruben Pasos) on the Analysis of the base line scenario of the IEM Project.

**Question 11:**

**2. Proposed green enterprises include sustainable forest management and bio-prospecting among others. Is the first related to timber extraction from primary forests? On the second, given sensitivities associated to issues of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, specific agreements should besought from indigenous communities to be involved on this issue.**

Answer 11:

On the first comment, SFM is related to sustainable use of non-timber forest products. Only in special cases, as in Darien's Cemaco Ogo Drua business plan, SFM is related to timber extraction in primary forest, but as a way to replace on-going unsustainable indigenous timber extraction (see community matrix). On the second comment, specific agreements to protect IP communities rights on biodiversity TK will be assured, through helping them with patenting procedures and fostering benefit sharing. DOC. Community matrix sample.

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

**Question 12:**

**1. Resulting project brief should clearly show the complementarity of GEF (and other) activities in the region as GEF projects under implementation already includes key indigenous community components.**

Answer 12:

Although some GEF projects in the region include key indigenous community components, they lack focus on traditional knowledge (TK) LM approach. Community Management Matrix shows case-by-case complementation with other GEF projects. See Community Management Matrix # 1.

**Question 13:**

**2. Criteria should be identified to select those communities that would benefit from pilot subprojects for conservation and 'green' enterprises. A transparent system for their selection should be put in place.**

Answer 13:

There is a typology with specific criteria to select those communities. All communities eligible for participation in the project must: (i) be located in the project priority areas; (ii) contain a minimum area of biodiversity in their territories; (iii) express a willingness to manage and conserve biodiversity; (iv) have customary law for land management; (v) be free of land conflicts and border conflicts; and (vi) submit a proposal that has been agreed upon by collective assemblies. REF: Component 1, and Component 2 Documents, additionally the Country Documents of the Indigenous Consultation.

**Question 14:**

**3. Absorptive capacity: The Secretariat is doubtful of the absorptive capacity of indigenous communities to make wise use of the sizable project (\$ 27.0m) over the proposed time frame (5years). Please phase it and extend project implementation.**

Answer 14:

It is envisaged that the project will benefit 558 communities (as an overall universe). The range of investment per community could be between \$10,000-25,000, depending on the type of community. There are four types of communities (level 1-4) which will be eligible for grant allocation (sub-projects), each with different financial counterpart requirement, and each with progressively larger grant sizes. Even though investments per community is not going to be substantial, the project is going to tackle the issue of absorptive capacity through capacity building. Capacity building activities intensity depend on the classification level of each community. The communities have been classified into the mentioned four types depending on their level of organization and also absorptive capacity. REF: Documents of Component 1, Component 2, and Component 3 (from field research for project preparation), national documents from the indigenous consultation and community matrix.

**Question 15:**

**4. Increasing the on-the-ground components. The most promising component of the project is the community conservation areas and management plans. These components should be expanded, not only in terms of percentage of the budget and scope, but also in the design of the substantive issues to be covered. Social issues to be addressed by management plans should include more socio-economic and demographic information, use-rights to resources, integration of indigenous knowledge and traditional conservation approaches, local governance systems, gender, role of youth and elders, and sustainable livelihoods options.**

Answer 15:

The project preparation team thinks that the most promising components of the project are the cultural and institutional strengthening and capacity building component and the TK LMP component. These components will reinforce and build on their traditional cultural values for cultural land use and natural resources management. The LMP component has been expanded as advised. REF: Country Documents on the Indigenous Consultation and Community Matrix on requested social issues information.

**Question 16:**

**5. Clarify buffer zone activities. Are buffer zone communities containing only indigenous populations or would cover mixed or mestizo groups? To be consistent with the project's objectives the focus should be on the first.**

Answer 16:

To assure a mayor impact in the project areas, the project preparation team agreed that the project will include not only indigenous population but also mixed communities and mestizo communities situated between the indigenous communities. The Indigenous population will be approximately 90% of the

target group. It should be noted that many mestizo communities use some indigenous cultural land uses and that they as part of the project implementation will be building on indigenous communal customary land management practices. REF: community matrix.

**Question 17:**

**6. The proposed component on information management system should assist indigenous communities to establish and implement the indigenous Clearing House Mechanism(CHM) discussed under the CBD.**

Answer 17:

The project GIS will be adjusted to CBD GIS standards.

**Question 18:**

**7. Institutional set-up: There are substantive concerns about CCAD,CICAFOC, Fondo Indigena, CICA, and the lack of other groups that should be involved.**

Answer 18:

The project's 558 communities universe is only a part of all the indigenous communities in the region. CICA and CICAFOC will only have a facilitation role. Most of the mentioned organizations have different interests and political agendas and a substantial part of the communities are constituents of several of these organizations at the same time. CICA and CICAFOC in parallel as part of project preparation have been carried out workshops with all the existing representative regional organizations (ONECA, Red Continental de Mujeres Indígenas, etc.). CICA and CICAFOC have agreed with the project preparation team that the project will be open to any other community that would be willing to submit a proposal. For this purpose CICA and CICAFOC will be continuing with –information-sharing meetings with the afore-mentioned regional organizations. It is also envisaged that experts from these organizations would be called upon to serve as project reviewers. REF: See document and aide memoirs on CICA and CICAFOC consultation with regional organizations and CCAD programs.

**Question 19:**

**(a) In relation to the CCAD, the GEF is funding substantively its operations through the various projects in the region. Bilateral donors are the other source of financial support. The CCAD's importance is that it has the audience and some of the political clout. However, it is very weak institutionally and financially. The project would not provide funding for the CCAD on this occasion, but it would have a coordinating role. It is critical that the CCAD gets internalized in the regional processes through funding from national governments.**

Answer 19:

CCAD coordinating role in the project has been enhanced. For this specific project our point of reference are the SIS priority areas, which are trans-boundary and do not necessarily deal with one specific country. REF: Documento de Identificación de Áreas Prioritarias

**Question 20:**

**(b) In the case of CICAFOC it is an organization focused on indigenous and local communities, addressing agro-forestry and some forest management but not biodiversity issues. Its experience seems to be more with peasant groups (not true, ACICAFOC includes 55 percent as an peasant and 45 percent as an Indigenous), and less so on indigenous groups. The Bank needs to explain what experience the organization has on biodiversity issues, its absorptive capacity, and how well represented is the indigenous representation in CICAFOC's decision-making structure.**

Answer 20:

During the last two years ACICAFOC has been focusing on biodiversity conservation issues in a very successful way. For example, the ACICAFOC member organization ACOFOP has obtained forest

certification of 450 thousands by the Rain Forest Alliance (a certification body with accreditation from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), a proof not only of good sustainable forest management, but also of biodiversity conservation and social responsible management. ACICAFOC decision-making structure includes a general assembly of 70 community base-organizations among the Central America Region. ACICAFOC is a regional legally recognized organization.

**Question 21:**

**(c) Fondo Indígena: It seems to have very limited presence in the region, and apparently it has not been involved on environmental issues. Please clarify.**

Answer 21:

FI was one of the promoters of the initiative for indigenous EIM in the scope of MBC. However, as FI is a multilateral organization and not a NGO that directly represents indigenous peoples in the region, they decided to step out of the project, but they may be available for technical advice during the implementation.

**Question 22:**

**(d) CICA: an organization representative of indigenous communities that has focused on human rights, cultural, legal and educational issues, but with no experience on environmental matters. If this area is new for CICA, how it would intend to approach biodiversity issues? Please clarify.**

Answer 22:

CICA has a national representation in each of the seven participating countries; each national representation also includes local representation by each indigenous peoples. Even though CICA has not direct experience in environmental projects, its member organizations indeed do. For example in the case of Honduras, at least 7 groups of CONPAH have a tremendous experience in biodiversity conservation, such as FITH, MASTA, FETRIP, FETRIXI, etc. It should be noted that CICA is an indigenous council, not expected to directly execute projects, as its primary function is regional coordination, which is the role it has in the proposal.

**Question 23:**

**(e) Other groups not involved on the project, which have presence on biodiversity issues in the region is the Global Alliance of Indigenous Peoples in Tropical Forests. Or Consejo Indígena Mesoamericano (CIMA). Why are these constituencies not involved in project preparation and implementation.**

Answer 23:

Project scoping and consultations with indigenous organizations began before CIMA was created. CICA and CICAFOC have had meetings with these organizations. The project is open to all communities who want to participate through the various representative groups. In most of the cases CICA and CICAFOC's community membership overlaps GAIPTF and CIMA's in Central America. REF: reports on CICA/CICAFOC meetings with GAIPTF and CIMA.

**Question 24:**

**8. On the proposed sinking fund, GEF funds should be matched with funds from other on at least 1:1 match. Higher contributions from others are Better.**

Answer 24:

It has been changed into a project account. However, as part of the future activities of *Wayib* it will be pursued to find funds from donors to create either a fund or a corporation to foster environmental services markets. If this objective is reached and matching funds are located, we would be asking GEF to allow transferring project account funds to the future Fund or Corporation.

**Question 25:**

**9. The project brief will include annex with a matrix detailing targeted indigenous communities, key issues affecting their natural resource-conservation and management, and how the project addresses these, through baseline and alternative funding.**

Answer 25:

Matrixes attached REF: See universe matrix, community matrix and community categories flux matrix.

**Question 26:**

**10. Traditional knowledge (TK) on biodiversity conservation and resource-management is key. The project will highlight how this TK will be used and biodiversity conservation and natural resource management**

Answer 26:

On TK for biodiversity conservation, a study has been carried out on the intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples. As part of the study recommendations were made on how to incorporate TK as a project cross-cutting strategy. See TK biodiversity consultancy. On natural resource management, we will be using Cultural Land Use methodologies for LMP design and CLAN tool for LMP monitoring and Evaluation. REF: See Concepto de Uso Cultural de la Tierra, CLAN (Cultural Land Use Analysis tool) documents.

**Question 27:**

**11. Given strong dependence on fuel-wood for energy sources by these groups, is the project addressing this issue? and if so, how? Please clarify.**

Answer 27:

The fuel wood dependence issue will be addressed in the Component #1 of the project proposal. Specifically, the issue will be tackled from the perspective of strengthening the indigenous communities to use alternative approaches for fuel consumption (such as fuel efficient stoves.). Additionally with component # 2 the communities will benefit from financing to be carried out through forest community management plans. In some cases, support to forest vigilance will be provided REF: community matrix

**Question 28:**

**12. The resulting log frame should clearly highlight the capacity building needed, indicators for its monitoring, and its sustainability.**

Answer 28:

Included as advised in the new-log frame

September 2003 Review:

A this time, the Secretariat expected that the 12 points raised above during earlier reviews would have been addressed as part of project submission. The Secretariat notes that this is not the case, as the current draft only responds to concerns raised at the PDF B stage, and request the IA/EA to address them. In addition, the following points are noted after reviewing the September 2003 submission:

**Question 29:**

**13. There is no definition of what the project calls as Integrated Ecosystem Management. One is needed to understand what the project pretends to address**

Answer 29:

IEM is a way to manage natural systems across sectors, within the context of sustainable development, with inter-sectoral approaches to land and natural resources management planning and implementation on an ecosystem scale. Indigenous IEM as the one fostered by this project incorporates traditional knowledge for cultural land management and biodiversity conservation in the scope of eco-cultural systems

**Question 30:**

**14. Project activities are not truly defined. All remain in generalities, making difficult to assess what is being asked to finance. Under output 2, what are the plans for cultural land use? What are subprojects for promotion of sustainable development, and natural and cultural conservation?, what are environmental vulnerabilities. Under output 3, what types of pilot projects are expected? What are the mechanisms to protect indigenous community knowledge? Under para 1.16, page 5, document title plan of operations, the Bank is said to have provided direct resources to indigenous communities through the Bank's IDF indigenous peoples training programs. Can you provide some examples of these?**

Answer 30:

Project activities and budget reassessed as requested. Cultural land uses are cultural categories of land use managed by IP. These plans search to identify CLU sustainability issues and through community participation and TK recollection design changes to unsustainable land uses to bring back ecosystem function and be enforced by customary law means. REF: See Concepto de Uso Cultural de la Tierra and CLAN (Cultural Land Use Analysis tool) documents. Under output 3, expected pilot projects would build community capabilities to prepare them for future environmental services markets, such as business plans, capacity building, inventories, etc. Mechanisms to protect indigenous community Knowledge can be found in Biodiversity TK consultancy report. The WB has been financing four IDF programs for Indigenous Peoples capacity building in Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, and Guatemala.

**Question 31:**

**15. Institutional set-up: Complex, starting from WB/IDB, passing through regional issues: CCAD, CICAFOC, CICA, to national organizations and local groups. How would the project address these complexities? Current proposal need further clarification. The secretariat had requested earlier the cooperation agreement between WB and IDB. The document is silent on this issue.**

Answer 31:

Institutional set-up clarification provided as requested and agreed among parties. Financial and procurement assessment has been carried out. Project will carry out needed implementing executing agency capacity building In Component 5. REF: See document Arreglos Institucionales and October 16th. aide memoire.

**Question 32:**

**16. Carbon sequestration issues under the proposed environmental services of the project: Under Biodiversity OPs, carbon sequestration has traditionally been not eligible. However, it would likely be in the baseline in terms of environmental benefits to be gained. Under the CC focal area, countries could get credits for it but GEF grants could be conceived as negative incentives. However, the GEF could fund activities if the CDM gets eventually approved and guidance is provided to the GEF for this purpose. Under OP#12, only occasionally it has been addressed but proof of global benefits to be achieve, amount of carbon to be sequestered, methodologies to measure these amounts, scientific basis for doing so, etc., would be requested. The proposal thus far, does not include any indicators on this aspect. As there view is conducted under Biodiversity OPs, this activity would be ineligible.**

Answer 32:

The project will focus more in community strengthening from the organizational, technical and financial perspective and business plan design to help them offer environmental services in the future.

**Question 33:**

**17. Sustainability of the proposed capacity to be build: The proposal includes substantive resources for capacity building under output 1. However, it is silent about how the capacity built would be sustained, Please clarify it.**

Answer 33:

Capacity building sustainability should be seen in terms of community typology flux from category I to IV. This would allow participants at level I to reach organization level IV at 5th year. Communities have been categorized in terms of capacity- and their progress through this system will be measured throughout the project.. It is envisaged that communities at the lower level will be leveled with communities at the higher capacity end at the end of the project. REF: See Community level flux matrix and community matrix- Also Document for Component #1.

**Question 34:**

**18. Incremental costs analysis: If I/A/EA co-financing is parallel financing; the incremental costs analysis would need to be modified. Moreover, proposed co-financing would be needed from other sources. In fact, the proposed baseline includes existing GEF projects under implementation. GEF funding should not be included as baseline funding.**

Answer 34:

IE/EA co-financing has been reviewed in a way to be considered as co-financing. GEF funding is not included in the baseline, as requested. See incremental cost analysis and community matrix.

**Question 35:**

**19. Would the proposed local pilot projects (para 3.5, page 15) not make indigenous communities to depend on external financing over the long-term? How would CICAFOC make this effort financially sustainable so communities "graduate" from the program? Mestizo groups are proposed to be included in buffer zone activities (p46, para 7, plan of operations document).**

Answer 35:

It is not only ACICAFOC, but also CICA. The project includes a Project Council, *Wayib*, which is the project maximum authority. The idea is to help *Wayib* create a regional financial sustainable mechanism in the future—Fondo Regional Comunitario or an IP environmental services corporation-, in which other relevant donors could participate. It is scheduled that *Wayib* will carry out the first donors meeting in 2004 to call for partnership proposals. DFID and other relevant donors have expressed interest.

**Question 36:**

**20. Please clarify project administration and audit costs. GEF contribution is high and reflected as 66% in one case and nearly as 90% in another. Please clarify and GEF support should be commensurate with its share of total project costs.**

Answer 36:

Budget calculation doesn't include administrative cost of WB/IDB co-financing. Besides, the enabling nature for IP of this intervention should be noted and since the co-financing is primarily from loans to be redirected it was difficult to find sources other than local contributions to share these costs.

**Question 37:**

**21. Conflict resolution mechanisms are assumed as to exist. However, this is uncertain. Please clarify if they exist, otherwise the project should establish and/or strengthen these. The same is true with the need not only of markets (e.g., for environmental services) but access to these is needed.**

Answer 37:

Conflict resolution mechanisms will be of two types: for internal conflicts the project will rely on customary law conflict management and decision enforcement mechanisms (mechanisms depend on type of indigenous juridical system). For external conflicts the project will rely on consensus or agreement-building mesas de concertación (as in the cases of Filo del Tallo/Apaquiset, Biroquerá/afrodarienites or Pintupo/colones cases in the community matrix); intercultural dialogues (as in the case of IDB's cadastre and titling program in Costa Rica) and government/indigenous organizations dialogue spaces promotion (as in the case of PAPIN's Junta Consultiva in Honduras). REF: Community matrix and Documento de Análisis de la Problemática de Tierras y Territorios de Centroamérica by Mario Vallejo Larios

### **Sustainability (including financial sustainability)**

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

#### **Question 38:**

**1. Given that capacity building is at the core of the sustainability issue, clarify how the sustainability of the capacity built will be assured.**

Answer 38:

The project is based upon community-driven approach to TK ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation that would be sustainable over the time because it will be implemented at community level by customary law means. Capacity building is presented as a cross-cutting aspect on the whole project. CB sustainability will be achieved through typology community “graduating” along categories I to IV. See above (point 17).

#### **Question 39:**

**2. Financial sustainability over the long-term is proposed using environmental goods and services. Access to markets is key.**

Answer 39:

See above (point 19)

### **Replicability:**

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

#### **Question 40:**

**1. Lessons learned are those of the Bank portfolio. Other IAs (e.g.,UNDP), other Executing Agencies (such as REDs), and other interested parties (e.g., governments, national and international NGOs) have gained experience on these issues and should be summarized**

Answer 40:

Lessons learned summarized as requested.

#### **Question 41:**

**2. Given the relevance of the issues to be addressed a clear mechanism for lesson disseminations should be included. It should be comprehensive including but not restricted to electronic media (CHM), printed documents, and training. September 2003: The draft includes aspects on how replication is expected. However, it is impossible to access how much funding will be defined for this activity. Please clarify.**

Answer 41:

Referred web portal incorporating project documents, photos and maps. Web page design funding has been provided by PDF-B and IDB. Efforts will be made to translate key documents into native languages. Funding for this activity is included in budget.

### **Stakeholder Involvement:**

#### **Question 42:**

**1. Given the relevance of women on indigenous societies, gender issues should be at the core of the proposal. Please clarify how these are addressed.**



Answer 42:

IDB indigenous consultation methodology assured full gender participation in community consultations. Several projects to be considered are gender oriented (see community matrix). Operational guidelines will assure equitably participation of women in all the activities of the project

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

**Question 43:**

**1. Co-execution arrangements. It is expected hat the project proponents and beneficiaries – indigenous communities in 7 countries – have been fully consulted about their preferences for project execution. Is this so? Please expand the decision making structure to include national and sub-national indigenous organizations (and federations). It is equally important to strengthen in-country representation of indigenous organizations in the committee.**

Answer 43:

Extensive consultation for proposal was carried out by CICA and CICAFOC during past year. It is calculated that more than 1M US\$ have been spent in consultation. Consultation has been carried out in 558 communities, but also at the national and regional levels. National and sub-national IP organizations have been part of the consultation process and will be represented by CICA and CICAFOC as regional coordinating councils. Six national link organizations have been identified as part of executing arrangements. REF: See Consulta Indígena national reports (CICA) and Preparación Componente II consultancy (CICAFOC) and October 16th, 2003 aide memoire.

**Question 44:**

**2. Post-conflict reconstruction. An issue that seems to be missing in the September 2003 projects is civil unrest and conflict, thereby requiring some for of post-conflict reconstruction approach, whenever applicable. For example, this is a key issue in Guatemala where the government just recently approved reforms in March 1999 affecting conflicts in the country's indigenous territories.**

Answer 44:

In countries as Guatemala and El Salvador (and to a lesser degree Nicaragua), projects that foster indigenous community empowerment can be sensitive for other sectors of the national population. The strategy of this project is to tackle community empowerment through a low-sensitivity approach, fostering community environmental management and BD protection, instead of self-government or political participation. Furthermore, in the mesas de concertación and dialogue spaces, intercultural information will be shared to foster knowledge of indigenous sustainable practices. Project information and dissemination activities will better intercultural understandings and help create an environment of tolerance in these countries.

**Question 45:**

**3. The draft highlights that it has been designed through discussions with regional indigenous organizations and government officials from the region (para 4.18, plan of operations). Although preparatory funds have been used to ensure full participation, it is unclear what this truly means, as it seems that the real indigenous communities in the region have not been included either on this project or on planning NBSAP (para 1.18) or in the process coordinated by the CCAD(para 1.18 too). Please document the extent of consultation with local indigenous groups. Social assessments and in-depth consultation are apparently under way. Further information is needed to determine the level and depth of consultation thus far carried out.**

Answer 45:

As said, extensive, in-depth community consultation was carried out during a year. 558 communities were consulted. It should be noted that consultation was carried out by 36 indigenous consultants, in their own languages. REF: See Consulta Indígena national reports (CICA) and Preparación Componente II consultancy (CICAFOC) and community universe matrix.

**Question 46:**

**4. The Secretariat is concerned that, as the project evolves, it appears more and more as a typical social development project, working with regional and national indigenous organizations and government agencies that, in the past, some have proven inefficient to address these issues. In other cases, leadership has not been fully transparent and representative of local indigenous groups. The project should aim at truly addressing indigenous community needs and aspirations. This is not fully shown in the current draft.**

Answer 46:

As said, project financing will be community demand driven and any IP community in the region that fills eligibility criteria will be eligible for financing. The project will have transparent decision-making and procurement procedures. Past inefficiencies and WB and IDB lessons learned in this field have been taken into account for implementation design. Communities needs and aspirations have been taken into account (compare community matrix project activities with community consultation resume sheets

**Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

**Question 47:**

**September 2003: The project includes mostly process indicators in the logframe. Only a couple is measurable, for example, the proposed 10% increase of the total area under IEM. However, the baseline is not known to determine how significant this may be. A second proposed indicator is the stabilization of biological diversity indicators. However, it is unclear what stabilization means and at what level biological diversity would be stabilized (low, medium, high levels?). Please provide impact indicators that are measurable and verifiable.**

Answer 47:

Logframe indicators modified as requested. New impact indicators are related to: (i) biodiversity conservation (forest cover, species counting, areas under SFM); and (ii) cultural land management sustainability (areas on sustainable cultural land use, areas on organic agriculture, areas of reforestation). As part of project execution in the 45 LMP projects, a remote sensor analysis base line will be carried out in each community for cultural land uses, so as to be able to measure cultural land use sustainability at 4<sup>th</sup> year, using CLAN GIS tool.

### **3. FINANCING**

**Financing Plan:**

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

**Question 48:**

**1. Substantive co-financing is recorded, however the impression received is that the only real, substantive funding on the table is that of GEF. National support and indigenous communities support is likely to be mostly in-kind. WB and IDB financing is apparently already committed and under implementation in most cases.**

Answer 48:

WB and IDB resources are both committed and proposed and are real loan funds. In the absence of this GEF Project little of on-demand funds would flow to indigenous communities because these projects do

not have direct capacity strengthening support to them, nor an explicit effort to engage these communities. See community matrix.

**Question 49:**

**2. The resulting project should clearly highlight the budgetary provisions made by the WB and IDB components. It is necessary to actually see how much of the project funding goes to sites that would actually be included in the project and what funding actually goes towards direct expenditures of the baseline (e.g., funding for legal reforms affecting land registration, titling, etc assisting indigenous territories).**

Answer 49:

See incremental cost analysis and community matrix.

**Question 50:**

**3. As noted above, the project should be phased to make sure that project scope is adequate and the absorptive capacity increased.**

Answer 50:

The project preparation team considers that sequencing flux along categories I to IV is an innovative phasing approach adequate to address the project scope and absorptive capacity issues. This also is an innovative way to monitor progress in the project on a continuous basis. We can explain this system more as necessary.

September 2003:

**Question 51:**

**4. The proposal highlights the following financial contributions: GEF\$10.7m (including PDF B funds); co-financing from: World Bank: \$13.9m; IDB: \$6.180m; CCAD:\$1.5m; local communities: 41.0m. Total co-financing: \$22.580m. Total project costs: \$33.280m.**

Answer 51:

Financial contributions reviewed. See PO and incremental cost analysis.

**Question 52:**

**5. The World Bank has agreed to reduce the size of the GEF grant to\$9.0m during the negotiations of the Bio-Itza project (MSP \$1.0m). Please reflect the GEF grant as \$9.0m.**

Answer 52:

Change reflected as requested.

**Question 53:**

**6. Although World Bank and IDB financing is reflected as co-financing in the front of the proposal, it is reflected as parallel financing in the text of the proposal (pages 33-34, also paras 2.18and 2.19 and footnote on document plan of operations), which is what the Secretariat believes is the case (refer to note above highlighted during the concept review). This is further confirmed by table 11-2, page 13 same document, where only the GEF budget jointly with the local communities and CCAD contribution is highlighted. The Secretariat is still concerned that the only substantive additional financing available for the project is GEF funds as local community support would be in-kind and likely so the fund from CCAD. Incremental costs analysis is not helpful in this case. Please clarify.**

Answer 53:

Co-financing clarification made in PO and incremental cost analysis.

**Question 54:**

**7. Some of the Associated financing from the World Bank and IDB comes from projects under implementation. Other funds would come from activities being planned. If these planned activities are not approved, how the shortfall would be made in terms of the project?**

Answer 54:

There will be more co-financing as other projects are currently in preparation and expected to be approved

#### **4. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT**

At pipeline entry:

The project links well with the WB and IDB programs. Both are committing some funding through their parallel projects.

September 2003:

**Question 55:**

**The proposal is linked to ongoing and planned World Bank and IDB Land titling and land regularization programs. However, it is unclear what is under preparation, what under implementation and what is planned. Please clarify this.**

Answer 55:

See co-financing matrix from each Bank.

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

**Question 56:**

**Given the substantive national and regional investment in the region close consultation, coordination and cooperation is expected throughout the life of the project.**

Answer 56:

Close parties coordination during implementation is envisaged. A special case will be coordination with local governments for ejidos LMP. See institutional arrangements document.

**Question 57:**

**September 2003 Overlap with existing programs. The nexus between the proposed project and existing GEF and non-GEF projects and programs is not well documented. Just on GEF projects for example, the Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Mexico national Mesoamerican corridor projects include indigenous populations some of which are duplicated in the current proposal, including also the GEF in the Darien through UNDP. The same is true with the PAPICA project from the EU which is not referenced in the proposal. The current draft would need to clearly delineate what has been done, where, when, with whom, and is there are still gaps, these should be clearly identified, highlighting that the global benefits to be achieved with the additions are. There may be some overlap with the GEF/UNDP SGP too. Instead of creating a new structure to provide small grants, could the existing SGP could play that role? Please check with UNDP on both issues**

Answer 57:

As requested, as part of eligibility criteria financed activities will not be allowed to overlap with other GEF projects. Furthermore, financed activities should be global-goal incremental (biodiversity conservation, TK) in relation to other national projects. Correlate “project activities” with “other projects” in community matrix.

## 5. RESPONSE TO REVIEWS

### Other Ias And RDBs:

Expected at Work Program inclusion:

UNDP submitted the following comments on September 19, 2003: "The global objective of the proposed project is to achieve "integrated ecosystem management" for indigenous lands in Central America. We support the goals of preventing further land degradation and conserving the region's high but increasingly threatened biodiversity resources. The project's positive approach is to address management of entire ecosystems while building on positive cultural values and traditional practices. We support the project and suggest the following key issues to strengthen the proposal design

#### Question 58:

**1. There is some inconsistency in emphasis in the proposal write-up in terms of focal area focus. Although the project is linked to two focal areas, most of the expected benefits and outcomes as written are linked to the Biodiversity focal area. The proposal should strengthen its expected benefits to LD, with clear impact indicators.**

Answer 58:

Focal areas (6) have been reviewed using biodiversity and cultural criteria. REF: See focal area map (Informe de Areas Prioritarias) LD issues will be addressed through cultural land use sustainable land management plans in component 2 and through capacity building.

#### Question 59:

**2. Furthermore, if the project is listed as bringing benefits to both BD and LD, then a record of ratification of the UNCCD, as well as completion of NAPs should be provided; in addition to discussion of the relevance of the project to the NAP priorities.**

Answer 59:

The status of the country NAPs will be provided.

#### Question 60:

**3. There is potentially considerable overlap with the SGP program in five out of the seven countries in the program. The SGP program is not mentioned in the proposal and we suggest a close dialogue at the national level as well as corporate level with the SGP program prior to finalization of the Full proposal.**

Answer 60:

Dialogue with SGP officials has been carried out. No overlap with SGP programs is foreseen, as SGP does not focus on TK and eligibility procedures will phase out BD conservation overlapping proposals. REF: See aide memoires and manual operativo.

#### Question 61:

**4. Transboundary issues are a major concern in most indigenous communities in Latin America. This however is not touched upon by the project design, and yet could be a highly innovative aspect to include.**

Answer 61:

This point has been taken into consideration. 4 out of 6 focal areas are trans-boundary. Areas were defined by BD and cultural criteria without taking into account national boundaries. See focal areas map.

**Question 62:**

**5. One of the key assumptions listed is that the project activities financed through the grants “.. do not promote activities that are incompatible with project objectives”. It would be necessary to build a mechanism for monitoring this eventuality, at the grant level.**

Answer 62:

Mechanism in place. See manual operativo

**Question 63:**

**6. UNDP has a very positive impression of ACICAFOC's capabilities. Nevertheless, the implementation of a massive programme such as this begs the question if ACICAFOC will be able to undertake the task as Executing Agency, even with the planned strengthening of capacities. UNDP would be interested in receiving a copy of the capacity assessment underway for ACICAFOC.**

Answer 63:

Capacity assessment completed. Budget considers funding to improve CICAFOC executing capabilities. See WB's CICAFOC capacity assessment and recommendations.

**Question 64:**

**7. Another key assumption of the project is that “mechanism for conflict resolution exist”. However, given the context, we are not sure that this general statement captures the complexity of the conflicts and conflict resolution situation. We suggest that Component 1 include strengthening of such mechanisms.**

Answer 64:

Component 1 includes strengthening requested. See land tenure consultancy recommendations for conflict resolution.

**Question 65:**

**8. The project intends to link up with several GEF financed projects in the region, including the MBC. We suggest that the coordination mechanisms with the IAs need to be developed more fully during the appraisal stage of the project. In particular, UNDP would be keen to ensure synergies with the global proposal under preparation by WWF for capacity building on IEM. Furthermore, on page 10, the proposal says that it will help to develop an “indigenous peoples strategy for MBC”. We would request greater clarification of the aim of this strategy, its linkage to the MBC project process, and which component of the project it will be funded through. There might be a potential overlap with a recent request from the CCAD to the UNDP-GEFMBC project for \$105,000 from GEF funds to conduct indigenous consultations. Finally, UNDP-GEF has recently conducted a mid-term evaluation of its regional MBC project and would be happy to share the results when they are ready.**

Answer 65:

IDB's financed CICA IP consultation project included two goals: (i) helping IEM project design; and (ii) developing a CA IP development strategy in the scope of CBM. Although the consultation process has already been carried out, systematization of point (ii) has not been finished. We will be sending UNDP the strategy when completed by CICA. WWF for capacity building on IEM. Furthermore, on page 10, the proposal says that it will help to develop an “indigenous peoples strategy for MBC”. We would request greater clarification of the aim of this strategy, its linkage to the MBC project process, and which component of the project it will be funded through. There might be potential overlap with a recent request from the CCAD to the UNDP-GEF MBC project for \$105,000 from GEF funds to conduct indigenous consultations. Finally, UNDP-GEF has recently conducted a mid-term evaluation of its regional MBC project and would be happy to share the results when they are ready.

**Question 66:**

**9. As per recent Council guidance, we suggest that the impact indicators in the log frame should be better defined, quantified and time bound.**

Answer 66:

Base line assessment has been done in communities intended for project target. However, as financing will be community demand driven, any IP community in the region that would fulfill eligibility criteria will be project eligible.

**Question 67:**

**11. One of the expected benefits from the baseline course of action is said to be the “piloting of community carbon sequestration mechanisms. To manage a limited amount of capital in long-term investments and to learn management of carbon sequestration funds”. UNDP supports this innovation, and is keen to receive guidance from GEFSEC on the eligibility of including carbon management mechanisms in the baseline of OP 12 projects.”**

Answer 67:

CS and ES approach has been reviewed. Project will only help prepare communities for future environmental service markets, such as financing forest inventories, capacity building or helping prepare ES business plans.





## Appendix 1: Documents in the Project File\*

### CENTRAL AMERICA: Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities

#### A. Project Implementation Plan

##### B. Consultant and other reports

1. Desarrollo de Mecanismo Financieros Culturalmente Apropriados para la Sostenibilidad del Ambiente en Comunidades Indígenas, Francisco Chapela;
2. Monitoreo y Evaluación Participativa del Proyecto. Edgar Ortiz
3. Evaluación Social. Salomón Nahmad y Carlos Boge
4. Evaluación Ambiental, Pedro Alvarez-Icaza
5. Análisis Jurídico de la Problemática de Tierras y territorios Indígenas en Centro América. Mario Vallejo Larios.
6. Conocimiento Tradicional sobre Biodiversidad en el Manejo del Proyecto, Grethel Aguilar
7. Análisis de costo Incremental, Tine Feldman
8. Flujo Financiero del Proyecto y Definición de la línea de base del Proyecto, Ruben Pasos
9. Identificación y Definición de Eco regiones Prioritarias del Proyecto, Edgar Ortiz
10. Análisis Institucional CICA – ACICAFOC, Victor Hernández/ C. Hernández
11. Análisis Financiero de los Subproyectos, Harold Coronado
12. Mecanismo Financiero (Fondo regional comunitario –FRC-) para el PMIE y actividades elegibles dentro del FRC, y el ciclo de los subproyectos del PMIE, Hans Jansen- Rafael Celis
13. Sistema de Información Geográfica, Vladimir Jiménez
14. Manual Operativo del Proyecto, Sith Yin Sánchez/Ruben Pasos
15. Informes de resultados de la **Consulta Indígena** por país e Informe Regional. Consultores Indígenas

##### C. Other

Ostrom, E. 1999. *Principios de diseño de sistemas sostenibles de recursos gobernados por la comunidad*. Santiago de Chile, Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, V Conferencia electrónica y exposición virtual en internet "De cara a la globalización: Organizaciones económicas campesinas en América latina y el Caribe".

Tucker, Catherine M. 1999. "Private Versus Common Property Forests: Forest Conditions and Tenure in a Honduran Community". *Human Ecology* 27: 201-230.

*A Conservation Assessment of the Terrestrial Ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean*, The World Bank/The World Wildlife Fund, Washington, D.C., 1995.

*Evaluación del Potencial de los Servicios Ambientales en Pueblos Indígenas*, RUTA, San José, Costa Rica, 2000.

\*Including electronic files



## **Appendix 2: Social Assessment**

### **CENTRAL AMERICA: Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities**

The project is considering an indigenous peoples community development project with indigenous peoples constituting over 90% of the project beneficiaries and therefore can itself be considered an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (World Bank OD 4.20). This social assessment is based on the findings of extensive participatory studies carried out in Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.. The studies were conducted to evaluate existing socio-economic data, specifically the Country Indigenous Peoples Profiles and to collect new qualitative and quantitative information through participatory consultation carried out by indigenous professionals in order to assess the changing dynamics of land use, demographic pressure and the social, political, and cultural conditions that affect the sustainable use of natural resources.

The objectives of the social assessments were to: (a) characterize the socio-economic and cultural situation of communities in the six priority areas for biodiversity conservation, overlapping this information with bio-physical information from the environmental assessment; (b) identify key issues and opportunities related to land tenure and property rights regimes, as well as the history of agrarian conflicts in the project area; (c) identify the range of community governance structures, including their dynamism, level and form of decision-making, and effectiveness for resource management; (d) analyze the forms of community and inter-community association, including the vitality of these associations for purposes of conservation and resource management or productive activities, including revolving or other credit associations; (e) identify existing natural resource management practices, including resource management linked to agricultural and forestry activities, and (f) evaluate experiences with external assistance (NGOs, religious foundations, government programs, private sector) for natural resource management.

The intended outcomes of the social assessment are to present: (a) the development of salient categories and characterizations of the communities to be involved in conservation activities and capacity-building initiatives according to their organizational capacity for conservation initiatives, the presence of priority biodiverse resources within their community boundaries, the current and potential incentive structure for undertaking conservation activities given their resource base and current development of productive biodiversity-friendly economic activities, and presence of regional associations with potential to foster conservation initiatives; (b) the identification of the range of capacity building and information creation and dissemination activities needed to support community organization and conservation initiatives; (c) the identification of opportunities and constraints for the implementation of sustainable productive investments complementary to conservation efforts; and (d) the identification of legal or policy measures which would increase the legal recognition of community conservation decisions, as recorded in the communal statutes and made in alliances among communities, and which would support the sustained efforts of communities vis –a – vis federal and state administrative structures and sectoral agencies.

The methodology used for the social assessments included: (i) obtaining existing statistical and demographic information; (ii) through the *Consulta Indígena*, conducting extensive focus-groups, surveys and interviews; (iii) conducting interviews with local and institutional representatives to identify the predominant forms of land tenure and land use and to identify areas in which agrarian conflict is present that may negatively affect the viability of conservation activities; (iv) reviewing governmental and civil society institutions to create a list of organizations and communities with experience in conservation and the viability of these to manage the project in the six priority areas; (v) holding participatory consultation workshops to

assess beneficiaries' opinions on the components and management structure of the project; (vi) with ACICAFOC, the Social Assessment team organizing focus groups, interviews and community consultation workshops to identify current and planned conservation practices; (vii) carrying out participatory evaluations to determine the potential risks or possible negative impacts of the project, such as increased economic inequality, exacerbation of internal disputes and conflicts or disturbance of traditional cultural practices; (viii) mapping for identification of the different types of vegetation and degree of conservation and protection; and (ix) community consultations, surveys and interviews to determine existing levels of organization and social conditions. In each of the seven Countries, Indigenous Peoples professionals were hired to carry out the interviews and hold participatory workshops at the community level (in the seven Countries).

Detailed Social Assessment Document is available.

## Appendix 3: Environmental Assessment

### CENTRAL AMERICA: Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities

1. This Category B project is intended to be entirely positive from an environmental standpoint, particularly by promoting the conservation of globally significant biodiversity on selected indigenous and other community and peasant lands. The project would support community-level land use planning and training for the establishment of conservation areas; investments in conservation areas or in complementary sustainable uses of biodiversity; local capacity building to enable communities to administer conservation activities and manage funds; biodiversity monitoring and evaluation; and project management.

2. **Project Location.** All project investments would take place within the Countries of Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama in its priority areas on the community-owned lands of indigenous and other communities (including peasant) who voluntarily choose to participate. All of the potentially eligible communities are situated within zones which qualify as high-priority areas for biodiversity conservation, based on a re-analysis and a predictive modelling exercise using data from all existing biodiversity studies, including those by the CCAD, IADB and World Bank. For participation in capacity-building and land use planning activities, communities within these zones would be selected according to the biological, social, and organizational typology. In addition, the Block B modeling study has provided improved data on biodiversity conservation priority ecoregions (six priority areas was identified) sites, and the sources of threat, thus enabling further refinement of the biological criterion for high priority biodiversity areas of sufficient size during the period of project implementation.

3. **Community Conservation Areas.** The project would support the establishment and management of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs), a name used here to refer to the portions of indigenous and community lands which their owners collectively designate for long-term conservation. Some CCAs already exist within the project area (such as in the Peten, Talamanca Corredor by Bribri and Cabecar, Moskitia in Nicaragua and Honduras, etc.); CCAs share many of the basic characteristics of typical, government-supported protected areas on public lands, including the key objective of long-term conservation of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity. However, CCAs differ in being situated on private, communally-owned (not public) lands, and their owners and managers are organized communities (not government agencies).

4. Under the project, eligible CCAs would comprise sites of intact or recovering natural vegetation. In some cases, CCAs might include zones of biodiversity-friendly forestry or agroforestry systems adjacent to core areas of natural vegetation. CCAs would encompass areas of strict protection as well as areas, which allow low-impact multiple uses. Which uses are permitted and not would be determined by the communities and ejidos in their land use plans; the State Committees would take into account the degree and adequacy of proposed protection and management in selecting CCA proposals for project funding and CCAD would have ultimate responsibility for environmental screening of subprojects as part of its role on each Country. CCAs would range in size from several hundred to tens of thousands of hectares; selection criteria would favor proposals from communities with larger CCA sites, communities with greatest economic need, and communities in areas of significant threat. The largest conservation areas supported under the project are likely to be clusters of several contiguous CCAs in neighboring, collaborating communities.

5. Once they have been recorded in the By-Laws (*Estatutos Comunales*), Resolutions (*Actas*) or other legally binding documents of communities, CCAs are likely to have long-term legal permanence; they appear to be no easier to de-gazette than most governmental protected areas. The project (Component 2 and 3) would assist participating communities in the codification of their CCAs within By-Laws and other legal documents. It would also promote the recognition of CCAs as legitimate protected areas by Governmental agencies.

6. Sustainable Use Investments. This project would support various types of technical assistance, studies, planning, training, capacity building, project management, and monitoring and evaluation. Only Component 3, Community Investments for Conservation Activities and Sustainable Use, would support any (small) civil works or equipment for use within natural habitat areas. Other activities would support investments to improve the on-the-ground protection and management of CCAs, such as physical demarcation, fire control, and equipment related to protection and administration functions. It would also finance complementary investments in sustainable uses of biodiversity, thereby strengthening the incentives to establish and maintain CCAs and providing environmentally-friendly alternatives for production and income generation.

7. Component 2 and 3, would provide small grants (maximum US\$20,000) to eligible communities in support of sustainable use investments such as gathering of non-timber forest products (mushrooms, medicinal plants, and others), wildlife management, ecotourism, and bio-prospecting, along with environmentally friendly agricultural and agroforestry systems outside the core protected zones of CCAs. Most of these activities are inherently benign from an environmental standpoint. These risks would be avoided or minimized through careful review of proposals by the Project Coordination Unit, using environmental criteria. In any event, the sustainable use investments to be supported under Component 2 and 3, are expected to be more environmentally friendly than the other types of activities which communities might have pursued in the same areas without project assistance.

Detailed Environmental assessment Report is available.

## Appendix 4: Institutional Arrangements

### CENTRAL AMERICA: Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities

**Table 3. Composition, objectives and functions of the project organization units**

Instance	Conformation	Objective	Functions
<b>Project Council (PC)</b>	2- Representatives of CICA 2- Representatives of CICAFOC 1- Representative of CCAD	Oversee overall project implementation and decide over strategic choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approve the general strategic actions of the project. Approve the Project Implementation Plan (PIP).</li> <li>• Receive and approve audit reports</li> <li>• Approve the project operational manual/operational regulations</li> <li>• Receive and approve project annual reports</li> <li>• Receive and approve the annual work plans (AWPs)</li> <li>• Select the project coordinator</li> <li>• Regional conflict resolution</li> <li>• Represents the project in national and international events.</li> </ul>
<b>ACICAFOC (Through PCU)</b>		Project implementing agency and project funds administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the PIP</li> <li>• Implement the annual work plans (AWPs)</li> <li>• Submit annual technical and financial reports to the Project Council (PC).</li> <li>• Submit to the PC requested technical and financial reports.</li> <li>• Submit to the PC project operational manuals</li> <li>• Coordinate with 7 'network' organizations (identified in the Institutional Analysis of ACICAFOC)</li> <li>• Administrate and oversee project implementation according to approved operational manuals</li> <li>• Administrate and oversee use of project funds</li> <li>• Contract annual project technical and financial audits</li> </ul>
<b>Project Coordinator</b>		Coordinate the implementation of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serve as technical secretary to the PC</li> <li>• Coordinate project activities in the field</li> <li>• Prepare technical reports for the PC</li> <li>• Select the required staff for the PCU</li> <li>• Prepare the annual work plans of the project</li> <li>• Prepare reports requested by the PC.</li> <li>• Represents the project in the local and international instances as requested by the PC</li> <li>• Oversee project activities in the indigenous communities</li> <li>• Coordinate project activities with other organizations</li> <li>• Prepare the project operational manuals</li> </ul>





## Appendix 5

### TIPOLOGÍA PARA LA CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS GRUPOS

Topología	Definición	Características Internas	Características Externas
I	Organizaciones o comunidades que se encuentran aisladas geográficamente y con una organización incipiente o débil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No cuentan con reglas comunitarias de acceso y uso de sus RN.</li> <li>No tiene normas locales de funcionamiento.</li> <li>No cuentan con sistemas administrativos</li> <li>Tienen una visión de desarrollo.</li> <li>Quieren dar un manejo adecuado a sus recursos.</li> <li>No tienen los requisitos para establecerse jurídicamente.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Están e zonas de alta biodiversidad.</li> <li>Existen suficientes recursos naturales aprovechables</li> <li>Están en zonas búfer o dentro de áreas protegidas</li> <li>El índice de pobreza es alto.</li> <li>La educación es deficiente.</li> </ul>
II	Organizaciones o comunidades con planes de manejo de sus recursos naturales, pero con debilidad institucional para ejecutarlo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comunidades con áreas de conservación identificadas y establecidas</li> <li>No tiene áreas de conservación pero tienen interés de desarrollarlo</li> <li>Tienen los requisitos para establecerse jurídicamente pero aún no lo están.</li> <li>Tienen un participación de la base social representativa</li> <li>Tienen incipiente proyectos de desarrollo comunitario y su gestión comercial es básica</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Están e zonas de alta biodiversidad.</li> <li>Existen muchos recursos naturales aprovechables</li> <li>Zonas de amortiguamiento de áreas protegidas publicas o privadas.</li> <li>Se presenta el uso de los recursos pero sin estrategia.</li> <li>Existen conflictos por el acceso y uso de los recursos</li> <li>La organización se presenta como una alternativa de ordenamiento territorial y socio-productivo</li> </ul>
III	Organizaciones o comunidades que ejecutan manejo de los recursos naturales, con una institucionalidad buena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tienen proyectos en ejecución, pero no planeado estratégicamente en el tiempo para su sostenibilidad.</li> <li>Tienen normas comunitarias de manejo de los recursos naturales.</li> <li>Comercializan local y nacionalmente con excesiva intermediación</li> <li>Tienen planes estratégicos de desarrollo, no en ejecución total</li> <li>La institucionalidad es buena con debilidades en algunas áreas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responden a necesidades básicas de los habitantes.</li> <li>Es un soporte de la economía local.</li> <li>Es una garantía de uso sostenible de los RN.</li> <li>La organización representa una alternativa de uso sostenible de la cultura los recursos naturales y la reducción de la pobreza.</li> </ul>
IV	Organizaciones consolidadas que tienen su departamento empresarial, autónomo o casi autónomo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tienen muy claro el papel de organización y empresa.</li> <li>Tienen una estructura administrativa buena.</li> <li>Producen y comercializan productos nacional e internacionalmente.</li> <li>No tienen capacidad de dar valor agregado a los productos.</li> <li>Su actividad es clave para el manejo sostenible de los recursos naturales, los centros y lugares sagrados, los que están inventariados.</li> <li>Tienen planes estratégicos planeado en el tiempo.</li> <li>Su funcionamiento no depende de cooperación externa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dan un aporte a la protección de áreas protegidas.</li> <li>Sus miembros son capacitados en la gestión productiva de los recursos en forma sostenible.</li> <li>Tienen una gran experiencia que se puede multiplicar.</li> <li>Son referentes para las políticas ambientales de los gobiernos</li> </ul>

**DISTINTOS COMPONENTES DE CADA SEGMENTO TEMÁTICO Y LAS ACTIVIDADES QUE SE PODRÍAN EJECUTAR DENTRO DEL MARCO DE LOS SUBPROYECTOS**

Segmentos	Componentes	Actividades
Segmento A: Planeación del uso de suelo <u>Tipología II, III</u> Sub-proyectos A	Evaluaciones de los recursos existentes.	- Talleres de evaluaciones participativas: Avaluó Participativos de Capitales Comunitarios (APCC) o Evaluaciones Rápidas Participativas (ERP/APAC).
	- Inventario de los recursos - Elaboración Planes de uso (ordenamiento territorial).	- Levantamiento en campo de principales zonas de la comunidad (transectos o áreas de alto valor de biodiversidad o cultural). - Sistematización de información
	- Establecimiento de acuerdos comunitarios	- Asambleas, reuniones y talleres para el establecimiento de acuerdos comunitarios para el MIE.
	- Elaboración de planes estratégicos	- Estudios y análisis técnicos - Talleres de formulación del plan. - Edición de la información
Segmento B: Fortalecimiento de las capacidades, técnicas, para el MIE <u>Tipología III y IV</u> Sub-proyectos B	- Fortalecimiento técnico en MIE a la comunidad.	- Talleres y capacitaciones en: - Sistemas de conservación cultural comunitaria - Sistemas productivos Agroecológicos. - Usos y manejo sostenible de productos y subproductos del bosque.
	- Intercambios locales, nacionales e internacionales.	- Intercambios locales, nacionales e internacionales.
	- Gestión organizativa para el MIE, monitoreo y seguimiento al plan comunitario	- Formación de personal comunitario para de seguimiento - Elaboración de instrumentos comunitarios para el monitoreo y evaluación de los planes comunitarios
	- Establecimiento de reservas comunitarias	- Reglamentos de manejo y uso. - Construcción y mantenimiento de caminos de acceso a áreas de Reservas comunitarias.
Segmento C: Gestión de Proyectos de Desarrollo, de conservación y uso sostenible de los recursos <u>Tipología III y IV</u> Sub-proyectos C	- Inversión para la gestión productiva y comercial.	- Identificación y señalamiento de límites - Estudios certificación, calidad y mercados. - Equipo e Infraestructura básica (herramientas, máquina)
	- Sistemas productivos de usos sostenible de los recursos	- Proyectos productivos específicos (ecoturismo, producción agroecológica, captura carbono, agroindustria y otros)

## Appendix 6a

### PROPOSED IDB CO-FINANCING AT A GLANCE:

#### TOTAL IDB CO-FINANCING COMMITTED FOR PROJECT: US\$ 5 million

IDB CO-FINANCING PROJECTS		PROPOSED CO-FINANCING AMOUNT	FOR PMIE PROJECT COMPONENTS:
<b>I. PROJECTS WITH A LAND ADMINISTRATION FOCUS:</b>			
<b>1. COSTA RICA – PROGRAM FOR REGULARIZATION OF THE CADASTRE AND PROPERTY REGISTRY (CR-0134)</b> Duration: 5 years (Nov 2000 – Nov 2005) I. Total budget: 92 million		TOTAL 1.5 million	PMIE COMP 2
<b>2. BELIZE – LAND ADMINISTRATION II (BL-0017)</b> Duration: 4 years (June 2001 – June 2005) Total budget: 8.86 million		TOTAL 0.6 million	PMIE COMP 2
<b>3. PANAMA – LAND ADMINISTRATION AND REGULARIZATION PROJECT – PRONAT (PN-0148)</b> Duration: 5 years (October 2002 – October 2007) Total budget: 32.0 million		TOTAL 0.16 million	PMIE COMP 1
<b>4. PANAMA – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM DARIEN (PN – 0116)</b> Duration: 6 years (December 1998 – December 2004) Total budget: 88.0 million		TOTAL 4.2 million	PMIE COMP 1 and 2
<b>5. COSTA RICA – PROGRAMA REGIONAL DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE DE LA CUENCA BINACIONAL DEL RIO SIXAOLA (CR-0150) <i>pipeline</i></b> Duration: 5 years (estimated approval date September 2004) Total Budget: 9 million		TOTAL 4.6 million	PMIE COMP 1 and 3
<b>6. PANAMA – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROVINCE BOCAS DEL TORO (PN-0149)</b> Duration: 3 years (April 2003 – April 2006) II. Total Budget: 16.9 million		TOTAL 0.49 million	PMIE COMP 1 and 3
<b>7. HONDURAS – PROBOSQUE PROGRAM (HO-0218)</b> Duration: 4 years (December 2003) Total Budget: 25 million		TOTAL 0.45 million	PMIE COMP 1 and 2

Table continues on the next page

II. PROJECT WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOCUS:		
<b>8. HONDURAS – PROGRAM TO SUPPORT INDIGENOUS AND BLACK COMMUNITIES - PAPIN (HO-0193)</b> Duration: 2.5 years (November 2002 – May 2005) Total budget: 2.9 million	TOTAL 0.72 million	PMIE COMP 1
<b>9. NICARAGUA – SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT POSAF II (NI-0141)</b> Duration: 5 years (December 2001 – December 2006) Total budget: 38 million	TOTAL 1.5 million	PMIE COMP 3
<b>10. HONDURAS - POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM FOCUSING ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO DESCENDANTS – REPEPIN (HO-0197) <i>pipeline</i></b> Duration: 6 years (estimated approval date June 2004) Total budget: 11.2 million	TOTAL 10 million	PMIE COMP 1 and 2
<b>11. REGIONAL – ETHNOTOURISM PROJECTS – FONEMA (TC-0201081-RS)</b> Duration: 1.5 years (Approved December 2003) Total budget: 0.9 million	TOTAL 0.7 million	PMIE COMP 4
<b>12. GUATEMALA – FORMULATION OF THE MIRADOR WATERSHED WORKPLAN (TC-0305033)</b> Duration: 5 months (approved June 2003) Total budget: 0.165 million	TOTAL 0.165 million	PMIE COMP 4
<b>III. CO-FINANCING – TOTAL</b>	<b>25.085 million</b>	

## 1. COSTA RICA – PROGRAM FOR REGULARIZATION OF THE CADASTRE AND PROPERTY REGISTRY (CR-0134)

Duration: 5 years (Nov 2000 – Nov 2005)

TOTAL BUDGET: 92.0 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
<p>COMP 1 - Establishment of the National Cadastre for real property and its reconciliation with the Property Registry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish a cadastre of all the parcels in the country, properly geo-referenced, and to reconcile this information with the Real Property Registry.</li> <li>➤ Demarcation of the 21 existing indigenous territories at national level</li> </ul>	Maya, Garifuna.	PMIE COMP 2	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$50.4 million	1.0
<p>COMP 2 – Prevention and resolution of disputes over real property rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establishment of alternative land dispute methods identify, prevent and resolve conflicts over land ownership and usage</li> <li>➤ Implementation of procedures to regulate areas under special regimes (<u>including protected areas and tribal lands</u>)</li> </ul>		PMIE COMP 2	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 9.3 million	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>59.7 million</b>	<b>1.5 million</b>

Source: Project Loan Document

## 2. BELIZE – LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (BL-0017)

Duration: 4 years (June 2001 – June 2005)

TOTAL BUDGET: 8.86 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES		INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1 – National cadastre and property rights registration: To enhance land security in rural and urban areas, through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Land tenure clarification and property rights registration of an estimated 15,000 rural parcels (50% of rural parcels to be registered) in three districts and additional surveying and cadastral mapping of 5,000 parcels. The districts will be selected on an annual basis according to eligibility criteria;</li><li>➤ and supporting a two-tier public awareness and monitoring campaign tailored to Belize’s multi-cultural context.</li></ul>		The Mayas within the Toledo District.	PMIE COMP 2	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 3.1 million	0.3
			PMIE COMP 2	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.5 million	
COMP 3 – Land use planning and development review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Preparation of local land use plans and delineation of village boundaries</li></ul>					
TOTAL				5.6 million	0.6 million

Source: Project Loan Document

### 3. PANAMA – NATIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM – PRONAT (PN-0148)

Duration: 5 years (October 2002 – October 2007)

TOTAL BUDGET: 32.0 million

#### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 3 – Land markets and local economic development: ➤ Implement public awareness campaigns (public workshops, media and public dissemination) to improve access to information, and knowledge about objectives and benefits of tenure regularization.		PMIE COMP 1	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 2.26 million	0.16
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2.26 million</b>	<b>0.16 million</b>

Source: Project Loan Proposal

#### 4. PANAMA – PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE DEL DARIEN (PN-0116)

Duration: 6 years (December 1998 – December 2004)

TOTAL BUDGET: 88.0 million

##### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES		INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1 – Ordenamiento, Titulación, Manejo y Protección Ambiental: ➤ Catastro, titulación y demarcación de tierras		Project Area: The Darién Province.  Los pueblos indígenas Emberá, Wounaan, Kuna, la población afrodarienita y los colonos mestizos.	PMIE COMP 2	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 13.4 million	3.0
			PMIE COMP 1	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 13.6 million	1.0
COMP 2 – Fortalecimiento Institucional: ➤ Contribuir al proceso de descentralización, fortaleciendo la capacidad de los instituciones locales, públicas y no gubernamentales, <u>incluyendo la comarca indígena (Emberá/Wounaan) y Tierras Colectivas en el Darién.</u>			PMIE COMP 2	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 3.0 million	0.2
COMP 3 – Actividades Productivas: ➤ Procesos de titulación y adopción de planes de manejo intra-predial.					
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>30.0 million</b>	<b>4.2 million</b>

Source: Project Loan Document



**5. COSTA RICA – REGIONAL PROGRAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE BIONATIONAL SIXAOLA RIVER BASIN (CR-0150) - pipeline**

Duration: 5 years (estimated approval date September 2004)

TOTAL BUDGET: 10.5 million

**PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:**

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES		INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1: Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de gestión		Bri-Bri.	PMIE COMP 1	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 1 million	1
COMP 2: Fortalecimiento de la estructura económica regional			PMIE COMP 3	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 3.5 million	
COMP 3: Servicios básicos e infraestructura			PMIE COMP 3	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 5 million	
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9.5 million</b>	<b>4.6 million</b>

IV. Source: Perfil 1

## 6. PANAMA – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROVINCE BOCAS DEL TORO (PN-0149)

Duration: 3 years (April 2003 – April 2006)

TOTAL BUDGET: 16.9 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES		INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1: Strengthening management capacity: ➤ Institutional and organizational capacity building at local level; ➤ The regional or provincial level; ➤ The national and binational level.	COMP 2: Sustainable management of natural resources and productive development: ➤ Natural resource management and the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters; ➤ Development and diversification of agriculture and forestry activities; ➤ Subsistence-fishery conservation and sustainable tourism development.	Guobe-Bugle, Teribe.	PMIE COMP 1	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 3.54 million	0.17
			PMIE COMP 3	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 4.33 million	
COMP 3: Basic services and transportation infrastructure: ➤ Improvement of the coverage and quality of water and sewer services ➤ Solid waste management and disposal.			PMIE COMP 3	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 7 million	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>14.87 million</b>	<b>0.49 million</b>

Source: Project Loan

## 7. HONDURAS – PROBOSQUE PROGRAM (HO-0128)

Duration: 4 years (January 2004– 2008)

TOTAL BUDGET: 25 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 2: Gestión pública local en apoyo al desarrollo forestal: ➤ Desarrollo zonal	Tolupan.	PMIE COMP 1	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 11 million	0.25
COMP 3: Desarrollo de proyectos productivos		PMIE COMP 3	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 4.3 million	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9.3 million</b>	<b>0.45 million</b>

Source: Project Loan Document

## 8. HONDURAS – PROGRAM TO SUPPORT INDIGENOUS AND BLACK COMMUNITIES – PAPIN (HO-0193)

Duration: 30 months (November 2002 – May 2005)

TOTAL BUDGET: 2.9 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1 – Validation and implementation of the ethno-engineering model in two pilot communities: ➤ Workshops to adapt the model to the selected communities.	Miskitu, Lenca.	PMIE COMT 3	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$1.7 million	0.5
COMP 2 – Strengthening ethnic ties and the national regulatory framework: ➤ Training of representatives (encourage leadership capacity) of the federations and other government officials involved in indigenous and black affairs in order to achieve a better understanding on both sides and at all levels of activity (central, regional, and local). ➤ Drafting of indigenous and black populations legislation to support the adoption and ratification of the rights agreed on between the Honduran government and the country's ethnic groups.		PMIE COMP 1	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$0.22 million	0.22
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.92 million</b>	<b>0.72 million</b>

Source: Project Loan Document

## 9. NICARAGUA – SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT - POSAF II (NI-0141)

Duration: 5 years (December 2001-December 2006)

TOTAL BUDGET: 38 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES		INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1 – Sustainable natural resources management ➤ Proyectos piloto de la Región Atlántica, por las características diferentes de la región (ecología, etnias, cultura).		Misquitos y Afro-descendientes, Regiones Autónomas del Atlántico	PMIE COMP 3	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$20.25million	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>20.25 million</b>	<b>1.5 million</b>

Source: Project Loan Document

# **10. HONDURAS – POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM FOCUSING ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AGRO DESCENDANTS – REPEPIN (HO-0197) - pipeline**

Duration: 3 years (estimated approval date: June 2004)

TOTAL BUDGET: 11.2 million

## **PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:**

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
<p>COMP 1 : Desarrollo Organizacional/ Institucional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ asistencia técnica para la identificación y selección de proyectos en forma participativa, capacidad de gestión, negociación, resolución de conflictos, y seguimiento de proyectos;</li> <li>➤ diseño de la instancia de interacción de la municipalidad con las comunidades y etnias, capacitación en manejo de recursos humanos y financieros, así como los planes de capacitación para la ejecución de programas municipales;</li> <li>➤ campañas de capacitación y asistencia técnica para la supervisión los programas dirigidos a las etnias;</li> <li>➤ apoyo a la reglamentación de las leyes internas para la aplicación del Convenio 169 de la OIT que trata el tema de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y negros.</li> </ul>	Moskitia, Garifuna, Pech, Tawaku (costa noreste)	PMIE COMP 1	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$3.5 million	3.5
<p>COMP 2: Desarrollo Económico:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ introducción de tecnologías modernas ambientalmente sostenibles que incrementen la productividad y competitividad de los sistemas tradicionales de producción, asegurando el balance ambiental;</li> <li>➤ asistencia técnica gratuita para el desarrollo local de microempresas que permitan agregar valor a los productos agrícolas y forestales que aprovechen el potencial turístico, promuevan el desarrollo de las artesanías tradicionales y aseguren el mercadeo un menú limitado pero costo efectivo y con recuperación de costos, de actividades para la integración de estas etnias a la economía de mercado tanto nacional como internacional, preservando sus valores culturales.</li> </ul>		PMIE COMP 2	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$4.5 million	4.5

COMP 3: Desarrollo Humano: ➤ fortalecimiento, al nivel que corresponda, de la supervisión de servicios básicos y la coordinación de éstos con programas de protección social tales como Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social (FHIS) y Programa de Asignación Familiar (PRAF).				COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 2 million	2
	TOTAL			10 million	10 million

**Source: Project Profile II**

## 11. REGIONAL – ETHNOTOURISM PROJECTS – FONEMA (TC-0201081-RS)

Duration: 1.5 years (approval December 2003)

TOTAL BUDGET: 0.9 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES		INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1: Identification of projects prospects (including a detailed marked study of the potential ethno-tourism sector in Mesoamerica and Mexico).		Guobe-bugle, Maya, Tawaka, Miskitu.	PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.24 million	0.24
COMP 2: Consultation and selection of project prospects			PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.07 million	0.07
COMP 3: Financial and legal aspects			PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.25 million	0.25
COMP 4: Environmental, social viability and promotion/marketing campaigns			PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.14 million	0.14
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0.7 million</b>	<b>0.7 million</b>

Source: Plan of Operations



## 12. GUATEMALA – FORMULATION OF THE MIRADOR WATERSHED WORKPLAN (TC-0305033)

Duration: 0.5 years (2004)

TOTAL BUDGET: 0.165 million

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
<p>COMP 1: Evaluación del Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible de El Petén (PDS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conocer de las experiencias y lecciones aprendidas en su ejecución, las cuales podrían aplicarse en el diseño y ejecución del nuevo Programa.</li> </ul>	Maya, Mestizo peasants.	PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.041million	0.041
<p>COMP 2: Diagnóstico participativo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Caracterizar las aspiraciones y necesidades de la población, con base a una consulta comunitaria, que permita la elaboración de la Estrategia en concertación entre las instituciones de gobierno y las comunidades y que éstas participen en la posterior formulación y preparación del Programa</li> </ul>		PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.041million	0.041
<p>COMP 3: Lineamientos estratégicos del Programa y Plan de Trabajo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Con base a las actividades anteriores, se prevé realizar una caracterización de la problemática, revisando la situación actual y las tendencias futuras e incluirá la elaboración de escenarios futuros de desarrollo.</li> </ul>		PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.041million	0.041
<p>COMP 4: Mecanismo de coordinación:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establecer un Punto Focal de coordinación entre el Equipo de Proyecto del Banco y las instituciones de Gobierno, así como de orientación para la consideración de las iniciativas de las comunidades y de seguimiento a las actividades y estudios a contratar con recursos de la cooperación técnica.</li> </ul>		PMIE COMP 4	COST OF COMPONENT: US\$ 0.041million	0.041
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>0.165 million</b>	<b>0.165 million</b>

Source: Plan of Operations



## Appendix 6b

### PROPOSED WB CO-FINANCING AT A GLANCE:

**TOTAL WB CO-FINANCING COMMITTED FOR PROJECT:    US\$ 5 million**

WB CO-FINANCING PROJECTS	PROPOSED CO-FINANCING AMOUNT	FOR PMIE PROJECT COMPONENTS:
<b>I. PROJECTS WITH A LAND ADMINISTRATION FOCUS:</b>		
<b>1. GUATEMALA – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT</b> Duration: 2000 – 2005 Total budget: 38.8 million	TOTAL 1.7 million	PMIE COMP 2, 3 and 4
<b>2. GUATEMALA – LAND FUND PROJECT</b> Duration: 2000 – 2004 (Phase I), and 2004 – 2007 (Phase II) Total budget: 77.2 million (Phase II)	TOTAL 1.9 million	PMIE COMP 1, 2, 3 and 4
<b>3. NICARAGUA – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT (PRODEP)</b> Duration: 2003 - 2008 Total budget: 38.50 million	TOTAL 3.3 million	PMIE COMP 1, 2, 3 and 4
<b>4. PANAMA – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT (PRONAT)</b> Duration: –2001 – 2006 Total budget: 72.36 million	TOTAL 1.8 million	PMIE COMP 1, 2, 3 and 4
<b>5. HONDURAS – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT</b> Duration: 2004 - 2008 Total budget: 38.9 million	TOTAL 3.0 million	PMIE COMP 1, 2, 3, and 4
<b>II. OTHER WB PROJECTS:</b>		
<b>6. NORWEGIAN TRUST FUND ESSD: Central America Indigenous Peoples Sustainable Development</b> Duration: 2004 – 2006 (planned) Total Budget: 0.7 million	TOTAL 0.60 million	PMIE COMP 1
<b>PROPOSED CO-FINANCING - TOTAL</b>	<b>12.3 million</b>	

## 1. GUATEMALA – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT

Duration: 2000 – 2005

**TOTAL BUDGET: 38.8 million**

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	GRANTS / CONSULTANT SERVICES – with relevance for PMIE activities	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
<b>COMP 1 - Cadastre and Land Regularization</b>		<b>Target population:</b> 500,000 people in Petén, at least 210,000 under extreme poverty.			
<i>Re: Land record regularization:</i>					
➤ Design and implementation of a social communication program and local community assistance plan	Social Studies for communities	Of the population of Petén, 12.7% are indigenous and 58.4% live in extreme poverty.	<b>PMIE COMP 2</b>	0.2	<b>0.2</b>
➤ Georeferenciation and registration of 12 ejidos municipals	Cadastre regularization		<b>PMIE COMP 2</b>	14.2	<b>0.55</b>
	Social Specialist for Land Regularization	<b>Target areas:</b> national lands, excl. protected areas' core and multiple use zones. About 15% of protected areas's buffer zones which are not financed by other donor programs	<b>PMIE COMP 2</b>	0.1	<b>0.1</b>
<b>RE: Conflict resolution:</b>					
➤ Training	Consultants for conflict resolution		<b>PMIE COMP 2</b>	0.3	<b>0.3</b>
➤ Community participation programs					
<b>COMP 2 – Land Registry</b>	Geographic information system		<b>PMIE COMP 3</b>	2.0	0.30
<b>COMP 3 – Project Management Unit</b>	Consultancies for monitoring and evaluation		<b>PMIE COMP 4</b>	6.0	0.25
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>22.8 million</b>	<b>1.7 million</b>

Source: PAD, Annex 1D Detailed Project Implementation Indicators and Annex 6, Table A1: Consultant Selection Arrangements (optional)

## 2. GUATEMALA – LAND FUND PROJECT

*Duration: 2000 - 2004 (Phase I), and 2004 – 2007 (Phase II) TOTAL BUDGET: 77.2 million (Phase II)*

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	GRANTS / CONSULTANT SERVICES – with relevance for PMIE activities	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
<b>COMP 1 – Institutional Strengthening</b> ➤ Carry out legal research on land tenure and local land prices.	Legal and organization assistance (technical assistance grants)	Target population, Phase I: about 7500 poor rural families, constituted by organized poor rural communities which lack sufficient land to carry out land-based productive activities.	<b>PMIE COMP 1</b>	0.4	<b>0.4</b>
<b>COMP 2 – Community Strengthening</b> ➤ Support communities by providing: legal assistance for, inter alia, establishing their legal entity status, so registering ownership on land, organizing themselves according to their uses and practices, to conduct research of legal status of prospective lands to be purchased. ➤ Prepare investment proposals, access rural financial markets, contract technical advice for investment planning and implementation once land loans have been approved, and follow up on the productive projects ➤ Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Legal assistance to communities for legal entity status  Consultancies	The Land Fund has received 297 requests for land purchase financing throughout the rural areas. All requests are from rural poor, landless or land poor, organized groups and <b>more than 90% of applications are from indigenous communities.</b>	<b>PMIE COMP 2</b>  <b>PMIE COMP 4</b>	3.6	<b>0.85</b>  <b>0.35</b>

<b>COMP 3 – Community Subprojects</b>	Grant/financing for social and productive complementary infrastructure investments		<b>PMIE COMP 3</b>	9.7	<b>0.30</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>13.7 mill</b>	<b>1.9 mill</b>

Source: PAD, Section C Project Description Summary; Annex 1B; Annex 1C APL Phase Project Design Summary; Annex 2 Project Description; Annex 6, Table A: Project Costs by Procurement Arrangements; and Annex 6, Table A1: Consultant Selection Arrangements (optional).

### 3. NICARAGUA – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT (PRODEP)

**Duration: 2003 – 2008**

TOTAL BUDGET: 38.50 million

#### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	GRANTS / CONSULTANT SERVICES – with relevance for PMIE activities	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 2 – Institutional Decentralization and Strengthening	Natural resources management (forestry and agriculture) policy development baseline data	Target population: Land holders who suffer from land tenure insecurity, incl. rural poor, landless households, women and indigenous communities	PMIE COMP 1	1.377	0.30
COMP 3 – Titling and Regularization Services (Alternative conflict resolution 3.3): ➤ Training programme in mediation, negotiation, collaboration and co-mgt of conflicts			PMIE COMP 1  PMIE COMP 3	1.76 <sup>7</sup>	0.9  0.1
COMP 5 - Demarcation of indigenous territories: <sup>8</sup> 5.1. Regulatory Land Rights Framework 5.2. Technical assistance, capacity building and institutional development 5.3. Pilot demarcation and territorial management	<b>Grants for community sub-projects:</b> To finance formulation of Territorial Mgt Plans (TMPs) and implementation through community-driven sub-projects. Provide matching grants to legally constituted indigo. Groups, ethnic communities ID associations to finance small scale subprojects, including technical assistance and organizational strengthening activities. <sup>9</sup>	The indigenous and ethnic groups in two Atlantic regions.  Favorable impact on lives of some 26,000 indigenous peoples living in an area of	PMIE COMP 2	0.45	0.3

	<b>Consultancy services</b> to strengthen existing institutions, revise legal framework, improve land info system, provide technical manuals and provide technical assistance to grassroots organizations, indigenous peoples and ethnic communities	1.4 million ha.	<b>PMIE COMP 1</b>	6.55	<b>0.8</b>
COMP 6 – Information systems	Digital database (Sistema de Información Territorial – SIT) with cadastral maps and other territorial information for monitoring and evaluation		<b>PMIE COMP 2</b>		<b>0.8</b>
			<b>PMIE COMP 4</b>	2.7	<b>0.1</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>25.23 mill</b>	<b>3.3 mill</b>

Source: PAD, Section C Project Description Summary; Annex 1B; Annex 1C APL Phase Project Design Summary; Annex 2 Detailed Project Description; Annex 6, Table A: Project Costs by Procurement Arrangements; and Annex 6, Table A1: Consultant Selection Arrangements (optional).

<sup>7</sup> Training budget - see Annex 6A: Project Costs by Procurement Arrangements

<sup>8</sup> **PAD, p 20.:** The project would support a process of consensus building around the proposed indigenous land law: implementing the indigenous policy framework; and assisting the indigenous and ethnic groups in the two Atlantic Regions and elsewhere to achieve the legal recognition and demarcation of their indigenous territories. It will also build the capacity of the indigenous and ethnic communities and associations/organizations through (i) technical and legal assistance, (ii) training; (iii) information dissemination and public awareness, (iv) pilot demarcation and titling of selected indigenous territories, and (v) elaboration and implementation of territorial management plans subprojects for priority communities. These subprojects will be executed and managed by the communities themselves or the community-based organization/association that they select. As such, the project would have a favorable impact on the lives of some 26,000 indigenous people living in an area of 1.4 million ha.

<sup>9</sup> PAD Annex 6, p 95.



#### 4. PANAMA – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT (PRONAT)

Duration: 2001 - 2006

**TOTAL BUDGET: 72.36 million**

##### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	GRANTS / CONSULTANT SERVICES – with relevance for PMIE activities	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
COMP 1 – Land Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework	Consultancy: policy for indigenous peoples lands framework	The PRONAT Indig. Subcomp 3.2 is designed to benefit at least 3 of the 5 indigenous groups in Panama: Ngobe-Bugle (total pop. 127,417), the Kuna (total pop. 47,298) and the Teribe-Naso (total pop. 2,194). The project might include Bribris. The project expects to consolidate 3 of 7 indigenous territories in the country. The beneficiary indigenous population is about 178,000 persons which represent 80% of	PMIE COMP 3	1.3	0.1
COMP 2 – Land Regularization Services	Study to construct and consolidate the national geodetic network, including indigenous peoples, for M&E		PMIE COMP 4	13.23	0.1
COMP 3.1 b (iii) Establ. and Consol. Of Proposed Protected Areas – Demarcation of Indigenous Territories ➤ Strengthening of indigenous organizations and indigenous authorities: capacity building regarding land regularization and consolidation.	Field Surveys and Land Regularization Services: 14.75 mill. <sup>10</sup>		PMIE COMP 1	1.61 <sup>11</sup>	0.3
			PMIE COMP 2		0.2

<b>COMP 3.2 Establishment and Consolidation of Indigenous Territories</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Carry out technical and baseline studies to provide foundation for regularization and legalization of selected Comarcas.</li> <li>➤ Carry out physical demarcations of selected Comarcas.</li> <li>➤ Establishment of ADR mechanisms in selected Comarcas.</li> <li>➤ Provision of training in ADR mechanisms to indigenous peoples and grassroots associations' leaders.</li> <li>➤ Carry out public information campaigns among indigenous peoples regarding land demarcation and regularization process.</li> <li>➤ Strengthening of institutional capacity of indigenous organizations regarding land regularization and consolidation activities.</li> </ul>	Training: 1.93 mill. <sup>12</sup>	total indigenous population in Panama	<b>PMIE COMP 1</b>	3.59 <sup>13</sup>	1.1
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>19.73 mill</b>	<b>1.8 mill</b>

Source: PAD, Annex 2: Detailed Project Description; Annex 3: Estimated Project Costs; and Annex 6: Procurement and Disbursement Arrangements, Annex 12: Indigenous People Strategy (IPS).

<sup>10</sup> Annex 6, Table C: Allocation of Loan Proceeds

<sup>11</sup> PAD, Annex 3: Estimated Project Costs

<sup>12</sup> Annex 6, Table A: Project Costs by Procurement Arrangements

<sup>13</sup> PAD, Annex 3: Estimated Project Costs

## 5. HONDURAS – LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT (PIPELINE)<sup>14</sup>

Duration: 2004 - 2008

**TOTAL BUDGET: 38.9 million**

### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
<p><b>COMP 2 - Land regularization services.</b>  <b>PURPOSE:</b> To recognize and formalize ownership rights of legitimate owners and occupants.  <b>Focus on underprivileged groups: smallholders, women heads of households, indigenous peoples, peri-urban and small urban owners.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conduct studies to provide subsidized charges for titling and for regularization and registration services.</li> <li>➤ Cadastral mapping of parcel boundaries;</li> <li>➤ Conflict resolution (alternative and judicial);</li> <li>➤ Titling and registration.</li> </ul>	<p>Indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran in areas already designated, or to be designated, as indigenous community lands.</p> <p>Indigenous territories in the Tolupanes, Mosquitia and Garífuna areas in the center and the North Coast of Honduras</p>	PMIE COMP 2	25.0	1.5

<sup>14</sup> Given the nature of a PCD, the document does not include a detailed description of any of the components. The above component activities are therefore derived from the Project's general rationale and principal objectives.

<p><b>COMP 2 - Participatory demarcation and regularization of indigenous and ethnics lands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Recruit and train representatives from poorest groups (Fully participatory approach).</li> <li>➤ Accelerate land titling and registry (outside existing/proposed protected areas) – to improve security of tenure and incentives for long-term investment/management.</li> <li>➤ Establishing consultation mechanisms and providing training, legal and technical assistance (eg. Workshops, land management plans and zoning) to support local lands organizations’ initiatives</li> <li>➤ Establishment of still pending indigenous territories and consolidation of the established indigenous territories on a pilot basis.</li> <li>➤ Capacity building of indigenous organizations to both participate in processes and effectively manage their territory.- To improve indigenous peoples’ access to land and other natural resources, and promote their informed participation in the process of recognition and demarcation of lands.</li> </ul>		<p><b>PMIE COMP 2</b></p> <p><b>PMIE COMP 3</b></p>		<p>0.25</p> <p>1.25</p>
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>			<p>25.0 mill</p>	<p><b>3.0 Mill</b></p>

Source: Project concept Document (PCD)

## 6. PROPOSAL – TO THE NORWEGIAN TRUST FUND, TFESSD:

### Central America Indigenous Peoples Sustainable Development Project (PIPELINE)

Duration: 2004 – 2006 (Planned)

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: 0.7 million**

#### PROPOSED CO-FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	INDIGENOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	PMIE COMPONENT LINK	TOTAL COMP COSTING (mill US\$)	PROPOSED PMIE CO-FUNDING (mill US\$)
<b>COMP 1 – Empowerment:</b> a) Community-to-Community Capacity Building (re: eco-enterprises) b) Youth Development (workshops and internships) c) Elder Development (consultancy and visits)	Indigenous peoples in Central America.  Specific target groups will be further defined later.	PMIE COMP 1	0.27	0.27
<b>COMP 2 – Social Inclusions:</b> This component supports the contracting of indigenous consultants to provide cross-sectoral technical support and to develop analytical and sector work on issues such as gender and natural resource mgt.		PMIE COMP 1	0.28	0.28
<b>COMP 3 – Knowledge Management:</b> Dissemination of indigenous peoples profiles, experiences and strategies in indigenous development through multiple mediums, incl. Workshops, a website and a CD rom		PMIE COMP 1	0.05	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0.6 million</b>

Source: Proposal to the Norwegian Trust Fund for Trust Fund for Environmentally & Socially Sustainable Development, TFESSD. Proposal for funding, Central America Indigenous Peoples Sustainable Development Project



Appendix 7: Community Matrix

Comunidad	Organización social	Tenencia de la tierra	Demografía	Identificación problemática	Actividades sin programa GEF (objetivos nacionales / comunales)	Actividades iniciales del programa, 1er. Año	Objetivos Globales a ser alcanzados a lo largo de los siguientes años del programa	Cofinanciamiento	Costo incremental del MIE	Indicadores de impacto del programa y medios de verificación	Proyectos en la comunidad
Mexabaj Poqomchi' Ecoregión Maya Guatemala CICA Nivel I	Familias extensas de tendencia patrilíneal. Existe un comité de desarrollo agrícola y un maestro de educación primaria.	Escritura familiar. Poseen un terreno comunal. Manejo de bosques latifoliosos sujeto a derecho consuetudinario.	2997 población total	Agricultura en suelos de baja calidad en ambiente de falta de tierras (4 a 16 cuerdas por familia)/ pérdida de productividad. Alto consumo de leña/ pérdida biodiversidad.	Continuación de degradación de suelos. Relativa mejora del manejo de bosques por plan de Pinfor.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (manejo institucional, mapeo comunitario, uso cultural y sostenibilidad) y consulta para diagnóstico institucional y definición plan estratégico.	BD: plan de manejo de usos culturales del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; plan de negocios para iniciativas de aprovechamiento no forestal del bosque; plan de negocios para introducción de estufas lorena. MT: plan de manejo de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; regulación específica de la frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante.	BM, Proyecto de Administración de Tierras. Comunidad puede acceder fondos en estos proyectos para implementar el plan de aprovechamiento no forestal y el de introducción de estufas lorena.	Incorporación conocimiento tradicional a plan de manejo del bosque para protección de biodiversidad, planificación de manejo basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales, creación de capacidades para MIE en la comunidad y para demandar a otras fuentes financiación para sus planes de negocio.	Indicadores de Impacto: área de bosques mantenida y usos culturales sostenibles del suelo incrementados Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de cobertura boscosa y de áreas de barbecho a través de análisis de imágenes usando GIS CLAN.	PINFOR, manejo del recurso forestal del bosque.
Chelénaj Q'quechi' Ecoregión Maya Guatemala CICA Nivel II	Familias extensas de tendencia patrilíneal, alcaldías auxiliares, comités iglesia católica, Comités de mejoramiento, 2 maestros, 2 parteros, guardianes de la salud y centro de convergencia.	Título comunal. Delimitación del área del lote de la casa (500 cuerdas) realizado por la comunidad	327 población total	Nacimientos de agua se secan en verano, producción agrícola en rendimientos decrecientes / pérdida de productividad, deforestación / pérdida de biodiversidad	Continuación de la producción de granos para seguridad alimentaria en condiciones de rendimiento decreciente, introducción de frutales para el mercado y programa estándar de conservación de recursos naturales sin incorporación de derecho consuetudinario.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (manejo institucional, mapeo comunitario, usos culturales de la tierra y sostenibilidad, conservación de suelos) y elaboración del Plan de Manejo de Usos Culturales de la Tierra	BD: plan de manejo de usos culturales del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; vigilancia del bosque; plan de negocios para iniciativas de aprovechamiento no forestal del bosque; plan de negocios para introducción de estufas lorena. MT: plan de manejo de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; regulación específica de la frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante; capacitación en agricultura orgánica para mercado	BM, Proyecto de Administración de Tierras. Comunidad accesa fondos para apoyar el sistema de vigilancia del bosque; Proyecto Fondo de Tierras. Comunidad accesa fondos para implementar el plan de aprovechamiento no forestal.	Incorporación conocimiento tradicional a plan de manejo del bosque para protección de biodiversidad, planificación de manejo sostenible de suelos basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales, creación de capacidades para MIE en la comunidad y para demandar a otras fuentes financiación para sus planes de negocio.	Indicadores de Impacto: área de bosques mantenida y usos culturales sostenibles del suelo incrementados Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de cobertura boscosa y de áreas de barbecho a través de análisis de imágenes usando GIS CLAN.	No presenta ninguno en la zona, según la consulta
El Farol Poqoman Ecoregión Maya Guatemala CICA Nivel III	Organizados como comunidades indígenas en El Chilar. Existen comités civiles y religiosos y cooperativas. 135 maestros, 30 profesionales, 35 técnicos, 30 bachilleres, 6 parteras y 8 médicos tradicionales. Baja capacidad administrativa.	Título comunal. Existe conflicto por posesión de las tierras de cultivo entre comuneros. Uso comunal de los recursos naturales (aguas, bosques).	16320 población total	Deforestación, contaminación de los ríos, desaprovechamiento de agua para riego, recurso escénico sin explotar.	Continúa producción sostenida sobre suelos fértiles, comunidad incorpora producción orgánica y sistemas de mini riego sin mejorar mercado para sus productos. Comunidad adquiere equipo de comunicación para control del perímetro territorial para mitigar deforestación y caza.	Plan de negocios para servicio ambiental de belleza escénica (etnoecoturismo); plan de negocios para certificación y comercialización de productos orgánicos, capacitación administrativa para MIE.	BD: plan de negocios para la venta de servicio ambiental de belleza escénica a través de implementación de iniciativa ecoetoturismo, incorporando conocimiento tradicional; MT: certificación de producción orgánica.	BID: Proyecto regional de etnoturismo - Fondo de Etnoturismo Mesoamericano: Comunidad acude a Fonema para buscar socios estratégicos y financiación para proyecto de ecoetoturismo. BM: Proyecto Fondo de Tierras. Comunidad accesa fondos para fomentar cultivos orgánicos entre comuneros.	Conocimiento tradicional incorporado en planes de negocio de etnoecoturismo y de cultivos orgánicos; aprovechamiento del agua para riego de cultivos orgánicos de mercado que restituyen suelo; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de Impacto: pobreza se reduce en un 15% por venta de productos orgánicos y servicios ambientales; área de bosques mantenida Medios de verificación: encuestas de ingreso; análisis diacrónico de cobertura boscosa a través de análisis de imágenes en GIS (no requiere CLAN)	SEPRONA, conservación de los recursos naturales.

Arbol Verde Ecoregión Maya Guatemala CICAFOC Nivel III	Asociación de comités comunales de agua	Concesión Municipal Colectiva	67 comités de 8 a 10 personas por 42000 población total	Asociación cuenta con Plan de Manejo, sin embargo presenta altos niveles de insatisfacción de necesidades básicas.	Comunidad continúa acciones de aprovechamiento del bosque y de conservación de bosque sin incorporación de PMA con conocimiento tradicional y desarrolla sistema de distribución de agua sin potabilizadora.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (mapeo comunitario, uso cultural y sostenibilidad) y consulta para definición plan estratégico para PMA y mejoramiento calidad del agua.	BD: plan de manejo de usos culturales del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario MT: plan de manejo sostenible de usos culturales del suelo adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; diseño y plan sistema de agua potable y plan de saneamiento básico.	BID: Cuenca Mirador: comunidad solicita financiación para proyecto de agua potable y saneamiento básico.	Incorporación conocimiento tradicional a manejo del bosque para protección de la biodiversidad, planificación de manejo sostenible del suelos basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales, creación de capacidades para MIE (incluyendo recurso hídrico) en la comunidad.	Indicadores de Impacto: área de bosques mantenida y usos culturales sostenibles del suelo incrementados; 70 % viviendas con agua potable y 50% con saneamiento básico; Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de cobertura boscosa a través de análisis de imágenes usando GIS CLAN;	Programa de productos no maderables. Iniciativas de aprovechamiento forestal, ecoturismo y conservación de suelos.
Arbol Verde Ecoregión Maya Guatemala CICAFOC Nivel III	Asociación civil para el desarrollo	Concesión forestal	330 socios, 1725 familias	Asociación cuenta con Plan de Manejo, sin embargo presenta altos niveles de pobreza	Comunidad continúa acciones de aprovechamiento del bosque y conservación con su PMA sin incorporar otras medidas para aprovechamiento sostenible de la biodiversidad ni incorporar conocimiento tradicional.	Preparación de un plan para el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad sobre actividades identificadas de piscicultura, agroforestería, apicultura, acabado en madera, producción agropecuaria y ecoturismo y realización de los correspondiente estudio de factibilidad y capacitación administrativa para MIE.	BD: plan de negocios y estudios de factibilidad para alternativas de explotación sostenible de la biodiversidad incorporando conocimiento tradicional; MT: plan de manejo de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; regulación específica de frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante; capacitación en agricultura orgánica para mercado.	BID: Cuenca Mirador y BM Fondo de Tierras: comunidad solicita financiación para proyecto de alternativas sostenibles para explotación de la biodiversidad y agricultura orgánica.	Comunidad implementa una estrategia de lucha contra la pobreza basada en el aprovechamiento sostenible de la biodiversidad e incorpora conocimiento tradicional; comunidad capacitada para MIE	Indicadores de Impacto: 15% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área boscosa se mantiene Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS (no requiere CLAN).	Plan de apoyo al manejo de bosque en concesión
Asociación Itz'ama Ecoregión Maya Belice CICAFOC Nivel II	Asociación de productores	Sin datos	500 socios, 3000 población total	Comunidad explota bosque en el área amortiguamiento del PN Elijio Pantí.	Comunidad continúa con manejo del programa de educación agrícola orgánica, ambiental y agroforestería sin propuesta que garantice la mitigación de la vulnerabilidad del PN Elijio Pantí y su área de amortiguamiento. Actividad agroforestales continúan siendo también vulnerables sin plan estratégico de comercialización de productos forestales certificados.	Elaboración PMA para sostenibilidad de los usos culturales. Elaboración de propuesta de mitigación de vulnerabilidades en las actividades de explotación del bosque; (educación ambiental, sistemas agroforestales, manejo de los recursos naturales y agricultura orgánica) incorporando conocimiento tradicional; consultoría para plan estratégico de comercialización de productos forestales de sello verde y capacitación administrativa para MIE.	BD: plan de mitigación de vulnerabilidades del PN Elijio Pantí incorporando conoci- miento tradicional, certificación de sello verde para sus productos forestales y plan estratégico para comercialización de productos de sello verde. MT: plan de manejo de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; regulación específica de frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante; capacitación en agricultura orgánica para mercado.	BID, Programa de Administración de Tierras, comunidad accesa fondos para implementar plan de mitigación de la vulnerabilidad.	Capacidad institucional y legal creada para manejo sostenible a través del plan de manejo basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales incorporando conocimiento tradicional y adoptado por derecho consuetudinario, biodiversidad protegida a través de implementación del plan de mitigación de vulnerabilidades del PN Eljio Pantí, planificación de manejo sostenible de suelos basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales; comunidad capacitada para MIE	Indicadores de Impacto: 10% incremento en los ingresos de productos culturales agroforestales; usos sostenibles incrementados. Medios de verificación: reportes de ingresos por venta de productos agroforestales, monitoreo por análisis de imágenes, GIS CLAN que incluye monitoreo de cobertura boscosa.	Programas de apoyo a la producción de tres especies de Xate, de capacitación comunitaria en ecoturismo y de manejo de bosque.



Tocamacho Carifuna Ecoregión Atlántico Húmedo Honduras CICA Nivel I	Familias extensas matrifocales; existe una organización comunal que se reúne para discutir problemas que enfrenta la comunidad.	Territorio comunal	14500 población total	Bajo nivel organizativo de la comunidad; emigración por altos niveles de pobreza; ecosistema de manglares afectado por demanda de leña y de pastos de humedales amenazado por la ganadería; suelos agrícolas en degradación; potencial de recursos marino-costeros y belleza escénica sin explotación adecuada.	Comunidad continúa actividades de pesca de baja intensidad, con agricultura de subsistencia. Incremento de áreas de ganadería amenazando ecosistema frágil de humedales y sobreexplotación de los manglares o incremento de la emigración de los jóvenes.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (manejo institucional, mapeo comunitario, usos culturales de la tierra y sostenibilidad, conservación de humedales, producción de peces y crustáceos, ganadería sostenible) y consulta para definición del plan estratégico del programa de MIE en la comunidad.	ID: plan de manejo de usos culturales de recursos marino- costeros ( incluye manglares, pastos y humedales) adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; plan de negocios de pesca sostenible y acuicultura; plan de negocios para introducción de estufas leñera. MT: plan de manejo de usos culturales de los suelos para agricultura adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; regulación específica de frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante, plan de negocios para ganadería intensiva.	BID: REPEPIN, comunidad accesa fondos para financiar planes de pesca sostenible, acuicultura (crustáceos y peces) y ganadería intensiva (semiestabulación).	Incorporación conocimiento tradicional a manejo del ecosistema marino- costero para y fuentes alternativas de energía para protección de la biodiversidad; sostenible de suelos (agrícolas y pecuarios) basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales y en alternativas pecuarias sostenibles y creación de capacidades para MIE en la comunidad.	Indicadores de Impactos: cobertura de manglares sostenida; área de usos culturales sostenibles incrementados, incremento de la tendencia de emigración reversada. Medios de verificación: monitoreo por análisis de imágenes, GIS CLAN que incluye monitoreo de cobertura de manglares, de recursos marino costeros y de zonas de barbecho; encuestas de ingreso y censos.	No presenta ninguno en la zona, según la consulta
Kraosiripi Tawahka Ecoregión Atlántico Húmedo Honduras CICA Nivel II	Patrullajes, asociación de productores agrícolas, consejo comunal, sociedad de padres de familia. Es la única comunidad tawahka con capacidad instalada para desarrollo de proyectos. Posee infraestructura turística en funcionamiento.	Territorio comunal	646 población total	Articulación al mercado con cultivos comerciales está presionando cobertura boscosa.	Comunidad continúa su articulación al mercado incrementando áreas de cultivo. Cultivos tradicionales especialmente Yuca y Arroz, además cultivan Frijoles, Piña, Caña de azúcar, Maíz y Cacao. Turismo de baja tarifa sin sistema de reservas	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (manejo institucional, mapeo comunitario, usos culturales de la tierra y sostenibilidad, conservación de suelos, cacao orgánico) y elaboración del Plan de Manejo de Usos Culturales de la Tierra	BD: plan de manejo de usos culturales del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; demarkación de bosque de protección; plan de negocios para eco/etno turismo de alta tarifa. MT: plan de manejo de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; regulación específica de frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante; capacitación en agricultura orgánica para mercado y plan de negocios para certificación y comercialización de cacao orgánico.	BID: Proyecto regional de etnoturismo - Fondo de Etnoturismo Mesoamericano; Comunidad acude a Fonema para buscar socios estratégicos y financiación para proyecto de eco/etnoturismo de alta tarifa; REPEPIN, comunidad accesa fondos para financiar planes de certificación y comercialización del cacao orgánico.	Incorporación conocimiento tradicional a plan de manejo del bosque y demarcación de bosque protegido; venta de servicio ambiental de patrimonio escénico a través de implementación de proyecto eco/etnoturístico rentable con incorporación de conocimiento tradicional; y plan de cacao orgánico para protección de biodiversidad. Planificación de manejo sostenible de suelos basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales, creación de capacidades para MIE en la comunidad.	Indicadores de Impacto: 20% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área boscosa se mantiene; área de usos culturales de la tierra sostenibles se incrementa en un 10%. Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	No presenta ninguno en la zona, según la consulta

Cacopera Lenca Pacífico Seco El Salvador CICA Nivel I	Familias extensas cognáticas, poseen una asociación de desarrollo de la comunidad, agricultores y artesanos. Cusnan con guías espirituales.	Individual, los bosques son municipales	793 población total	No poseen acuerdo para municipalidad con la municipalidad de cacopera, morazan, para manejo de áreas comunales de bosque y lugares sagrados; plan de manejo del bosque basado en usos culturales adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; plan de negocios para proyecto de ecotourismo con componente de mercado de artesanas. MT. Plan de manejo de suelos de usos culturales sostenibles, incluyendo regulación de frecuencia de la agricultura itinerante adoptado por derecho consuetudinario, capacitación para agricultura orgánica y plan de negocios para su certificación y comercialización y plan de negocios para ganadería intensiva.	Comunidad continúa con sus actividades ganaderas, agrícolas y pecuarias sin plan de manejo sostenible. El bosque puede ser concesionado para ganadería y cultivos comerciales degradan los suelos. Conflicto potencial sobre lugares sagrados.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (manejo institucional, relación con municipalidades, mapeo comunitario, usos culturales de la tierra y sostenibilidad, agricultura orgánica y ganadería sostenible) y consulta para definición del plan estratégico del programa de MIE en la comunidad.	BD. Negociación acuerdos (comodato?) con la municipalidad de cacopera, morazan, para manejo de áreas comunales de bosque y lugares sagrados; plan de manejo del bosque basado en usos culturales adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; plan de negocios para proyecto de ecotourismo con componente de mercado de artesanas. MT. Plan de manejo de suelos de usos culturales sostenibles, incluyendo regulación de frecuencia de la agricultura itinerante adoptado por derecho consuetudinario, capacitación para agricultura orgánica y plan de negocios para su certificación y comercialización y plan de negocios para ganadería intensiva.	BID: obtenido comodato sobre bosques, la comunidad puede accesar fondos al FONEMA para proyecto ecoturístico. La comunidad queda capacitada y con plan de negocios para demandar financiación para agricultura orgánica y ganadería intensiva a otros donantes.	Acuerdo de manejo de bosques entre comunidad y municipio sobre la base de plan de manejo de bosques y lugares sagrados que incorpora conocimiento tradicional; venta de servicios de belleza escénica a través de proyecto de ecotourismo; plan de manejo de suelos basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales y en la introducción de prácticas de recuperación de suelos a través de programa de cultivos orgánicos y de ganadería intensiva; comunidad capacitada para MIE	Indicadores de impacto: 30% disminución de área ganadera; área boscosa se mantiene; área de usos culturales de la tierra sostenibles se incrementa en un 20%; ingreso aumenta en un 20% Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN	Programa de conservación del bosque seco de la zona
Lavaderos Tolupán Pacífico Seco Honduras CICA Nivel II	Familias extensas, autoridad comunitaria consolidada con cacique y consejo de ancianos con capacidad de gestión. Existe asociación de padres de familia, Junta de AVECA, grupo organizado de parceleros y CDT	Territorio comunal	397 población total	Existen conflictos de tierra por usurpación de las tierras comunales (explotación maderera industrial, expansión frontera agrícola), incendios forestales. Jóvenes integrados a la dirección no se encuentran capacitados. Bosque de	Comunidad avanza en planes agroforestales y de reforestación sin incorporación de conocimiento tradicional; conflicto de tierras permanece sin marco de alternativas de saneamiento.	Elaboración PMA para sostenibilidad de los usos culturales; intercambio de experiencias (mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales, judicialización de conflictos de tierra, saneamiento territorial, agroforestería; cultivos orgánicos); consulta sobre plan de implementación del MIE.	BD: saneamiento de tierras comunales, adopción plan de manejo de bosques por derecho consuetudinario, plan de negocios para reforestación y certificación de madera verde. MT: plan de sostenibilidad de usos culturales del suelo; capacitación para agroforestería y cultivos orgánicos y plan de negocios para certificación y comercialización de productos orgánicos.	BID: comunidad presenta alternativas de saneamiento a la Junta Consultiva del PAPIN para marco legal. PROBOSQUE financia plan agroforestal, plan de reforestación y apoya acciones de saneamiento territorial (catastro, titulación, registro). Comunidad capacitada para acudir a otras fuentes para financiar plan de cultivos orgánicos.	Establecimiento de un marco para manejo de conflictos sobre tierras y recursos naturales (bosques de coníferas); plan de manejo del bosque y suelos con incorporación de conocimiento tradicional; rehabilitación disminuye erosión y riesgo de sequía, programa de cultivos orgánicos resituye suelos; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: 10% aumento de cobertura boscosa; área de usos culturales de la tierra sostenibles se incrementa en un 10%; conflictos de tierra se reducen en un 70% Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN; informes de defensoría de pueblos indígenas.	No presenta ninguno en la zona, según la consulta
Cooperativa Las Colinas Pacífico Seco El Salvador CICAFOC Nivel I	Cooperativa producción agropecuaria	Colectivo escritura	99 socios, 594 población total	Expansión agrícola por pobreza (café a cielo abierto, cultivos tradicionales) afecta bosque y suelos (disminución de frecuencia de barbecho); incendios forestales y explotación maderera no sostenible afecta	Comunidad avanza en investigación de agropecuaria y conservación de suelos sin plan de manejo ni incorporación de conocimiento tradicional.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (mapeo comunitario, uso cultural y sostenibilidad, protección fuentes de agua; producción de café en sombra; agricultura orgánica) y consulta para definición plan estratégico para PMA y mejoramiento calidad del agua.	BD: PMA de uso sostenible del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; plan de negocios para venta del bosque; capacitación en siembra de café de sombra; plan de negocios de comercialización café orgánico certificado; capacitación en agroforestería; plan de reforestación para venta del servicio de protección de fuentes de agua. MT: Plan de manejo sostenible de usos culturales con determinación de frecuencia de barbecho adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; en la producción de cultivos tradicionales; capacitación en producción orgánica y plan de manejo para su certificación y comercialización.	Sin cofinanciación directa. La comunidad queda capacitada y con planes de negocios para demandar financiación para agricultura orgánica, reforestación y café orgánico certificado a otros donantes negociar venta de servicios ambientales (agua, protección del bosque) con usuarios.	Incorporación a manejo del bosque para protección de la biodiversidad, planificación de manejo sostenible del suelos basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales, planes de negocio para solicitar financiación para servicios ambientales (agua, protección del bosque) creación de capacidades para implementar café de sombra y cultivos orgánicos y para implementar MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: 10% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área boscosa se mantiene o aumenta; área de usos culturales de la tierra sostenibles se incrementa en un 10%. Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN	Producción cereales, café, hortalizas, manejo de agua, Manejo integrado ecosistemas, colaboración en investigación agroecológica y conservación de suelos.

Las Surefitas Pacífico Seco Honduras C/CAFOC Nivel II	Cooperativa regional de producción agropecuaria	Individual	No hay datos	Expansión de la frontera agrícola afecta bosques y suelos erosionables. Asociados producen pasas y almendras de marañón en agricultura orgánica; sin embargo, su producción no es sostenible por falta de mercadeo adecuado.	Esfuerzos de mantener e incrementar producción orgánica pueden colapsar por falta de canales de comercialización de la nuez de marañón. En este escenario, las PMA sostenibles del bosque podrían retomar a cultivos tradicionales para el mercado aumentando la frontera agrícola y la erosión de los suelos.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias en certificación y comercialización de productos orgánicos y sostenibles del bosque; elaboración PMA sostenible del bosque.	BD: PMA sostenible del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario. MT: Plan de negocios para certificación orgánica, mercadeo y ampliación de la producción de marañón orgánico.	BID: PROBOSQUE financia plan de certificación orgánica, mercadeo y ampliación de la producción de marañón orgánico.	Incorporación conocimiento tradicional a manejo del bosque para protección de biodiversidad; sostenibilidad de producción orgánica previene agotamiento de suelos; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: 15% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área boscosa se mantiene; área de agricultura orgánica se incrementa en un 20%. Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS (no requiere CLAN).	Comercialización de las Pasas y Almendras de Marañón
APRINORES Pacífico Seco Honduras C/CAFOC Nivel III	Asociación de productores agroindustriales orgánicos de El Salvador	Individual	60 socios,	Expansión de la frontera agrícola afecta bosques y suelos erosionables. Asociados producen pasas y almendras de marañón en agricultura orgánica y las procesan; sin embargo, su producción no es sostenible a largo plazo por falta de mercadeo adecuado.	Esfuerzos de mantener e incrementar producción orgánica pueden colapsar por falta de canales de comercialización de la nuez de marañón procesada. En este escenario, las familias asociadas podrían retomar a cultivos tradicionales para el mercado aumentando la frontera agrícola y la erosión de los suelos.	Plan de negocios para certificación orgánica, y mercadeo de exportación la producción de marañón orgánico transformado; capacitación en MIE.	MT: Plan de negocios para ampliación de la producción orgánica de marañón.	Sin cofinanciación directa. La comunidad queda capacitada y con planes de negocios para demandar financiación para certificación, exportación y ampliación de cultivos a entidades financieras locales.	Agricultura orgánica como producto de exportación se convierte en alternativa a la expansión de la frontera agrícola.	Indicadores de impacto: 15% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área de agricultura orgánica se incrementa en un 30%. Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS (no requiere CLAN).	Comercialización de la Nuez de Marañón
Tukrum, Comunidad de Pimienta Miskito Sumo - Mosquitia Honduras C/CA Nivel I	Familias extensas de doble descendencia, existe una organización comunal, prima la organización social de parentesco.	Territorio comunal	311 población total	Organización comunal débil, falta de capacitación para manejo de proyectos, pobreza de la comunidad la lleva a explotar la madera para leña y para obtener ingresos monetarios, manejo insostenible del barbecho degrada los suelos; comunidad aislada con potencial de pesca sostenible y de ecoturismo.	Comunidad continúa dependiendo de la madera para acceder al mercado y afectando el bosque para obtención de leña. Suelos continúan degradándose por la producción de cultivos tradicionales.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (manejo institucional, mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra y recursos lacustres, conservación del bosque de pino caribeño) y consulta para elaboración de plan de MIE.	BD: PMA del bosque de pino caribeño adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; manejo sostenible de los usos culturales adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; capacitación para cacao orgánico y pesca sostenible; plan de negocios para acuicultura de mariscos.	BID: REPEPIN, fondos para financiar planes de pesca sostenible, acuicultura (crustáceos y peces) y cacao orgánico (semiestabulación).	Incorporación de conocimiento tradicional para manejo del bosque de pino caribeño, de los recursos lacustres y del suelo; agricultura orgánica, acuicultura y pesca sostenible reducen presión sobre el bosque y los suelos, 5%. Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Indicadores de impacto: 10% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área de bosque se mantiene; área de usos culturales sostenibles se incrementa en un 5%. Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	No presenta ninguno en la zona, según la consulta

Organización Tawira, Comunidad Los Ramos Miskito Sumo - Mosquitia Nicaragua C/CA Nivel II	Familias extensas de descendencia paralela; andianos con conocimientos tradicionales; hace parte de la Organización Tawira. Comunidad posee cooperativa de productores.	Terrenos comunales en proceso de legalización, incluyendo Cayos Misquitos correspondientes. pertenece a Organización Tawira que busca el reconocimiento intercomunal de derechos sobre los cayos.	750 población total	Concesiones de pesca (langosta) impactan pesca artesanal miskito. Falta de demarcación territorial de los Cayos Misquitos afecta capacidad comunal miskita de regulación de los recursos marino- costeros y del manejo de sus recursos naturales y fomenta conflictos intercomunitarios	Gobierno procede a demarcación de derechos en los Cayos Misquitos de manera perimetral sin plan de manejo y sin tener en cuenta usos culturales (derechos radiales de acceso y comanejo entre comunidades). Existe la posibilidad que se continúe con concesiones de pesca de langosta que afectan pesca artesanal miskita.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias en labores de demarcación territorial, de usos culturales de ecosistemas marino- costeros y de formulación de planes de manejo de recursos marino-costeros; consulta con comunidades Tawira para formulación del plan de demarcación y el plan de manejo de los Cayos miskito	BD: demarcación territorial de los Cayos Misquitos basado en reglas de acceso de los usos culturales. MT: formulación de plan de manejo de los Cayos Misquitos basado en reglas de manejo de los usos culturales marino- costeros, con establecimiento de zonas y temporadas de veda. Adopción del plan por Plan por derecho consuetudinario y reconocimiento por parte de las autoridades correspondientes.	BM: Organización Tawira acude a Programa de Administración de Tierras para obtener asesoría y acompañamiento en la regularización de la tenencia de los Cayos Misquitos y en el establecimiento de mecanismos de resolución de conflictos intercomunales.	Incorporación de conocimiento tradicional en demarcación de los Cayos Misquitos (reglas de acceso) y en plan de manejo de los cayos (reglas de manejo); comunidad capacitada para MIE	Indicadores de impacto: recursos marino costeros se mantienen Medios de verificación: conteo de especies marino - costeras por muestreo.	Sin información
Asociación AMICA, Comunidad de Kurura Miskito Sumo - Mosquitia Nicaragua C/CA Nivel II	Familias extensas de descendencia paralela; andianos con conocimientos tradicionales; hace parte de la Asociación AMICA	Territorio comunal (títulos reales) sin demarcación.	1250 población total	Falta de demarcación territorial afecta capacidad comunal de regulación del bosque y del manejo de sus recursos naturales y fomenta conflictos intercomunitarios	Gobierno procede a demarcación de sus derechos en la zona de manera perimetral sin tener en cuenta usos culturales (derechos radiales de acceso y comanejo del bosque entre comunidades). Sin regularización de la tenencia, existe el riesgo latente de concesiones minerías o forestales en la zona.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias en labores de demarcación territorial, de usos culturales de ecosistemas de bosque y pastos y de planes de manejo de recursos. consulta con comunidades de la Asociación AMICA para formulación del plan de demarcación y el plan de co-manejo intercomunitario de bosques y pastos.	BD: demarcación territorial de la comunidad y de los bosques y pastos intercomunitarios, basada en reglas de acceso de los usos culturales; plan de negocios para venta de servicios ambientales para captura de carbono. MT: formulación de plan de manejo de los bosques y pastos intercomunitarios de la Asociación AMICA, basado en reglas de manejo de los usos culturales; adopción del plan por derecho consuetudinario y reconocimiento por parte de las autoridades correspondientes.	BM: Organización Tawira acude a Programa de Administración de Tierras para obtener asesoría y acompañamiento en la regularización de la tenencia de los Cayos Misquitos y en el establecimiento de mecanismos de resolución de conflictos intercomunales. BID: comunidad acude a POSAP II para financiación de su plan de manejo del bosque.	Incorporación de conocimiento tradicional en demarcación de los territorios de co-manejo intercomunitario de las comunidades de la Asociación AMICA (reglas de acceso) y en su plan de manejo (reglas de manejo); comunidad capacitada para MIE	Indicadores de Impacto: área de bosques y pastos se mantiene. Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de cobertura boscosa y de pastos a través de análisis de imágenes de GIS (no requiere CLAN).	Manejo del bosque humedo de la zona y manejo sostenible del suelo
COMCAR Sumo - Mosquitia Nicaragua C/CAFOC Nivel I	Cooperativa de servicios múltiples de campesinos agropecuarios	Individual con escritura	180 socios, 16992 población total	Asociados a la cooperativa producen granos básicos, café y cacao para el mercado. Las prácticas de cultivo actuales afectan la calidad de los suelos.	Socios continúan su actual forma de explotación degradando el suelo. Los rendimientos decrecientes incrementan pobreza y fomentan la emigración y la venta de la tierra a campesinos ganaderos.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (agricultura orgánica para producción de café, cacao y granos básicos, uso cultural de manejo sostenible de zonas de bosque) y consulta para definición plan estratégico del MIE.	BD: demarcación de áreas de bosque protegido intraprediales y plan de manejo adoptado por derecho consuetudinario. MT: Plan de negocios para certificación orgánica de cacao, café y granos básicos y su comercialización.	BID: comunidad acude a POSAP II para financiamiento del plan de manejo de los bosques intraprediales y para el establecimiento de los cultivos orgánicos de cacao, café y granos básicos.	Comunidad demarca zonas de bosque protegido en sus predios particulares y plan de manejo con incorporación de conocimiento tradicional. Cultivos orgánicos contribuyen a la disminución de la erosión de los suelos; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de Impacto: 10% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área de bosque se mantiene; 50% área de cultivos permanentes pasa a modalidad de agricultura orgánica Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS (no requiere CLAN).	Gestión de proyectos agropecuarios y agroforestales, capacitación en microempresas, mercadeo, manejo y protección de recursos naturales, tecnologías alternativas, abonos organicos

Coopesima Sumo - Mosquitia Nicaragua CICAFOC Nivel II	Cooperativa producción agropecuaria y servicios	Derechos de posesión individuales	12 comunidades, 54 socios, 337 población total	Tenencia no regularizada. Asociados a la cooperativa poseen huertos para su seguridad alimentaria y producen pimienta, granos básicos, leche y queso para el mercado. La producción degrada los suelos y presiona las áreas de bosque o barbecho existentes en las fincas.	Socios aumentan el área de uso pecuario en bosques y berbechos dentro de sus actuales posesiones. Una vez degradados los suelos, emigran a áreas de bosques a establecer nuevas explotaciones	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (catastro y titulación, agricultura orgánica para producción de café y cacao, uso cultural de manejo sostenible de zonas de bosque, transformación de productos lácteos); consulta para definición plan estratégico del MIE, formulación de PMA de áreas de bosques intraprediales.	BD: demarcación de áreas de bosque protegido intraprediales y plan de manejo adoptado por derecho consuetudinario. MT: catastro y titulación de predios individuales, acuerdo adoptado por derecho consuetudinario de reducción de áreas de pasto, introducción de café y cacao orgánico, plan de negocios para certificación orgánica de cacao, café y granos básicos y su comercialización y plan de negocios para transformación secundaria de productos lácteos.	BM: comunidad accede a recursos del PRODEP para catastro y titulación de sus predios. BID: comunidad acude a POSAF II para financiamiento del plan de manejo de los bosques intraprediales, y para el establecimiento de los cultivos orgánicos de cacao, café y granos básicos. Cooperativa capacitada y con plan de manejo para demandar financiación a bancos locales para plan de transformación secundaria de productos lácteos.	Socios regularizan su tenencia de la tierra su dinámica de migración a zonas boscosas y demarcan zonas de bosque protegido en sus predios particulares, adoptando plan de manejo con incorporación de conocimiento tradicional. Cultivos orgánicos contribuyen a la disminución de la erosión de los suelos y transformación de productos lácteos a la disminución de áreas de pasto; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: 10% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área de bosque se mantiene; 30% área de cultivos permanentes pasa a agricultura orgánica; áreas de pasto se reducen en un 10% Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Aprovechamiento forestal, Agricultura orgánica, Sistemas agroecológicos, ganadería intensiva, manejo del agua, ecoturismo, PSA, Manejo integrado de ecosistemas, protección suelo
Cooperativa TADAZNA Sumo - Mosquitia Nicaragua CICAFOC Nivel III	Cooperativa de servicios múltiples de desarrollo	Individual con escritura	40 socios, 1065 población total	Asociados a la cooperativa basan su seguridad alimentaria en huertos familiares sostenibles y poseen producción avícola para el mercado. Sin embargo, son una minoría dentro de la comunidad. Los suelos se encuentran en estado de degradación. Falta extensión comunitaria y fortalecimiento de la organización de la comunidad para la difusión del modelo sostenible de la cooperativa.	Modelo sostenible de la Cooperativa no se extiende a la comunidad, la que continúa en un proceso de afectación del bosque y su diversidad y de degradación de suelos.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias a la comunidad (producción avícola, huertos familiares sostenibles, gestión organizativa).	LM: Formulación de plan de producción avícola y de hortalizas, programas de organización comunal, extensión comunitaria y social	BID: comunidad acude a POSAF II para financiamiento del plan comunal de producción avícola y del plan de producción de hortalizas en huertos familiares.	Experiencia exitosa de la cooperativa en manejo sostenible intrapredial es adoptado por la comunidad.	Indicadores de impacto: 10% disminución de niveles de pobreza; área de bosque se mantiene. Medios de verificación: encuestas, análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS (no requiere CLAN).	Agroforestería y regeneración natural, recuperación de cuencas, producción de cítricos, reparación de viviendas, conservación de bosques

Cabagra Bribri Talamancas - Gnobe Costa Rica CICA Nivel I	Familias extensas de descendencia paralela; asociación de desarrollo integral, comites de agua, educación caminos, existe tribunal de derecho consuetudinario indígena y comité de medio ambiente.	Título de propiedad colectiva (reserva) sin demarcación en el terreno; reserva presenta invasiones de colonos.	2353 población total, 28.1% de la población de la reserva son colonos no indígenas.	Prácticas agrícolas inadecuadas que afectan suelos, agua por agroquímicos, deforestación para establecimiento de ganadería extensiva, aprovechamiento ilegal de madera y caza indiscriminada. Conflicto con colonos que presionan la tierra, la biodiversidad y los recursos naturales hace difícil manejar sosteniblemente el bosque y los suelos.	Comunidad logra demarcar tierras, se instalan mecanismos de manejo de conflictos sobre posiciones sin considerar PMA ni sostenibilidad de los usos culturales.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (demarcación y catastro interno; manejo de conflictos; bosques sostenibles de usos culturales; mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra, ganadería intensiva, agricultura orgánica) y consulta para elaboración de plan de MIE.	BD: demarcación territorial y de catastro interno, demarcación de bosque protegido, plan de bosque de usos culturales del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; plan de negocio y ratificado por autoridad gubernamental correspondientes para iniciativas de aprovechamiento no forestal del bosque; plan de negocios para introducción de estufas lorena y plan de negocios para venta de servicio ambiental de conservación de bosques (FONAFIFO) y plan de producción y transformación de plantas medicinales. MT: instancia de manejo de conflictos colonos / indígenas establecida, plan de manejo de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por derecho consuetudinario y ratificado por autoridad gubernamental correspondientes; regulación específica de frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante, plan de ganadería extensiva y de agricultura orgánica, plan de disminución de áreas de pastoreo adoptado por derecho consuetudinario.	BID: Programa para la Regularización del Catastro y el Registro de Propiedad demarca la reserva y establece mecanismo de resolución de conflictos; Comunidad demanda al programa financiación de catastro interno y adopción de PMA de bosques y de suelos. Comunidad capacitada y con planes de negocio para demandar a otras fuentes la financiación de sus planes.	Comunidad demarca área de protección en el bosque e integra conocimiento tradicional a los planes de manejo del bosque y de los suelos. Comunidad capacitada y con planes de negocios para MIE	Indicadores de impacto: área de bosque se mantiene; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 15%. Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Protección de los recursos naturales, bosque, agua, fauna, Reforestación de áreas degradadas, ecoturismo ligado al bosque y al agua
Ujarras Cabécar Talamancas - Gnobe Costa Rica CICA Nivel II	Familias extensas de descendencia paralela; organización de productores, de artesanos, Asociación de desarrollo integral, comites de agua, educación caminos, Junta de educación del colegio, Asociación de mujeres	Título de propiedad colectiva (reserva) sin demarcación en el terreno, presenta invasiones de colonos. Colinda con el Parque Internacional La Amistad y parte de la reserva se encuentra en su zona de amortiguamiento.	1030 población total, 17% de la población de la reserva son colonos no indígenas.	Prácticas agrícolas inadecuadas que afectan suelos, agua por agroquímicos, deforestación para establecimiento de ganadería extensiva, aprovechamiento ilegal de madera y caza indiscriminada. Conflicto con colonos que presionan la tierra, la biodiversidad y los recursos naturales hace difícil manejar sosteniblemente el bosque y los suelos.	Comunidad logra demarcar tierras, se instalan mecanismos de manejo de conflictos sobre posiciones sin considerar PMA, se sigue manejando bosque sin incorporación de conocimiento tradicional ni aval de derecho consuetudinario.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (demarcación y catastro interno; manejo de conflictos; bosques sostenibles de usos culturales; mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra, ganadería intensiva, transformación de plantas medicinales); ordenamiento de terrazas y catastro interno y formulación PMA suelos a partir de análisis de sostenibilidad de los usos culturales.	BD: demarcación territorial y de catastro interno, plan de manejo de usos culturales del bosque adoptado por derecho consuetudinario y ratificado por autoridad gubernamental correspondiente; plan de negocios para iniciativas de aprovechamiento no forestal del bosque; plan de negocios para introducción de estufas lorena y plan de producción y transformación de plantas medicinales. MT: instancia de manejo de conflictos colonos / indígenas establecida, plan de manejo de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por derecho consuetudinario y ratificado por autoridad gubernamental correspondientes; regulación específica de frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante, plan de ganadería extensiva y de agricultura orgánica, plan de disminución de áreas de pastoreo adoptado por derecho consuetudinario.	BID: Programa para la Regularización del Catastro y el Registro de Propiedad demarca la reserva y establece mecanismo de resolución de conflictos; Comunidad demanda al programa financiación de catastro interno y adopción de PMA de bosques y de suelos. Comunidad capacitada y con planes de negocio para demandar a otras fuentes la financiación de sus plane	Comunidad integra conocimiento tradicional a los planes de manejo del bosque ya existente y de los suelos (por desarrollar). Comunidad capacitada y con planes de negocios para MIE	Indicadores de impacto: área de bosque se mantiene; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 20%. Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Protección de los recursos naturales como el bosque, agua, fauna, conservación de los reducidos de cobertura forestal, (comunidad recibe pagos por servicios ambientales de Fonafifo) ecoturismo ligado al bosque y al agua

Kusapin Gnóbe - Buglé Talamanca - Gnóbe Panamá CICA Nivel III	Familias extensas de descendencia paralela, a nivel local existe la Asociación Pro- desarrollo de Kusapin y la de Rescate de Kusapin. A nivel comarcal el Congreso Gnóbe - Buglé. 7 médicos tradicionales	Propiedad colectiva comarcal	4500 población total	Deforestación y degradación del suelo por alta densidad de población en suelos frágiles; pesca artesanal sin control; contaminación por residuos sólidos. Recurso escénico de amplias potencialidades (península de Valiente entre Caribe y Archipiélago de Bocas del Toro); altos niveles de emigración; pérdida de identidad cultural	Comunidad continúa degradando suelos, afectando bosque y recursos marino - costeros; aumenta la emisión. Recuperación parcial de la identidad cultural.	Capacitación a la comunidad e intercambio de experiencias (mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales, pesca artesanal sostenible; pesca deportiva); plan de negocios venta de servicio ambiental de belleza escénica a través de formulación proyecto de eco / etnoturismo de alta tarifa con incorporación de conocimiento tradicional.	BD: plan de manejo sostenible de recursos marino - costeros adoptado por la comunidad por derecho consuetudinario; bosque de protección y plan de manejo adoptado por derecho consuetudinario. MT: plan de manejo sostenible de usos culturales del suelo, con definición de reglas de frecuencia del barbecho, adoptado por derecho consuetudinario	BID: comunidad acude a FONEMA para identificación de socios estratégicos y financiación del proyecto eco / etnoturístico. Comunidad capacitada y con planes para demandar recursos a otras fuentes de financiación para sus otros proyectos.	Venta de servicios ambientales a través de proyecto eco / etnoturístico genera ingresos a la comunidad que bajan la presión sobre los recursos marino - costeros, bosque y suelos y disminuyen migración; planes de manejo del bosque, recursos marino - costeros y suelos incorporan conocimiento tradicional, protegen biodiversidad y disminuyen degradación del suelo. Comunidad capacitada en MIE incrementa percepción de identidad cultural. recuperación identidad cultural.	Indicadores de impacto: incremento de ingresos del 15%; área de bosque se mantiene; recursos marino - costeros se mantienen; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 20%; disminución de la tendencia migratoria en un 20%; percepción de pérdida de identidad cultural disminuye en 30%. Medios de verificación: encuestas (ingreso, percepción de pérdida de identidad cultural); censos; conteo de especies marino - costeras (muestra), análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	La casa de cultura, proyecto artesanal, energía eléctrica, carretera, muebles, educación del idioma Ngóbe, educación ambiental, educación superior
ADITIBRI Talamanca - Gnóbe Costa Rica CICAFOC Nivel I	Familias extensas de descendencia paralela, Asociación de desarrollo integral del territorio Bribri.	Título de propiedad colectiva (reserva) sin demarcación en el terreno; reserva presenta bajo nivel de penetración de colonos.	1100 socios, 6866 población total. 5.8% son colonos no indígenas.	Delimitación del territorio confusa y falta de demarcación difícil ordenamiento y manejo territorial; deforestación; caza y pesca ilegales; comercio ilegal de tierras; suelos de baja rentabilidad en degradación; desbordamiento de los ríos (desastres naturales). Proyecto ecoturístico de baja rentabilidad.	Comunidad logra demarcar tierras, se instalan mecanismos de manejo de conflictos para administración de tierras sin considerar PMA ni sostenibilidad de los usos culturales.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (demarcación y catastro interno; manejo de conflictos; bosques a partir de usos culturales; sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra) y consulta para elaboración de plan de MIE.	BD: demarcación territorial y vigilancia del bosque; plan de catastro interno; plan de eco / etnoturismo de alta tarifa. MT: plan de administración de tierras basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales adoptado por derecho consuetudinario y ratificado por la autoridad gubernamental correspondientes; regulación específica de frecuencia sostenible de la agricultura itinerante.	BID: Programa para la Regularización del Catastro y el Registro de Propiedad demarca la reserva y establece mecanismo de resolución de conflictos Comunidad demanda al programa financiación de catastro interno y adopción de PMA de bosques y de suelos. Comunidad solicita a FONEMA identificación de socios estratégicos potenciales para proyecto de eco / etnoturismo de alta tarifa y financiación.	Comunidad integra conocimiento tradicional a los planes de manejo territorial, venta de servicios ambientales a través de proyecto eco / etnoturístico de alta tarifa genera ingresos a la comunidad que bajan la presión sobre los recursos marino - costeros, bosque y suelos; PMA que incorporación de conocimiento tradicional mejora sostenibilidad; plan de vigilancia mejora el servicio de ciudadano del bosque que se vende a FONAFIFO; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: incremento de ingresos del 10%; área de bosque se mantiene; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 20%. Medios de verificación: encuestas; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Aprovechamiento forestal, productos no maderables, agricultura orgánica y tradicional. Sistemas agroecológicos, ganadería intensiva, manejo del agua, ecoturismo, PSA, Manejo Ecosistemas Integrales, conservación de suelos. Comunidad recibe pagos por servicios ambientales de cuidado del bosque por parte de FONAFIFO.
Asoc. Bioley Chirripó Talamanca - Gnóbe Costa Rica CICAFOC Nivel II	Asociación de productores de altamira	Individual con escritura	No hay datos		Asociados poseen belleza escénica sin explotar; producción agrícola genera degradación del suelo.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (ecoturismo; agricultura orgánica; sostenibilidad de usos culturales del suelo) y formulación de PMA de áreas de bosques intraprediales.	BD: plan de negocios de ecoturismo; determinación de bosques de protección intraprediales; plan de negocios para venta de servicio ambiental de captura de carbono. MT: programa de agricultura orgánica; planes de manejo intraprediales con definición de frecuencia de barbecho, adoptados por reglamento comunitario.	BID: comunidad demanda a Proyecto de Desarrollo Sostenible de Limón (en preparación) financiación para plan de ecoturismo y de cultivos orgánicos. Comunidad capacitada y con plan de negocios para venta de servicio de captura de carbono	Comunidad incorpora demarcación de bosque intraprediales para protección y se prepara para venta del servicio ambiental de captura de carbono; PMA intrapredial incorpora conocimiento tradicional (manejo de barbechos); venta de belleza escénica genera ingresos que disminuyen presión sobre bosques y bienes.	Indicadores de impacto: área de bosque se mantiene; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 20%; ingresos se incrementan en un 5%. Medios de verificación: encuestas; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS (no requiere CLAN)	No presenta ninguno en la zona, según la consulta

COCABO Talamancá - Gnóbe Panamá CICAFOC Nivel III	Cooperativa de servicios múltiples de productores de Cacao	Escritura individual y derecho de posesión	3000 socios, 11000 población total	Socios con alto nivel de organización, implementando agricultura orgánica de cacao, agroforestería, etnodiversidad y venta de servicios ambientales. Sin embargo, sus cultivos tradicionales no son sostenibles, degradando el suelo. También faltan estrategias de comercialización para sus cultivos orgánicos, que generan desestímulo.	Comunidad continúa degradando suelos, afectando bosque y la falta de canales de comercialización de cacao puede desestimular la producción orgánica.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (comercialización de productos orgánicos; manejo sostenible de usos culturales del suelo para cultivos tradicionales; mejoramiento de la producción de cacao); formulación de PMA de suelos con cultivos.	MT: Plan de manejo de suelos basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra adoptado por reglamento interno de la comunidad, incluyendo norma de frecuencia de la agricultura itinerante; plan de negocios para certificación y venta de productos orgánicos.	BID: Cooperativa demanda a Proyecto de Desarrollo Sostenible de Bocas del Toro financiación para plan de certificación y comercialización de productos orgánicos y plan de mejoramiento de cacao.	Comunidad pasa de un manejo de biodiversidad a uno de MIE al adoptar PMA de suelos con cultivos tradicionales incorporando conocimiento tradicional para manejo de barbechos; comunidad mejora ingresos y estimula producción orgánica al certificar el servicio y mejorar canales de comercialización; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: incremento de ingresos del 10%; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 20%. Medios de verificación: encuestas; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Aprovechamiento forestal, productos no maderables : agricultura orgánica, Sistemas agroecológicos, ganadería intensiva, ecoturismo, Servicios Ambientales, Manejo Ecosistemas Integrales, conservación de suelos, agroindustria
Pintupo Kuna Darién - Kuna Yala Panamá CICA Nivel I	Lineas paralelos; autoridad tradicional de Saklas, posee Congreso General de la Comarca y Congreso Local.	Título colectivo. Comunidad hace parte de la Comarca distrital de Madugandí.	434 población total	Aunque los kuna poseen normas de derecho consuetudinario estrictas de ordenamiento e instituciones para hacerlas cumplir, la comunidad ha estado sujeta a un reaseñalamiento por la construcción del embalse de Bayano y a invasión de colonos del territorio de la Comarca, que dificultan implementación de normas tradicionales, causando degradación de bosques y suelos y hacen necesaria una reevaluación del ordenamiento territorial. Comunidad aislada con potencial ecoturístico. Tendencia a ceder a presiones de madereros para obtención de ingresos monetarios, por falta de otras alternativas de cash crops.	Madugandí demarca territorio, logra acuerdos con campesinos que no se pueden implementar, incrementando afectación a usos culturales y tala de madera se incrementa como salida a la carencia de cash crops.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (demarcación, manejo de conflictos; manejo sostenible de bosques culturales; mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra, transformación de plantas medicinales; agricultura orgánica, ecoturismo) y consulta para elaboración de plan de MIE.	BM: demarcación de Comarca de Madugandí; plan de vigilancia; demarcación de zona de bosques de protección adoptado por derecho consuetudinario; plan de negocios para proyecto de eco enoturismo de alta tarifa; producción, certificación y mercadeo de productos orgánicos, en especial de plantas medicinales (alternativa a la tala). MT: formulación de planes de manejo territorial basado en la sostenibilidad de los usos culturales, adoptado por derecho consuetudinario y avalado por acuerdo con campesinos para manejo territorial.	BID: Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible del Darién financia demarcación límites Comarca Madugandí y mesa de concertación entre Madugandí y colonos; comunidad acude a PDSD para solicitar financiación de PMA; FONEMA, comunidad acude FONEMA para solicitar identificación de socios potenciales y financiación para proyecto de eco / etnoturismo. BM: Madugandí y campesinos acuden a PRONAT para solicitar implementación de acuerdos de tierras de la mesa de concertación.	Comunidad logra acuerdos en conflicto con campesinos para manejo territorial sostenible (PMA usos culturales) para frenar deterioro de bosques y de suelos, incorporando conocimiento tradicional; comarca demarcada y plan de vigilancia frena invasión de colonos; demarcación de áreas protegidas protege a su vez la biodiversidad; plan de etno / ecoturismo y agricultura orgánica se convierten en alternativa a la tala de madera; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: incremento de ingresos del 10%; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 20%; cobertura boscosa en área protegida interna se mantiene; invasión de colonos se disminuye en un 80%. Medios de verificación: encuestas; censos; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Manejo adecuado del recurso bosque, ecoturismo en función del bosque, lagos, islas



Bioquerá Wounaan Darén - Kuna Yala Panamá Nivel II	Grupos de parentesco patrilocales segmentarios; Yala posee Congreso Local, parte del Congreso General de Tierras Colectivas. Posee asociación de mujeres ligada a producción artesanal.	Poseción colectivas (tierras colectivas) sin título. Ley de Tierras Colectivas en trámite ante la Asamblea Legislativa.	384 personas en la comunidad.	Inseguridad de la tenencia de la tierra, conflicto con afrodarientas (afrodarientas poseían economía de banano que entró en crisis, predios abandonados fueron ocupados por indígenas en agricultura itinerante); pérdida de valores tradicionales de manejo del bosque; dificultad de comercialización productos y artesanías comunidad en de PN darén sin capacitación para su manejo. Broquera es comunidad wounaan mientras Jaqué es mayoría embera, pérdida de identidad cultural wounaan.	Mesa de concertación de tierras presenta problemas por falta de asesoría a las partes y plan de manejo; conflicto de la tierra no se legaliza; aumento degradación de tierras y afectación al PN Darén.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (demarcación y catastro interno; manejo de conflictos; manejo sostenible de bosques a partir de usos culturales; mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra, comercialización de artesanías, transformación de plantas medicinales, recuperación cultural); técnica a embera y afrodarientas para regularización tenencia de la tierra (afrodarientas); elaboración propuesta de comanejo indígenas / afro del territorio de Jaqué y elaboración de PMA suelos a partir de análisis de sostenibilidad de los usos culturales.	BD: Catastro y titulación de las tierras colectivas de Jaqué (embera-wounaan y afrodarienta, pudiendo concederse para este último grupo en modalidad colectiva o individual) y demarcación territorial; plan de manejo del bosque a partir de los usos culturales aprobado por derecho consuetudinario y carta orgánica y avalado por ANAM, plan para construcción de centro de promoción de la cultura wounaan. MT: Plan conjunto de manejo territorial sostenible basado en usos culturales embera y afrodarienta, adoptado por derecho consuetudinario, carta orgánica (de tierras colectivas embera-wounaan) y reglamento (afrodarientas), con normas sobre frecuencia de la agricultura itinerante; plan de producción, certificación y comercialización de productos orgánicos (en especial plantas medicinales); plan de negocios para comercialización de artesanías.	BID: Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible del Darén financia mesa de concertación, catastro y titulación. Comunidad acude a PDSD para financiación de centro de promoción de cultura embera. BM: comunidad acude a suelos) que incorpora PRONAT para apoyo en conocimiento tradicional y que les permite regularizar la tenencia de la tierra; comunidad capacitada para MIE y para comanejo del PN Darén. Comunidad wounaan con plan de recuperación de su conocimiento tradicional; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Comunidades embera-wounaan y afrodarienta de Jaqué logran acuerdos de ordenamiento territorial sobre la base de plan de manejo sostenible de los usos culturales (bosques, cobertura boscosa en PN Darén se mantiene. Medios de verificación: informes Ministerio de Agricultura - Pronat; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Indicadores de impacto: tenencia de la tierra regularizada; área de usos culturales sostenibles de la tierra se incrementa en un 20%; cobertura boscosa en PN Darén se mantiene. Medios de verificación: informes Ministerio de Agricultura - Pronat; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Ecoturismo a sitios de interés como minas, ríos, montañas, manejo del recurso del bosque.
Cémaco Embera - Wounaan Darén - Kuna Yala Panamá CICA Nivel III	Grupos de parentesco patrilocales segmentarios; Yala Posee Congreso General. Carta Orgánica desarrollada, con instituciones encargadas de regularización del uso del suelo	Título colectivo (comarca) que es a su vez distrito (división político-administrativa). Cémaco es parte de la Comarca Embera - Wounaan, la que posee otro distrito no colindante, Sambú.	6.000 población total	Usos culturales de la tierra agrícola sostenidos en Cémaco, lo que no es caso del bosque. La falta de alternativas de ingreso económico ha convertido la madera en cash crop, haciendo a la comunidad susceptible a las presiones de los madereros, con alta incidencia de tala ilegal y de prácticas de tala insostenible. Comunidad y ANAM revisan la figura de los permisos comunitarios. Comunidad posee Carta orgánica, ha desarrollado un plan de usos del suelo, y ha acordado la conformación de la empresa agroforestal Ogo Drúa. Existe inventario forestal, se trabaja en PMA del bosque, pero falta plan denegocios de la empresa.	Comunidad no logra implementar empresa agroforestal, tala legal y manejo insostenible del bosque continúa.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (manejo sostenible de bosques a partir de usos culturales; recuperación de conocimiento tradicional en manejo de la tala y reforestación; mapeo comunitario, transformación secundaria de madera), formulación de plan de negocios de empresa agroforestal Ogo Drúa e identificación de socios potenciales..	BD: conformación de empresa agroforestal Ogo Drú, definición de área de protección del bosque; reglamentación del uso sostenible del bosque doptado (usos culturales del bosque) por derecho consuetudinario y reglamentación de Carta Orgánica	BID: Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible del Darén financia inventario forestal y financia plan de manejo territorial. Comunidad acude a PDSD y otras fuentes de financiación para financiación de la empresa Ogo Drúa.	Comunidad cambia su esquema de aprovechamiento del bosque del actual insostenible a uno sostenible con incorporación del conocimiento tradicional; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: rata de deforestación se reduce en un 80% Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Ecoturismo a sitios de interés como minas, ríos, montañas, manejo del recurso del bosque.

Asociación Filo del Tallo Chiricano - Santeño Darien - Kuna Yala Panamá CICAF-OC Nivel I	Familias nucleares y algunas extensas cognáticas agrupados en la Asociación Agroforestal Moradores del Filo del Tallo. Poseen comités de salud.	Poseiones individuales sin título	135 socios, 3000 población total	Comunidades a lo largo de la carretera panamericana no poseen fuentes de agua adecuadas, dependiendo de las fuentes del Filo del Tallo, que se encuentran altamente intervenido (bosque, suelos de alta pendiente. Medidas de prohibición de quemar no han funcionado en el pasado). Conflicto con las comunidades que se surten del agua del Filo. Tenencia de la tierra sin regularizar. Decreto Wacuco permite condicionar la titulación a manejo ambiental sostenible del predio. Comunidad dentro de la reserva forestal del Filo del Tallo.	Continúa degradación de bosques y suelos del Filo del tallo. Comunidades del Filo del Tallo sin propuesta de manejo ambiental que les facilite la titulación de sus predios y la regularización de su tenencia.	Apoyo al diálogo entre la Asociación de Moradores del Filo del Tallo y comunidades a lo largo de la carretera panamericana; capacitación e intercambio de experiencias a la comunidad en su conjunto en manejo sostenible de bosques y predios y agricultura orgánica. sostenibilidad de usos culturales, catastro, reforestación, manejo de fuentes de agua y venta de servicio ambiental del agua y sistemas agroforestales. Capacitación a la Asociación en gestión de proyectos.	BD: definición de áreas de protección intraprediales adoptados por la comunidad por reglamento: plan de reforestación y catastro y titulación de tierras; plan de venta de servicio ambiental de agua. MT: definición de planes de manejo incorporan conocimiento tradicional, en especial la frecuencia de los barbechos; plan agroforestal.	BID: Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible del Darién financia redemarcación de la reserva forestal de Filo del Tallo y catastro y titulación de tierras.	Comunidad adopta planes de manejo intrapredial (bosque, suelos) que incorporan conocimiento tradicional sobre la sostenibilidad de usos culturales, en especial de las áreas boscosas y de la agricultura itinerante y que les facilita la regularización de la tenencia de la tierra. Comunidad capacitada y con plan de negocios para venta del servicio ambiental del agua a las comunidades y municipalidades a lo largo de la carretera, que les permite financiar su plan de reforestación y recuperación (reticular) del bosque del Filo del Tallo; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: rata de deforestación se invierte; áreas de uso cultural sostenible del suelo se incrementan en un 30%. Medios de verificación: análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	Demarcación de los terrenos cercanos a la RF de Filo del Tallo
Asociación Agropecuaria Camogantí Afroarienta Darién - Kuna Yala Panamá CICAF-OC Nivel III	Familias extensas matrificales (truncos). Existe Asociación agropecuaria	Territorio de posesión colectiva sin título, con tenencias familiares matricentradadas.	No hay datos	Camogantí hace parte de la media luna afroarienta del Río Tuira que es el freno al avance de la colonización campesina de la carretera Panamericana y el escudo protector del PN Darién. El gobierno ha concesionado parte del bosque a compañías forestales, la explotación no es sostenible, la comunidad trabaja como obreros. Se presentan altos niveles de emigración. La comunidad no tiene regulada su tenencia de la tierra. Si la titulación llegare a ser individual, se corre el riesgo que avance la colonización externa al bosque no titulado y que se incrementen la emigración por venta de los predios de los afroarientas. Comunidad dentro de la reserva forestal de Chepigana.	Comunidad mantiene una economía de mercado dependiente de la itala, tenencia se regulariza con títulos individuales, aumenta la colonización externa sobre el bosque y la venta de predios a empresas y colonos, impactándose la seguridad alimentaria y aumentando a su vez la emigración de la cultura afroarienta tradicional de la zona.	Capacitación e intercambio de experiencias (territorios negros y consejos comunitarios (Ley 70 de Colombia); manejo sostenible de bosques a partir de usos culturales: mapeo comunitario, sostenibilidad de usos culturales de la tierra, agroforestería, agricultura orgánica, venta de servicios de bosque); prestación de asesoría técnica regularización tenencia de la tierra y elaboración de PMA territorial a partir de análisis de sostenibilidad de los usos culturales.	BD: regularización colectiva de la tenencia de la tierra; definición de bosque protegido; plan de manejo forestal del territorio adoptado por reglamento interno; plan de venta de servicios de protección del bosque, MT: plan de manejo del suelo basado en sostenibilidad de usos culturales adoptado; plan de producción agroecológica.	BID: Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible del Darién financia redemarcación de la reserva forestal de Chepigana y catastro y titulación de tierras. BM: comunidad acude a PRONAT para presentar propuesta de apoyo a formulas del marco legal para la titulación colectiva. Comunidad capacitada para buscar recursos de otros donantes para plan agroecológico.	Comunidad desarrolla propuesta para el manejo colectivo del territorio, incluyendo la determinación de áreas de bosque protegido y el uso sostenible de suelos, incorporando conocimiento tradicional; comunidad capacitada para MIE.	Indicadores de impacto: titulación colectiva; rata de deforestación disminuye en un 40%; áreas de uso cultural sostenible del suelo se incrementan en un 30%. Medios de verificación: informes del Ministerio de Agricultura y Pronat; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.	No presenta ninguno en la zona, según la consulta

<p>Apaiquet Chiricano - Santeño Darién - Kuna Yala Panamá CICAFOC Nivel II</p>	<p>Asociación de productores agroforestales</p>	<p>Posesiones individuales sin título y concesiones colectivas de manejo de bosque</p>	<p>24 poblacio- nes, 50 comunidades, 32 socios, 6000 población total</p>	<p>Asociación de comunidades situadas a lo largo de la carretera panamericana que no poseen fuentes de agua adecuadas, dependiendo de las fuentes del Filo del Tallo. Asociación ha desarrollado capacidades de MIE pero se encuentra en conflicto con los moradores del Filo del Tallo por el recurso agua. Tenencia de la tierra sin regularizar. Decreto Wacuco permite condicionar la titulación a manejo ambiental sostenible del predio. Prácticas sostenibles de la Asociación requieren difusión en las comunidades. Algunas comunidades dentro de la reserva forestal de Chepigana.</p>	<p>Comunidades mejoran sus prácticas agrícolas, pero no desarrollan propuestas integrales de manejo de sus predios, lo que dificulta la regularización de la tenencia de su tierra. Comunidades continúan impactadas por la degradación de bosques y suelos del Filo del tallo y la escasez de agua se incrementa.</p>	<p>Apoyo al diálogo entre las comunidades y la Asociación de Moradores del Filo del Tallo: capacitación e intercambio de experiencias a la comunidad en su conjunto en manejo sostenible de predios y agricultura orgánica, sostenibilidad de usos culturales, catastro, reforestación, sistemas agroforestales y venta de servicios ambientales. Consulta a la comunidad y a autoridades municipales sobre pago del servicio del agua a los moradores del Filo del Tallo. Capacitación a la Asociación en extensión comunitaria.</p>	<p>BD: definición de áreas de protección intraprediales adoptados por la comunidad por reglamento; plan de reforestación (especies nativas) y catastro y titulación de tierras; plan de compra de servicio ambiental de agua y plan de negocios de venta de servicios de captura de carbono por aumento de la cobertura boscosa (aumento intrapredial de bosque por regeneración reticular o reforestación). MT: definición de planes de manejo intraprediales que incorporan conocimiento tradicional, en especial la frecuencia de los barbechos; plan agroforestal.</p>	<p>BID: Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible del Darién financia redemarcación de la reserva forestal de Chepigana y catastro y titulación de tierras. Comunidad capacitada para ofrecer venta de servicios de captura de carbono.</p>	<p>Comunidades adoptan planes de manejo intrapredial (bosque, suelos) que incorporan conocimiento tradicional sobre la sostenibilidad de usos culturales, en especial de la agricultura itinerante y que les facilita la regularización de la tenencia de la tierra. Comunidades dispuestas a pagar el servicio ambiental del agua a los moradores del Filo del Tallo. Comunidades capacitada y con plan de negocios para buscar financiación de sus planes agroforestales y para vender servicios ambientales de captura de carbono. comunidades capacitadas para MIE.</p>	<p>Indicadores de impacto: rata de deforestación se invierte; áreas de uso cultural sostenible del suelo se incrementan en un 30% ; suministro de agua aumenta en un 30%. Medios de verificación: aforos; análisis diacrónico de imágenes en GIS CLAN.</p>	<p>Proyecto de ecomanejo de la RF de Chepigana. Establecimiento de módulos en agricultura orgánica, reforestación con especies nativas</p>
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